



Published Monthly, at 205 Broadway, for \$1.00 per Year.

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NEW YORK, APRIL 1, 1878.

VOl. II. NO. 1.

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The Artist Penman

BY PAUL FASTER.

The artist penman, has the full force of this italicized word reached our thoughts, as we encounter it again and again, on the familiar face of our JOURNAL? We are apt to slir over the little adjective, and linger upon the more pretentious noun, which some of us have so often appended to our own carefully flourished and elaborately designed names. We would not, I fear, be very indignant if Mr. Ames should change the title of his paper and call it merely the PENMAN'S JOURNAL. We are especially directed to its mission, I think we would say, "Oh, it's a very small matter, which doesn't concern me in the least. 'What's in a name, any way?"

But stop a moment. Put your hand over the great noun "Penman," and look at its companion. Picture to yourself all the beautiful and good things which your memory and your aesthetic consciousness connect with the word "artist." Summon up all those vague and general, but marvelously beautiful, conceptions, which I defy any cultivated man to evade when he takes this word thoughtfully upon his lips. Then uncover the hidden name, and while you detract not iota from its significance, connect with it the ideas which you have gained from the study of its adjective. Does not the richness of meaning in that beautiful title "Artist Penman" come almost exclusively from the very word which you would have ignored? Mr. Ames, it seems to me, in a diplomatic sense, excused one of his exquisite pen-strokes, in the stroke of policy which led him to call his new publication the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, instead of "Journal of Penmanship," or some other modification of the title. There is a dignity, a richness, a completeness in the words which attract one's appreciative faculties at the outset. The inspired consciousness of the soul craves just such recognition. Every person of ordinary ability is a genius in embryo. He has the same longings, the same emotions, the same spiritualized perceptions which make the man a poet, a painter, a musician, a philosopher, a statesman. The only difference between him and the idols of the world's wonder

and adoration, lies in his inability to express those emotions of soul by which he is akin to all humanity. Many a noble spirit has tortured itself into ineffectual vain endeavors to extract from its inmost depths the glories and the aspirations there concealed. Genius is simply the faculty of expression. If it were otherwise, and the souls of men had no share in its inspirations, how very soon would the loftiest kings of art go heaped to their graves. What response would there be to the magic of art? Only those few angels among men could sympathize with one another, and even they, if there were no affinity of genius, could extend their appreciation only to works which were kindred with their own.

Genius is a pulse-beat of the universal human heart, and whatever is beautiful, sad good, and true, finds grateful recognition and acceptance there.

In a previous article I have attempted to show the true dignity and loftiness of the penman's art. In this sketch I shall try to present some of the beautiful and almost *esoteric* influences which it possesses and extends.

I was asked to define art, in a single word, I should call it *harmony*. No creation of genius ever escaped crumbling into forgotten dust that did not have music in its parts. No technic can restrict art, is unbounded. A Praxiteles is now or better may be as artistic as a *Praxiteles* in marble. The semblance of a timid favor may be as perfect and unapproachably beautiful as that of the grandest Grecian god. Art finds its expression as fully and completely in penmanship, as it does in sculpture. If art is harmony, what can be more harmonious than the flowing symmetry of a calligraphical style? The eye must ever sparkle over such marvels of grace and skill as emanate from the pens of some of our masters to-day. I have often questioned why, with all its beauty and popularity, penmanship has not taken a higher rank among the fine arts. I trust that I shall not be obliged to wait long for my reply. Even now it is gaining upon the good will of men. Instead of classing it altogether among the good old practicalities of forefather days, the age is beginning to conceive a more exalted respect and a true admiration for this infant art. May it increase in character and reputation, as the years wax riper, until the ARTIST PENMAN shall become one of our semi-gods, and stand among the laureled of earth.

Senator Wade's Penmanship.

The late ex-Senator Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, resided in Jefferson, the county seat of Ashtabula County, and was contemporaneous with P. R. Spencer. Mr. Wade was a penman of a type quite different from Mr. Spencer, as the following story, related of the former by the latter, will illustrate.

Judge Rufus P. Ranney, now of Cleveland, was for several years associated with Mr. Wade in the practice of law. Mr. Ranney wrote legibly and neatly, on which

he prided himself. Mr. Wade's writing was not only unsightly but illegible to such a degree as to occasion great loss of time and annoyance in attempting to read it. Judge R., having one day lost his patience over a particularly bad lot of Wade's manuscript, called that gentleman to account and severely censured him for the trouble he caused.

Wade received the reprimand with due meekness, and then said to Judge Ranney, "If you will set me a copy I will see if I can't mend my hand." Accordingly Ranney wrote a copy and Wade seated himself to his task. After a time Ranney came around to see how Wade was getting along. Casting his critical eye over Wade's work he said that if Wade would write like that they could read it well enough. Looking down the page he saw that Wade had departed from the master of the copy, and at once said to him that he had misspelled half his words. Said Wade in reply, "That is what comes of writing legibly—let me write my own way and I spell as well as anybody."

Mr. Wade's early education was obtained, so far as books were concerned, by studying nights by the light of a large open fire in a log cabin, after a hard day's toil in clearing away the heavy forests of Northern Ohio, of which he was one of the pioneers. This was also true of P. R. Spencer.

The early circumstances and surroundings of these two men were much the same, but they were widely different in texture and organization.

Mr. Wade was distinguished for rigid strength and force of character, coupled with great honesty of purpose that often took rough forms of expression.

Mr. Spencer was moulded more exquisitely and of finer material. His nature was keenly susceptible to the impressions and inspirations of the beautiful which he drank in among the forests, along the streams and by the shores of Lake Erie from boyhood up. His physical organization combined delicacy and strength with the finest and most graceful action; he would have made a splendid athlete. He could throw a smooth oval stone out over the waters of Lake Erie an incredible distance, giving to its line of motion through the air curves of marvelous grace.

Doubtless Mr. Spencer's achievements in the art of writing were due as much to his physical organization as to his mental endowments.

Mr. Wade had an appreciation of the beautiful in writing, though unable to produce it.

He would frequently drop into Mr. Spencer's office and seat himself by his side spending some time in admiring the writing which Mr. S. would produce.

Mr. Wade was left-handed, but used his right hand for writing, which may account partly for his bad penmanship.

Mr. Wade was somewhat noted for dry humor. It dropped out on one occasion when he walked into Mr. Spencer's office bringing with him his two young sons, and addressing Mr. S. said: "Since I am too

busy to instruct these young gentlemen in penmanship myself, I will ask you to do me the favor to take them in charge."

On another occasion, Mr. Wade speaking seriously of the education of his sons said of his own lack of early educational advantages, said that he had suffered so much on account of his bad handwriting that he intended that his sons should learn to write if they learned nothing else.

Mr. Spencer gave little attention to the ornamental branches of penmanship, but occasionally flourished an eagle, swan, pen, or something of that kind.

Mr. Wade took a droll fancy for some of these flourishes, carried them to his office, and after a while brought back a quantity of his own ornamental work in exchange. Needless to say that "they were fearfully and wonderfully made." Mr. Wade's artistic productions adorned the walls for some time and afforded much amusement.

Blunder in Learning to Write

BY PROF. H. RUSSELL, POLKET, ILL.

There is no greater error committed by teachers of penmanship than carelessness in selecting writing materials. That the efforts of many a hard-working teacher have proved futile and worse than a failure by an oversight in this, the basis and foundation of a good hand-writing, is a palpable fact in the observation of every teacher of penmanship of any experience. That their efforts should be paralyzed in many cases through lack of experience is excusable; but what shall we say of the teacher who ignores materials altogether and proclaims to the world with an arrogant swagger that he can write well with any pen and any paper, and can teach his pupils to do the same in twelve short lessons with his system, which he says is as much ahead of the Speciman, or any other standard system, as day is ahead of night. Now, experience has taught us that whatever was worth doing at all is worth doing well. Were a builder to tell us that poor materials were as good as the best, we would consider him an arrant humbug, if not a knave, and would be very careful how we employed him to construct anything in that line. And upon the same principle ought we not to look with suspicion upon any impostor who claims to accomplish impossibilities in this all important branch of education.

Skilful Penmanship Practically Applied to Business.

By the introduction of the various photographic methods of reproduction of penmanship, the skill of the penman has gained a widely extended field of labor. Drawings are at once transferred, by photo-engraving, to relief plates for common printing, or to stone for lithography. Among the most noted and skillful workers in this line is D. T. Dimes, artist-penman, 205 Broadway. We have seen many things reproduced from his pen work that were surpassing exhibitions of accuracy and good taste, among which are letters and drawings, bank checks, bills of exchange, drafts, &c., many of which latter actually rival, in accuracy and elegance, steel engravings, while having upon relief plates the advantage for convenience and cost of printing is very great.—*American Manufacturer*.

THE SCULPTOR BOY.

Close hand stood the sculptor boy,
With his marble block before him;
And the marble block before him;
As an angel dream passed o'er him.

He carried that dream on the yielding stone
With his marble block before him.

In heaven's own light the sculptor shone,
With his marble block before him.

Sculpeus of life are we, as we stand,
With our lives uncarved before us;

Waiting the hour, when, at God's command,
Our lives shall be carved.

Let us carve it then on the yielding stone,
With many a sharp incision;

It shall be a sculptor's boy, for our own—

Our lives, that angel vision.

Some "Suggestive" Suggestions.

BY G. H. SHATTUCK.

I regret that I am not able to present the article I designed for this number, other pressing duties having separated me from the material indispensable to its production.

In its place I propose to make some suggestions brought to my mind by the perusal of various articles in the JOURNAL.

In common with others, the reading of those articles has brought to mind points not discussed or not thought of by the writer. For instance, the article in the February number "Hint to the Teacher of Writing," which, I presume, suggested the one in the March JOURNAL, "Traveling Penmen," has brought to my notice some things I think may be worth mentioning for the benefit of the younger members of the profession.

From the tenor of both articles it might be inferred that the "Traveling Penman" having concurred his lessons, with credit to himself and profit to his patron, was expected

"To fold up his tent like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away."

never again to reappear in the immediate neighborhood, depending on his "good clothes, pleasing manner, and liberal advertising" for his success on his first and only visit.

While a suitable dress, pleasing manner and liberal method of advertising are all aids to success, we do not quite accept their potency, or agree that they are any more indicative of true merit than of rascality. A case in point comes from an Eastern paper.

"He was a gentlemanly appearing man, who, by his smooth speech and pleasing manner, succeeded in organizing quite a creditable writing school. Obtaining from his pupils a sum of open account, with several promising stipulations, he suddenly disappeared from the city, apparently forgetting alike to keep his contracts with his pupils and to pay his rent and advertising bills."

It seems to me that if a certain number of towns and cities were revisited, from time to time, so that a really good teacher might establish himself as an honest man as well as good teacher, independent of the good clothes and liberal advertising, not only could much more effective work be done, but traveling teachers of writing could establish themselves on a much more satisfactory basis.

I think now that as Commercial Colleges of good repute are established at all business centers, to which are drawn young men from the surrounding country, villages, and smaller cities, it would be a wise policy for them to encourage such traveling penmen as they may have confidence in to visit periodically such villages and cities once, twice or three times a year according to the size of the place and interest taken, giving a series of lessons each visit. The advantages are, that many persons would send their children did they know the instruction commenced could be continued. The teacher feels his future success will depend on present efforts; soon he becomes identified with the people, and his visits are looked forward to with pleasure by the children; instead of floating over the great sea of humanity as a wiffling wight nobody owns and for whom nobody cares, he is soon looked up to with respect and confidence, both in his profession and as a man, and this fact alone

gives him better thoughts of himself and an increased watchfulness not to lose the good will of those that have given him their support. The Commercial College is benefited, because his instructions will develop some latent talent that will not be satisfied with the limited amount of commercial instruction likely to be gained in a writing class.

This brings me to another point suggested by articles in the JOURNAL in relation to a National Business College Convention, which, I judge, is to include all teachers of book-keeping and writing in good repute.

There seems to be a lack of cohesion, sympathy, and a proper appreciation of each other among persons of these classes, and each one drifts about as wind or tide may carry him. A convention at any given point could not bring together a fifth of the rank and file of the profession, nevertheless I endorse all that has been said in favor of it, because, if held yearly at different points in time, a large number could be brought within its influence. In connection with this convention I would like to suggest another thing which it seems might reach and interest every penman in the land. In my position as a "traveler" I am eligible, and am a member of the "Commercial Traveler's Association," which has brought about for commercial travelers just what I should like to see done for traveling penmen. The Commercial Traveler's Association numbers now some two thousand, five hundred members.

Its object, briefly stated, besides a source of more general acquaintance and mutual protection, is life insurance. Two dollars is collected of each member as an advance assessment, and at the death of any member an assessment of two dollars is ordered as an advance assessment for the next death, so that nearly \$5,000 is now realized by the families of deceased members.

To organize such a society, and keep it running with such a scattered membership, is not as difficult as might at first appear. I would make the dues so small as not to tax too severely the most slender income. There have been within the circle of the acquaintance of most of us, members of the profession who have gone to their last rest wrapped in the mantle of poverty, not from any fault of their own that reflects upon their habits or their honesty, to whose families a few hundred dollars would be little less than a godsend.

I do not think that the probable objection that such an organization would go to pieces after a few assessments any objection if true; for it is a kind of lottery in which all could afford to draw blanks and cherish the memory of those who drew cash prizes without envy. If five hundred could be found willing to pay \$1 each at each meeting, or one thousand to pay 50 cents each, it would give \$500 to the family of the deceased member.

This would not be much to the *very few millionaires* in the profession, but to the bulk of the membership it would be a most welcome contribution. I write these suggestions for the consideration of the readers of the JOURNAL. The success and great amount of good accomplished by an organization such as I have outlined above has induced me to suggest the formation of one for the benefit of teachers of book-keeping and writing.

The fact that there is already established on a good foundation a paper (*THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL*) that could be the organ of communication between the society and its members is another point towards its consummation. And still another reason is that nearly all professions are forming similar societies from which the itinerant teacher of writing or book-keeping is excluded.

Since then as there is no society or organization for mutual aid or protection we can enter as a class, let me form one of our own.

In the foregoing articles Mr. Shattuck touches upon two subjects, which, for a long time, have been near to our heart, viz.: a penman's convention and a mutual benefit, life insurance, association.

We hope to see, and shall spare no effort upon our part, to have both become accomplished facts at the earliest practical date. It was our purpose to enlarge upon those subjects in the present number, but so many lengthy communications concerning the proposed convention have been received that we are necessarily airdred for the present.—ED.

Business College Convention.

GRAT WESTERN BUSINESS COLLEGE,
OAKLAND, March 20, 1875.

Prof. D. T. Ainsworth:

DEAR SIR—I notice a very able and enthusiastic communication from the pen of "L. L. Sprague" in reference to a penman's "Convention." I am also favorable to this project, and am confident that it would result in much good to the profession in general and its members in particular. Fraternization has proved beneficial to the minister, the physician, the artist and laborer, and, I believe, would prove alike profitable to the pen artist. These associations will have a tendency to diminish egotism, selfishness and jealousy, while they will increase sympathy and liberality. It will cause us to labor for the good of all, and feel how insignificant one is, isolated from his fellows.

Penmen in general are credited with being egotistic and jealous, which I believe to be true to a certain extent. This is all wrong, and would in a great degree be overcome by coalition and fraternization.

Penmen and Business College professors seem to harbor the fallacious idea that those engaged in the same work are natural enemies, and that, in order to thrive, a constant warfare must be carried on by means of berating ability, vilifying character, and criticizing work.

There should be no conflict between penmen, nor between business colleges; the land is broad enough, and there is a good demand for able penmen and successful teachers. We are apt not to feel spiteful if a similar institution should start within a few hundred miles, nor feel aggrieved if during our State Fair some other institution should come to compete for premiums. We ought to be a little greedy and stake out a large territory, and feel that our rights are encroached upon if a competitor comes within its bounds.

Fair and legitimate opposition is the life of trade," whether in teaching or elsewhere. Our business requires argument and illustration to convince the people that we are teaching the branches that are most useful. Not long since a well-known and efficient penman requested me as an endorsement of his ability and character. I sent him an unprejudiced and honest testimonial, setting forth what I knew to be the truth. This so surprised the recipient that he wrote an acknowledgment, stating "that my endorsement was so warm and free from jealousy, that he must say I had departed from the general rule, for penmen were so jealous of each other that such a manifestation of brotherly feeling was indeed a surprise."

I had long felt that this was so, but was loth to proclaim it, for fear it might be a misconception, but when the same idea was expressed as a fact by an old veteran it surely must have some foundation.

Now I claim that a convention will do away with these petty jealousies and ill-feelings, when it is found that "Unity is strength," and that we are all dependent upon each other. Every teacher has a way peculiar to himself to explain and illustrate an idea, and perhaps original. It is not expected that all will be strikingly original in all the various branches taught in the commercial school.

Originality generally arises from a thorough knowledge acquired by deep research and long experience. In teaching we often

find that we can improve upon the methods of an author. We are not original on all subjects, but may be on some one. The convention will be a make-up of a diversified originality, which will then be ventilated, and the country at large will reap the reward. Each member will go home and tell his class about how A. did this and C. did that, and you know it is authentic for it was endorsed by the convention.

We must evidently become dissatisfied with a principle before seeking to improve it, and in the course of an improvement we are sometimes led to the discovery of an entirely new idea which cannot be made to assimilate with the old; we then find that we shall have to abandon the project or become an author. The progress of civilization is marked by these little episodes in the lives of individuals, and the world's history is a record of the facts. The arts and sciences owe their development to them, and the natural disposition of mankind to pry into the secrets of nature and unfold her principles and laws.

Only overbear one difficulty in carrying out this project, and that is the necessary expense. The place of meeting will have a great deal to do in lightening or increasing said expense. We are all cognizant of one fact, viz., that the majority of those engaged in the business are not millionaires; in fact have to study more or less economy, and deny themselves many pleasures and luxuries. As yet the convention could not be considered in any other light than a luxury—at least not necessarily. Distance and expense will be a great objection. One of the grand objects in view in choosing the place will be to accommodate as many as possible, and in order to do that we must choose the center of some established boundary. The Pacific slope cannot be reckoned within this circuit. In glancing at the map, and knowing those States which contain many penmen, we find Iowa on the west, New York (au proximum) on the east, Wisconsin on the north, and Louisiana on the south. The most accessible center of this radius would be either Cincinnati, Ohio, or Frankfort, Kentucky. This would also accommodate our neighbor in the "Dominion." I am fearful we will be so selfish and exacting as to want it at our own doors, in which case it would destroy the possibility of ever convening. This is no new theory, but was talked of when Cawver published the "Western Penman" at Coldwater, Michigan, but we now have the ART JOURNAL which reaches all the principal penmen of the country to champion our cause and have access to its columns to talk the matter up with one another, and if we do not succeed I have overestimated the energy and practicality of the frater.

In regard to the temporary organization we can proceed as if in an assembly, by nominating some one for president, &c., through the columns of the JOURNAL. After the officers are elected it will be in order to settle the place of meeting. The time of course to suit all would be July or August.

Some one must make a bold strike for liberty, and perhaps die ignominiously as a martyr. I hereby put in nomination the name of S. S. Packard, of New York, for temporary president, and Daniel T. Ames for secretary of the contemplated Penman's Convention. All who are in favor of this choice will make it known through the columns of the JOURNAL, or to expedite matters, to me personally by letter. I desire that every penman and Business College professor shall express his approval or disapproval of my course and choice of officers.

"Procrastination is the thief of time." Wake up, gentlemen, from your "Rip Van Winkles" nap; it is time for action. Some would say, "be not too hasty, give us time to think." I say act on impulse, first impressions are most lasting. One of the characteristics of Napoleon was im-

pulse; on this depended his success. Hoping that peom., &c., will feel interested in this matter, and resort to immediate action.

I am, very respectfully,

GEORGE R. BATHGREN.

Omaha, March 18, 1878.

COLORADO ACADEMY AND BUSINESS
COLLEGE, DENVER, COLO.

March 16, 1878.

Prof. D. T. Ames:

The articles by Professors Packard and Sprague, together with the editorial comments in the December and March numbers of the *Art Journal*, advocating a Business College Convention, have elicited my attention, and the movement should, I believe, enlist the hearty co-operation of every progressive and broad minded teacher of book-keeping and penmanship in America.

I for one am cordially in favor of the idea, and will gladly render full share of pecuniary assistance for organizing and holding such a convention, and what appears to me to be mostly wanted for perfecting the arrangements is earnest co-operation, backed by funds, to meet the usual expenses of such undertakings. In order to secure these two essential requirements I desire to offer the following suggestions, which, although they may not be thought to be at all expedient, will perhaps bring out further comment and discussion:

First, I would suggest that a circular letter be issued calling for a convention setting forth its objects, and the same sent to every teacher of book-keeping and penmanship in the United States, whose name could be secured; and second, that there should be enclosed with the call a blank, to be filled up by the recipient, and which would be an agreement to attend the convention either in person or by proxy, and also to contribute the sum of, say ten dollars, for meeting the current expenses of holding the convention.

In regard to the place of holding the convention I would suggest that it be taken to the city which would offer the most liberal inducements, and in this connection I will add that should Denver, Colorado, be deemed a suitable point, I will propose to furnish a hall as fine as is found in almost any city, with seating capacity for nine hundred free for as many days and nights as may be wanted, and, in addition thereto, will contribute the sum of one hundred dollars towards defraying the current expenses; and further, I will that delegates to the convention shall have low excursion rates offered them.

I might offer some argument in favor of Denver, but the proposition is not made with that object, and I would say with Professor Sprague, let the place be anywhere, but, above all, let us have the convention.

In regard of what has been already said, and to put the matter in a more substantial form, I will propose to be one of ten who shall become personally responsible for the cost of organizing or calling such a convention through printing and distributing the necessary documents providing such cost does not exceed one hundred dollars, and will nominate Prof. D. T. Ames as organizer, with power to issue a call and to make the best arrangements possible as to time and place for holding the Convention.

Ali of which is cheerfully submitted for the consideration and criticism of the craft by,

Yours most respectfully,

SELDEN R. HOPKINS.

Editor of *Penman's Art Journal*:

Sir—You have been kind enough to ask for the opinion of those who favor the holding of a Peom's and Commercial Teachers' Convention. Since my brief suggestion on this subject in the February number of your paper, I have received a number of

personal communications asking my views and I have responded as I have had the leisure, and I have been no less delighted than astonished to know how deep a hold the idea is taking of the very persons who are best fitted to make of such a meeting a real success. No doubt you are overwhelmed with communications on the subject, and I have little hope that you will find space for the few hints which are herein submitted.

In the first place, I am sure there has never been a time in the history of commercial education where a convention of the *workers* was more needed; never a time when good results were so sure to flow from a comparison of views and methods. What is much needed by the individual teachers of our specialty is a personal acquaintance with each other, and such a knowledge of the ideas and processes in vogue as can be gained only by actual contact one with the other. Of all people in the world teachers are most apt to work in worn grooves, and to grow narrow, exclusive, bigoted, and self-sufficient. And the reason is obvious, confined as they are to set, unvarying duties, holding communion only with books and the adolescent minds of those whose function it is to receive and give little in return, the teacher, whether he would or not, becomes a sort of treadmill worker, and after a while gets into rut that grows deeper and deeper as he becomes more earnest in his labors. Except in larger institutions employing corps of teachers, there is little or no opportunity of knowing what others do, and the teacher is thrown, as it were, upon his inner consciousness for the spur to development, and in that regard no class of

proper persons appointed to prepare theses and practical methods for the consideration of the body. This, of course, would involve a large amount of labor for someone, but it is to be done, not a moment should be lost. The time or place of holding the convention should be settled without delay, and the proper committees set at work. As to the time and place, I may have my preferences, but I don't feel like urging them against any one's better conviction. If the majority should prefer New York as the place, and the month of August as the time, I could not find one word to say against it, and if any other conclusion should prevail, I most gladly acquiesce. I will only say that so far as room and incidental expenses are concerned, I should be most happy to relieve the convention if it is decided to be held in this city. There are also more potent arguments which I could present, but they will doubtless present themselves to all who like to enter the enterprise.

My main wish in the matter is that the convention will be held *somewhere*, and that I may have the happiness of being present.

In order to crystallize the matter I propose that Mr. Ames should at once prepare a circular covering such points as may seem to him likely to elicit the wishes of teachers, giving to each the privilege of voting upon the important questions involved:

1. As to place and time of meeting,
2. As to the order of exercises,
3. As to the preliminary working committees, and within a reasonable time let him embody the sentiment in a circular which shall be conclusive as to the call

schools have suffered so much as commercial schools proper. These drawbacks to progress in the right direction would be overcome by a free and full intercommunication between the *real* workers. There have been conventions of more or less note, and more or less achievement of good by the owners and managers of business colleges; but the fault with all such meetings together has been the tendency to discuss the financial phase of the subject, or the best means of bringing the enterprises to favorable public notice. I don't say that other subjects have been discussed, and I am free to say that through these conventions a vast amount of good has been accomplished in the way of education proper. But what is wanted now is not a convention of schools, but of teachers. We who are in the business want to know just what others are doing in the way of imparting instruction, leaving wholly out of view the process of "running colleges." This, in my opinion, should be the impetus and key-note of the convention.

Teachers of penmanship, for example, should take with them their own best work if they choose, but more especially the work of the students whom they have taught, and the ideas which the work of teaching has wrought out in their brains. Whoever has valuable gifts of work or thought let him come and lay it upon the altar, that all may profit thereby. So of other branches of study—book-keeping, arithmetic, commercial law, &c. Let us know the best that is being done in this country to advance our important specialty.

A convention to cover these points, should continue, if possible, two weeks, and the time should be religiously devoted to the consideration of the best methods of teaching. But in order that it should have character and coherence the work should be carefully laid out in advance, and the

of the convention.

Yours truly,
S. S. PACKARD.

BRYANT AND STRATTON SCHOOL,
BOSTON, March 20, 1878.

D. T. Ames, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—I notice in the last two numbers of the *Journal* various propositions for a convention of teachers of penmanship and book-keeping. Why should not such a convention be had during the coming summer? I am sure there is need enough of it, and I, for one, would like to see together the working men in our profession. There must be among them some very good looking chaps, as I am sure there are many deserving workers.

Suppose you and Packard, who represent the great metropolis, call a meeting in New York during July or August. I think you would get plenty of responses.

Yours,
H. E. HIBBARD.

WRIGHT'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
BROOKLYN, (E.D.), March 25, 1878.

D. T. Ames, Esq.

DEAR SIR—I am in favor of the proposed convention of business college teachers and penmen. Let us concur by all means; I am anxious to see what kind of a meaengue we would make. I propose New York City the place, and Monday, August 5 the time. I name New York because I think the greater number would like to visit the Metropolis to make purchases, to visit its sea-side resorts, and to have a good time in general; besides it would not cost me much to attend. I also propose, sir, to make the thing a certainty, that you issue a sufficient number of circulars of invitation inviting those interested to meet in convention in your city, Monday August 5, that the expense of advertising, &c. be borne by the convention pro rata—that all those in favor

of the project, and of the time and the place, that can and will attend, notify you of the fact and give their views on the subject, not later than May 15, and that on the success of the affair being assured in point of numbers, you issue circulars of instruction to those who are going to attend, and that they will be on hand all prepared for the fray, I know.

Yours truly,

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

J. B. Cundiff, Scoble's Commercial College, New Orleans, C. E. Cady, of Cady, Willson & Walworth's Business College, New York, H. Russell of Joliet, Ill., Business College, and many others have expressed themselves as strongly in favor of the movement. A *Penman's convention* is now a *fixed fact*, it only remains to determine upon the time, place, and the details, for its consummation. In order to present the matter to the fraternity, in a tangible, and practical form, and to enable each member to have a fair and equal voice in deciding upon the preliminaries we propose the following:

PLAN:

Let each person who deems himself eligible (from being either a teacher or author of writing or book-keeping) and who desires to take part in such convention, at once, on the receipt of the present number of the *Journal*, answer briefly by card or letter, addressed to the *Journal*, each of the following questions, viz:

1. Will you attend the convention?
2. Where do you desire it to be held?
3. When?
4. Name committee on preliminaries, and order of exercises.

Answers to the above questions, will determine fairly and impartially the place, time and plan for holding the convention, and approximately, the number that will attend.

Answers to the above questions, will be announced through the columns of the next number of the *Journal*. Immediate, definite and authorized action can then be taken to carry into effect the wishes of the majority, as thus expressed.

We especially urge that there be no delay in responding. We take it for granted, that wherever the convention may be held, parts will be found sufficiently interested to furnish, free of charge, a hall appropriate and convenient for the meetings. Several such offers have been already made. We trust we shall be pardoned if we improve the present opportunity to give our answer, to the above questions with reasons therefor, and to attend the convention at such time or place as may be favored by a majority, be it in San Francisco, Chicago, Portland, or elsewhere. While many reasons may be urged in favor of other places, it is our honest conviction, that New York will be found to be many important respects the most eligible place for the first meeting. It is most central for the Eastern and Middle states. Many, even most, teachers from the West and South desire to go, so do visit the metropolis for business or pleasure during their vacation, such can take the time when convenient. Prof. Packard offers the use of his large and splendid halls free. None more eligible or commodious can be found in the country. Prof. Wright names Monday, August 5, as the time for the convention, which is to be, more favorable than June or any other period, as named by others. We would then name Packard's Hall the place and Aug. 5, as the time, most favorable for holding the first Penman's convention, and Prof. S. S. Packard and C. E. Cady, will be the chairmen of the committee of arrangements.

We are led to name these gentlemen not only from their acknowledged ability, but from their adjucate and *Penman's convention* and practical and efficient action. Under their direction a convention at New York could not fail of being a grand success. Those in favor say I, those to contrary, well—let's body else put that.





Published Monthly at \$1.00 per Year.
D. T. ALLEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
266 Broadway, New York.

Single copies of JOURNAL sent on receipt of ten cents. Specimen copies furnished to Agents free.

ADVERTISING RATES:

1 Column.	1 month	8 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
\$1.00	\$1.00	\$8.00	\$6.00	\$12.00
1/2 "	60	6.00	4.80	7.20
1/4 "	40	4.00	3.20	4.80
1/8 " (12 lines).	20	2.00	1.60	2.40
3 lines, 24 words.	45	1.25	1.00	1.50

Advertisement for one and three months, payable in advance; for six months and one year, payable quarterly in advance. No deviation from the above rates. Heading master, 20 cents per line.

LITERARY INDUCEMENTS:

We hope to make the JOURNAL, as interesting and attractive as no penman or teacher who sees it can make it. We will give a premium or a good word; but we want them to do more than that, we desire their active co-operation as subscribers and agents, we therefore offer the following

PREMIUMS:

To every subscriber, until further notice, we will send a copy of the John D. Williams' masterpiece, 1215 Index in size.

To any person sending their own and another's name to the JOURNAL, and to the JOURNAL, a copy of the JOURNAL, a premium, and for each copy of the JOURNAL, a premium, and for each copy of the JOURNAL, a copy of either of the following publishing cottons, each of which are among the finest specimens of penmanship ever published, viz.:

The Centennial Picture of Progress, 30x36 in. size, \$1.00; The Penman's Premium, 18x22 in. size, \$1.00; The Master Certificate, 18x22 in. size, \$1.00; The Family Record, 18x22 in. size, \$1.00.

Upon sending the Premiums, \$1.00 for each, or 100 Beautiful Scroll Cards, 18 different designs.

For three names and \$3 we will forward the large Centennial Picture, size 20x40 inches, retail \$7.00.

For six names and \$4 we will forward a copy of Williams' Premium, 18x22 in. size, retail \$1.00.

For twelve subscribers and \$12, we will send a copy of Allen's Compendium of Ornamental Penmanship, price \$5. The same bound in gilt will be sent for eighteen subscribers and \$18, price \$7.00.

For twelve names and \$12, we will forward a copy of Williams & Peck's Guide of Penmanship, retail for \$5.

All communications, designed for THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, should hereafter be addressed to the office of the JOURNAL, 266 Broadway, New York.

The JOURNAL will hereafter be issued promptly on the first of each month. Matter designed for insertion must be received on or before the twentieth.

Remittances should be by post-office order or by registered letter. Money ordered in letter is not sent at our risk. Address—

THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL,
266 Broadway, New York.

Give your name and address very distinctly.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1878.

What is the Verdict?

With the present number the JOURNAL enters upon the second year of its existence. Its record for a year is made and is before its friends and patrons. They are the *jury* and now have the *cave*. Their verdict will be rendered in the giving or withholding of their patronage, the renewal of their own and inducing other subscriptions. What shall it be, for or against? Through the oracles of Uncle Samuel's mail bags we already perceive many propitious omens, renewals, clubs (ominous, at least, of lively times), and compliments come pouring in from all quarters. Although the subscription list has surpassed in numbers our expectations, and is undoubtedly beyond that ever attained by any other penman's paper, yet there are many, even thousands, who ought and would, with slight personal influence, become subscribers. Will not our friends please bear this in mind and act accordingly. If patrons have found the JOURNAL worth the price of its subscription during the past year, we can, with confidence, assure them that it will be doubly so for the year to come. We believe that there is no live teacher or adviser of writing who, having received and read each number of the JOURNAL, does not feel, not one, but many dollars richer in ideas, if not cash, than he otherwise would. It has helped to bring the profession into greater harmony of thought and action,

doing much to remove jealousy and conceit, and to create a more mutual and brotherly feeling.

Character in Hand Writing.

Several articles having appeared in the JOURNAL touching this subject, we thought proper to present our views in that direction. Upon that, as upon most other subjects, there is a great diversity of opinion. We have known persons who professed to be able to delineate the entire physical and mental character of persons by examining their hand writing, even to telling their stature, complexion, temperament, color of eyes and hair, whether square or compact, &c., &c., being equally discriminating regarding peculiar mental traits of character. This we regard as an absurd and ridiculous extreme.

Others confine their claims to judging of the mental characteristics of the writer, but even this appears to us to be precarious and doubtful, and certainly is this the case of the large mass of persons, such as schoolchildren, and persons who have not by any extended practice, acquired an habitual and distinctive hand writing. From the writing of such persons nothing can be told regarding their character. Indeed, there is no character in it. If noted, they would be liable to most sudden and radical transformations of character. We have often observed instances where the writing of all of a numerous class of pupils, under the tuition of a skillful instructor, has changed from week to week, and almost from day to day, so radically as to be scarcely recognized, even by an expert, as being that of the same person.

Again, let any lady or gentleman, who has been in a position requiring very little or no practice in writing, be suddenly placed in one requiring rapid and constant practice, how soon there will be a very marked change in the entire appearance and character of their writing. And the change will be modified not alone by the rapidity and extent of practice, but by the particular requirements for neatness and style of their respective positions. The policy clerk in an insurance office or accountant whose pay and standing are rated quite as much by the style as speed in execution, will, ultimately, write quite a different and more accomplished hand than will the lawyer's clerk, whose standing and compensation are quite independent of his style of writing.

In the writing of adults, who have hands established by long practice, we find habitual and marked peculiarities, which may, and undoubtedly do, indicate, more or less, the character of the writer, and then, we doubt it, do it to so great an extent, as is often claimed, for even such persons write differently under different modes and circumstances, often indicating more a temporary condition of mind and exercise, than any permanent trait of character.

Gaskell's Complete Compendium.

NEW SERIES.

We are indebted to the author for a copy of this interesting and valuable work. It consists of fifteen copy-sheets, a large ornamental sheet, and a hand-book for instruction. The slips are systematically arranged, skilfully written, and well adapted to aid the learner in acquiring a good hand-writing either with or without the aid of a teacher. Published by G. A. Gaskell, Manchester, N. H.

Fine Works of Art.

We have received from George Simson & Co., Portland, Me., a series of splendid engravings and chromos, entitled "Life's Morning," "Emphyse Slope," "Cala Lolly" and "Floral Cross." The designs are striking, the engraving and printing superb, and constitute pictures which will be highly prized by all lovers of fine pictures.

Penman's Convention.

We invite the special attention of persons interested in this matter to the numerous letters, together with the editorial comments, and suggestions upon another page, and solicit an early response to the same.

An Autograph Column.

We desire to publish the autographs of many prominent professional penmen we can procure—and in order to lighten the expense of doing so, we propose to those who have good cuts to forward, by mail, duplicates to be used for that purpose. For those who have no cuts we will, on receipt of autograph, have the same engraved in the best manner possible and insert the same in the JOURNAL, and forward to them a duplicate on their paying the sum of \$1.50. The cuts furnished, to be accepted, must not exceed 2½ inches in length, or the width of one column in space in the JOURNAL.

Our Rates for Advertising.

Will be observed by reference to our terms for advertising that have been advanced from ten to fifteen cents per line of eight words for a single insertion, and proportionately for a longer period. Considering the present large circulation of the JOURNAL, the advanced rates are very low. No advertisement will be inserted for less than forty-five cents, payable in advance.

Penman's Supplies.

We invite attention to our list of supplies, published in another column. We are prepared to furnish promptly, and at reasonable cost, all articles needed by penmen. By ordering from us they will be sure of receiving articles of good quality, and especially India ink, of which much that is sold is utterly worthless.

Read our Premium List.

The premiums which we offer are alone worth all the money we ask from a subscriber for the JOURNAL, while, to every person interested in, or who is an admirer of fine penmanship, the JOURNAL will repay many times the price of its subscription.

Penmen, and Others

Throughout the country, are requested to forward for insertion in the JOURNAL, items and thoughts of interest and value to its readers, and the profession.

Disappointment.

We are disappointed, as undoubtedly our reader will be, in not being able to have the promised specimen letter from Professor Henry C. Spencer ready for the present number. Hope to give it in the next issue.

Specimen Copies.

We have printed a large number of extra copies of the present number of the JOURNAL, to be used as specimen copies. To persons who are endeavoring to secure clubs, or have acquaintances who would probably be interested, we will mail extra copies on application.

The Journal as a Premium.

We will mail the JOURNAL free for one year to any person sending us the names of three subscribers and \$3, and also send the Williams' specimen as a special premium to all.

Just as we go to press we receive a long and interesting communication relating to the convention from J. C. McClellan, Worthington, Ohio. He earnestly commends the convention, and makes a liberal offer to furnish free, commodious rooms which he is now preparing for the opening of a business college, in Columbus, Ohio. We regret to say that want of both time and space forbids giving his communication in full.

Answers to



A. F. Burwick, Ill. Mr. Wiesehahn's name came off according to announcement, on February 22.

A. C. T., Quinncount, W. Va. Your writing is graceful and easy; it lacks most in uniformity. To question No. 2 we answer no.

H. A. B. C., Augusta, Me. You will find our views regarding character in handwriting in an article under that head in another column.

E. A. G., Galvia, Ill. "The Writing Teacher" is no longer published; it was for many years conducted by Prof. H. W. Elsworth, of New York.

A. D. B., Berlin, O. You have the basis for a good handwriting, letters are well formed, proportionate and well spaced. The primary fault is in its size. Write at least one-third smaller.

N. D. B., Aberdeen, Ind. You write very well. Attention to the proper proportions of letters, and greater care in following the line upon which you write, would greatly improve your writing.

M. J., Drexell, Iowa. Your writing is very creditable, but having no greater advantage in practice. Your principal fault is the great disproportion between the capitals and small letters.

R. H. Philmont, Oregon. Your writing in many respects is good, but it lacks symmetry and uniformity in spacing and height of letters. Lessons in flourishing help to give a good sense of movement, and great respect is an aid to plain writing. We would advise you to practice for a while, carefully, after the copies of some standard system before teaching.



CAUTION. We have unquestionable proof that some persons have procured specimens of cards, and other writing, from other and better writers, themselves, which have been forwarded for insertion in the JOURNAL as their own. This is not only a gross fraud, but an imposition upon the JOURNAL and its readers. We are hereby given notice that hereafter, on the receipt of any specimen of such fraud we shall fully expose the same through the columns of the JOURNAL.

A. C. Smith, Burg Hill, Ohio, incloses an elegant specimen of plain writing.

W. C. Fisher, North Lyndon, incloses some very creditable card specimens.

W. A. Closs, Crossenville, Mich., incloses several specimens of cards written in an off-hand, easy style.

E. L. Burnett, Elmira, N. Y., sends also a very handomely flourished bird, also a card design represented on the 7th page.

M. M. Desmond, Davenport, Iowa, incloses several attractive specimens of cards flourished with ink.

J. McBride, Chaffee, O., writes an elegant letter in which he sends several specimens of superb card writing.

Stephen Howland, Cleveland, O., incloses several slips of writing, which, for facility and grace in movement, we have rarely seen equalled.

Dean, Wyoming Commercial College, Kingman, Pa., has forwarded several designs for flourishes, which are very elegant in design, and masterly in execution.

J. N. V. Hamilton, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., sends one of the most elegantly written letters we have received, in which he incloses several card specimens which are models of taste and execution.

A. W. Indiana, Tully, N. Y., sends a well-written letter, in which he is in every creditable specimen of flourishing and drawing. They are indeed excellent, considering that he is but seventeen years of age, and has not had the aid of a professional teacher.

Mrs. C. A. Allen, Cook, Proprietor of All's Commercial College, Davenport, Ill., forwards a package containing nine specimens, imperial size, made from her pen-drawn writing. They indicate a high degree of art, design and execution of the originals, and fully sustain the enviable reputation long sustained by that lady for executing pen work of superior excellence. Mrs. Cook graduated from P. R. Spencer, Sr., in 1863.

F. A. Smith, penman, at the Business University, Rochester, N. Y., incloses in a well-written letter some superior specimens of plain and flourished cards.

T. W. Williams, Penman at the Iowa City Commercial College sends a letter written in elegant style. In great symmetry, and the construction of the letters, it is rarely excelled. He also incloses a very skillfully executed piece of flourishing.

F. W. H. Wiesbach, 1214 Chambers street, St. Louis, Mo., forwards a photograph of eight specimens of his penmanship. They are represented in the *Portrait*. The first is represented as the Queen Catherine, "Peter the Great saved by his mother," "Cromwell refusing the Crown of England," "Cleopatra before Julius Caesar," "Arch of Trajan," "Lamentations of Mary Queen of Scots," "Plot to poison Emperor Frederick II, frustrated by his daughter," "Hudson receiving his commission from King Charles I of England." No one who has not seen Mr. Wiesbach's pen drawing can begin to imagine the marvelous skill he has displayed in the execution of these works. They appear finished in spirit, accuracy of detail, and depth of execution. Their equal has seldom been seen in this country. Mr. W. gives additional evidence of his soundness by saying, put me down for the "Convention."



B. E. Kerr is teaching classes at Amador City, Cal.

J. D. Holcomb, Mallet Creek, O., is one of our live penmen. His letters are models in easy, graceful, and rapid business writing.

The *Daily Register*, of Rockford, Ill., gives a well-described and complimentary notice of penmanship, written by C. C. Clark, who is recently having a penman, Mrs. Allis Cook's Commercial College at that place.

R. J. Magee, an accomplished penman and teacher, and one of the proprietors of the Toledo (O.) Business College, has recently entered into a life partnership with Miss Maggie Tilden, of Fairmont, W. Va. Long live the firm; it is a great prosperity.

Homer Russell, a young and promising attorney, and for many years Assistant District Attorney for New York, was married on February 26 to Miss Joseline Hilton, daughter of Judge John Hilton, his brother-in-law and administrator of the colossus estate of A. T. Stewart & Co. The wedding took place at the splendid residence of Judge Hilton, No. 7 West Thirty-fourth street. A splendid residence, and the bride was handsomely presented to the young couple. Mrs. A. T. Stewart presented a very fine set of silverware. Among the guests were Samuel J. Tilden, Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, and others. Mr. Russell is a brother of Fred Russell, so well known to the readers of the JOURNAL.

Prof. H. P. Smith enters the employments of Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., as General Agent for White's Art Studies, which were noticed in our last number. Professor Smith, formerly connected with the firm of Potter, Ainsworth & Co., as Agent for Bartholomew's Drawing and P. D. and S. Copy-books. More recently he has been employed in the public schools of that city as teacher of drawing, and is the President of the Drawing Teachers' Association. We congratulate Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co. in securing a gentleman of so much experience and knowledge to represent their series of Drawing Books, and Prof. Smith in connecting himself with so energetic, liberal, and honorable a firm as that of Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co. known to

James A. Congdon? We are receiving many inquiries which we are unable to answer. He, or any one else who knows will confer a favor by furnishing the desired information.

Teachers of Penmanship.

You should learn to teach drawing. Your chances for obtaining lucrative situations will be doubled thereby. Teachers of Penmanship make the best teachers of Drawing; they learn to draw rapidly. See advertisement, *Industrial Art Education*, and send for circular.

Every penman and admirer of fine penmanship wants the JOURNAL. If you know of any such who does not take it, tell them about it or send us their names and address, that we may mail them specimens.

The illustration upon this page was flourished by Jackson Cagle, penman at Moore's Business College, Atlanta, Ga.

Paragraphs.

BY FESTOKE.

Perfumed ink is now used for sentimental notes.

Soulouque, formerly Emperor of Hayti, could not write his own name.

The reason why figure can't lie is, that she either runs and moaning up, or are in a standing account.

It is said that just before Alphonse took to himself a queen, one of his courtiers wanted to make Aliph-a-bet that he was A-B-Cheer of her heart.

Miss Mary Anouy discovered, in the hills of Lyons Regis, a pen and ink which must have been embedded in the solid rock, signs before the advent of man upon the earth, and yet they were in an excellent state of preservation and were proven to be the property of Lolojo—a distant relative of the present Duke of Lolojo.

A skillful penman of the 16th century presented to Queen Elizabeth a bit of paper of the size of a finger nail, on which he had written the Ten Commandments, the Creed and the Lord's Prayer, together with the name and the date of presentation.

The brave Abbe, confined in the Castle d'II, an ancient fortress on an island in the harbor of Marseilles, wrote a book, with his own blood for ink, a pen made

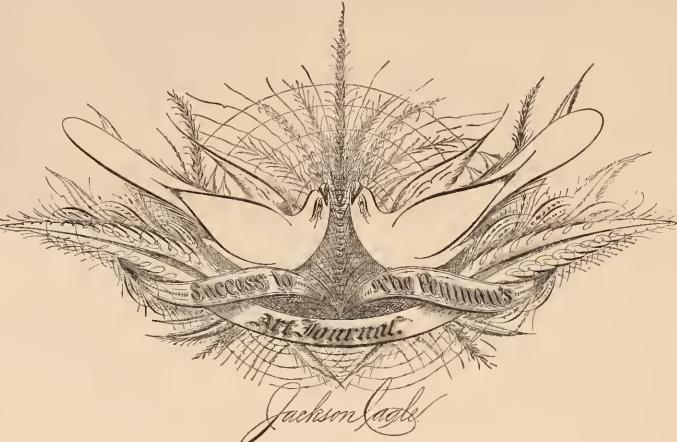
is reached when at the finale the pen catches to the paper and splatters the fair page.

Two young Frenchmen, twin brothers, in 1870, made the discovery of a rich violet ink, but were prevented bringing it into market from lack of funds. Many days they struggled with poverty, and one dark, bleak Saturday night, peniless and friendless, they were compelled to divulge the secret of its manufacture, as an offer of five francs was made them. This enabled them to start for the goal of prosperity, and in little more than two years they retired from business worth upwards of half a million dollars.

The style of invitation cards is one of extreme simplicity. Monograms are discarded; only plain script is fashionable. And this is true of visiting cards.

In England the better the position of the people the more simple their cards. No coronet or crest ever appears on the cards of the nobility, gentlemen or ladies. A gentleman, entitled to the prefix of Right Honorable, or Honorable, never has it on his card. A glazed card is only fit for a card without the r.

In this country the population of a town can be determined by the style of cards in demand. In the large cities the plainest kind of plain writing upon a plain white card is required. In towns of 1,000



of a piece of iron hoop, and by the light of a lamp made out of shreds of cloth soaked in grease obtained from his food.

In a New Jersey Court, evidence of inebriety was deduced from the handwriting of the defendant in the case, on the ground that all men are either drunk, or sober, and that the said defendant when sober, could never have written his name plain enough to be deciphered by any physiological rule whatever.

\$1,000 reward to the penman who never heard the remark, "Your writing is beautiful, very beautiful, but, the best I ever saw was a piece done by Zerbihel Gumption"—and this to you, who had seen his scrawls and knew him to be a pretentious idiot!

The latest French toy is a miniature penman the face of which is of a material permitting the greatest mobility of its features. The machinery, although quite simple produces, when wound up, a movement of the head on paper previously adjusted, like that of a toy in penmanship; and the face expresses the varied emotions of mony, of joy and self-admiration, as appropriate to the occasion. But the climax of ludicrousness of expression

or 2,000 inhabitants cards faintly tinted, and ornamental capitals, or flourished designs, written or printed in black ink; and in townships where there are from three downward to the square mile, profuse ornamentation in fancy colors with gold and silver, written or printed upon strongly tinted cards.

Business Writing.

Our friend Hicman inquires in the last issue of the JOURNAL, "Who will study the wants of the JOURNAL, and supply a style, that, when formed in school, will not break up and desert one when rapid business writing is required?"

I believe that some few of our teachers are doing this very thing, and doing it well. I also think that with many of us our "exact" writing as shown in our copybooks, &c., interferes greatly with the student's progress, so far at least as rapidity goes. When we become "independent" enough, as he expresses it, to give our pupils for copies such writing as has been done easily and rapidly, even if the work be faulty in form, it will not be long before the pupil will acquire the necessary movements to produce writing of that kind. Let it be understood that what the

business man requires in legibility and rapidity, and to these it is not undesirable to add beauty when it detracts nothing from the other two.

The simplest forms, too,—those that are made most easily,—are the best and the handsomest. The tendency among the best writers now-a-days is to make all the forms as simple as possible, and waste no time on flourishes, or gracelins, in a business hand writing.

I am glad to see in the copy books evidence of a decided change in that respect, the letters being much more simple than formerly, and there is more system in their arrangement. The next few years will probably work still greater changes in the style of to-day. O. A. O.

Practical Lessons in Writing.

LESSON NO. 5.

In the present lesson we complete the analysis of all the letters in the alphabet. In lesson No. 6 we shall consider some of the other essentials to good writing, such as spacing, slope, height, connections, movement, positions, &c., &c. In subsequent lessons we shall present some practical hints, with examples for practice in flourishing and ornamental and artistic writing.



Fifth Principle, or Capital O.
O Hight, 3 spaces. Width, 2 spaces. Distance between two left curves, 1 space. Terminating point, 1 space above base. Curves upon the right and left equal. Count 1, 2, 1.

E combines Priors 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3. Full height, 3 spaces. Height of beginning point, 2 spaces. Width and width of top, 1 space. Length and width of base. Between left curves in base 1 space. Small loop at right angles to main shaft. Count 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1.

H D combines Priors 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3. Full height, 3 spaces. Height of beginning point, 2 spaces. Width of large loop and spaces to its right and left, each 1 space. Lower end of loop, 1 space above base. Count 1, 2, 3, 1.

C G combines Priors 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3. Full height, 3 spaces. Height of beginning point, 2 spaces. Width of large loop and spaces to its right and left, each 1 space. Lower end of loop, 1 space above base. Count 1, 2, 3, 1.

Marking Alphabet.

ABCDEFHIJKLMNOP
OPQRSTUVWXYZ &
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
uvwxyz.

H *X* combines Prins. 6, 3, 2.
Full height, 3 spaces. Width of reversed oval, 1 1/2 spaces. Distance between parts at top, 1 1/2 spaces; at base, 1 1/2 spaces. Point of contact of main parts, 1 1/2 spaces above base. Count 1, 2, 3, 1.

H *W* combines Prins. 6, 2, 3, 3.
Full height, 3 spaces. Height of final curve about 2 spaces. Reversed oval as in *X*. Distance between main parts at top and base, each 1 1/2 spaces. Count 1, 2, 3, 1.

H *Q* combines Prins. 6, 3, 2.
Full height, 3 spaces. Height of final curve, 1 space. Main width 1 1/2 spaces. Length of small loop, 1 space; width of same, 1 space. From beginning point of letter to left end of small loop, 1 space. Count 1, 2, 1.

H *Z* combines Prins. 6, 3, 2, 4.
Extends 3 spaces above and 2 spaces below base line. Reversed oval as in *X* and *W*. Smaller loop crossing 1 space above base. Crossing of larger loop is upon baseline and 1 space to right of smaller loop. Width of loop below the base line, 1 space, full. Count 1, 2, 3, 4, 1.

H *F* *V* combines Prins. 6, 2, 3.
Full height, 3 spaces. Width of reversed oval, 1 1/2 spaces. Reversed oval as in *X* to completion of upper third of right side; thence descends a straight line, touching base 1 space to right of beginning of letter, and ending in short two with final curve, which ends 2 spaces above base. Count 1, 2, 1.

H *U* *U* combines Prins. 6, 2, 1, 2.
Full height, 3 spaces. Height of right loop, 2 spaces, and of final curve, 1 space. Reversed oval as in *V*. Distance between main parts, 1 space. Count 1, 2, 3, 4, 1.

H *Y* combines Prins. 6, 2, 1, 4.
Extends 3 spaces above and 2 below base line. Formed like *U* to second loop of latter at base. Thence it flushed with the inverted loop. Width of inverted loop 1 space, full. Count 1, 2, 3, 4, 1.

CINCINNATI, March 25, 1878.

Editor *Penman's Art Journal*.

DEAR Sir:—During the past thirty years I collected hundreds of works on penmanship, from France, Italy, Spain, Holland, Germany and England. Many of these were large folios.

During the last few years my interest in such works has considerably abated, having nearly exhausted the subject. However, when a new work appears it is quite natural that I should have a desire to get it, or at least the curiosity to see it. So it was with *Ames' Compendium*.

On looking through the book my interest in the subject was again revived, and I was more especially interested in the work since it was from the artist and none of its merits could be attributed to the litho-

grapher or engraver. The amateur penman can see what, by diligence and perseverance, may be acquired.

Heiring's "Musterblätter der hochreine Kalligraphie" was the only book of ornamental penmanship, that gave me a notice as to what constitutes beautiful, elaborate designs; but it is too expensive and unwieldy. Such a work as *Ames' Compendium* is just what I would have been glad to get twenty-five years ago. It should be in the hands of every penman. Very respectfully yours,

M. HEROLD.

EVERGREEN CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.
March 25, 1878.

Prof. D. T. Ames:

DEAR Sir:—I have bad charge of the Penmanship Department of this College since last fall; we have a first-class school, and are meeting with grand success.

Enclosed please find money order for twelve dollars, and the list of subscribers for twenty of your ART JOURNAL, for which please send me your PREMIUM, "Ames' Compendium of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship."

I am a warm friend of your JOURNAL; hope I may largely increase its circulation.

Yours respectfully,
E. A. CURRIER.

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY, ROCHESTER, N.Y.
March 25, 1878.

Prof. Ames:

Enclosed please find P. O. order for \$24 and the names and addresses of twenty-four subscribers. Please send the "Compendium" and "Guide" as premiums.

I will send more names in a few days.

"Compendium," \$7.50; "Guide," \$2.50.

Hastily yours,
K. R. SMITH,

HILD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., MARCH, 26, 1878.

Prof. D. T. Ames:

DEAR Sir:—Enclosed please find \$10, for which please send the JOURNAL as per list of names inclosed.

Your friend,
A. B. CAPP.

[The above are only a few specimens of the cloud of "Misses" being hurled at the JOURNAL. Such treatment! but—well we are becoming accustomed to it.]

Business College Items.

Prof. J. C.坎菲尔德, President of Soule's Commercial College, New Orleans, La., writes that over two hundred students are in regular attendance at that institution.

The former pupils of the Bryant & Stratton Commercial School of Boston, organized a "grand reunion and reception" for the afternoon and evening of March 23. We are glad to learn that this school is highly prosperous.

H. C. Clark of Allis' Business College, Rockford, Ill., writes an able and lengthy

communication heartily commending the holding of a penman's convention. We regret that want of space prevents our giving this and many other communications in full. "He says there are hundred of teachers who differ greatly in their opinions on teaching book-keeping and penmanship, and by having a convention, every one would derive great benefit from it, and it would tell, to the world that we were not asleep, but wide awake in discussing the best and most advisable way to impart the branches of education which we represent. I believe that there is not a penman or a business college teacher in the land who would not be favorable to such a gathering and consequently, I say this, have a National P. & B. C. Convention in June next."

Ancient Cities.

Ninety was fifteen miles high, eight wide and forty miles round, with a wall one hundred feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was fifty miles within the walls, which were seventy feet thick, and four hundred feet high, with one hundred and forty towers. The Temple of Bel at Ephesus, was four hundred and twenty feet to the support of the roof. It was a hundred years in building. The largest of the Pyramids is one hundred and forty-one feet high, and one hundred and fifty-three on the sides. Its base cover eleven acres. The stones are about thirty feet in length, and the layers are three hundred and eighty. It employed three hundred thousand men. The Temple of the Labyrinth, in Egypt, contains three hundred chambers and two hundred and fifty halls. Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins twenty miles long, and fifteen miles wide. It was two and a half miles round, and contained one hundred and fifty thousand citizens and four hundred thousand slaves. The Temple of Delphi was so rich in donations that it was possible to find a thousand talents. Nero carried away from it two hundred statues. The walls of Rome were thirteen miles round.

Presentation.

The following from the Elizabeth, (N.J.) Daily Herald explains itself. Such things are not bad to take in their way.

The winter term of Dr. Lansley's Business College closed yesterday, and after the last session the results of the pleasant affair occurred. Mr. Harry L. Green, (Ex-President Grant), arose, and addressing the principal in a few well chosen remarks, said he had been selected by the students to present a gift to him, as a token of their respect for their proprietor, and, as a birthday present, he hoped it would be treasured in remembrance of the young ladies and young gentlemen of the College; he then stepped forward and handed Dr. Lansley an elegant silver fruit basket, upon which was inscribed:

Presented to
Prof. D. T. Ames,
By the gift of E. B. C.,
Jan. 30, 1878.

The recipient feelingly thanked the donor, and in the course of his remarks stated that it was the first time during his life that any such occurrence had taken place without his having had some idea of what was to happen. As he was entirely ignorant of that anything of the kind was thought of.

The Doctor commended the students, particularly the young ladies, on their ability to keep their own counsel, and he hoped they would again listen to the theory that ladies could not keep a secret. The gift was highly prized, not alone for its intrinsic value, but that it was an evidence of the love existing between the college and its management.

Autographs.

In this column we shall insert, in each issue, a limited number of the autographs of prominent penmen and authors. When cuts are furnished, they will be inserted free. If engraved by us, a charge of \$1.50 will be made, which will include a duplicate cut to be sent by mail to the person represented. Cuts must not exceed 2 1/2 inches (or the width of one column) in length. Autographs furnished for us to engrave should be either the exact size desired, viz.: 2 1/2 inches long, or just twice the length, viz.: 4 1/2 inches in length.

J. B. Packard

President of B. S. & Packard's Business College, 805 Broadway, New York, and author of several popular and standard works upon book-keeping and writing.

J. B. Landiff

is an accomplished penman and President of Soule's Commercial College, New Orleans, La.

J. Frank Fitz

Editor New England Star Association, Conn., and is also a skillful penman.

J. B. Burnett

is a skillful and popular teacher of writing at Elmira, N. Y.

J. H. Brice

is one of our most skillful and accomplished teachers of writing. He is now teaching at Chillicothe, O.

J. B. Kort

Writes well and is now teaching classes at Amador City, Cal.

The alphabet given on this page is used for marking purposes and is adapted for being made either with a broad-nibbed pen or brush.

We have received an extensive variety of superior gilt-edged and tinted blank cards from the New England Card Company, Woonsocket, R. I. Their rates seem low. Read their advertisement and send for a circular.

The Labor of Writing.

A right hand penman can write thirty words in a minute. To do this he must draw his quill through the spot of one rod, sixteen and one-half feet. In forty minutes his pen travels a furlong, and in five and one-third hours one mile. We make, on an average, sixteen turns of the pen in writing a five hundred word card. In a day of five hours we can write half and forty-four thousand; in a year of three hundred days, forty-three million two hundred thousand. The men who made one million strokes per pen are now dead. Many men have in the aggregate a mark three hundred miles long, to be traced on paper by each writer in a year. In writing each letter of the ordinary alphabet, the pen must be turned at least once, and the stroke of the pen—on an average three and a half to four. (In Phonography, an expert can write one hundred and seventy to two hundred words a minute. Apply your imagination to this, and see where your long-hand writer stands.)

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THE PENMAN'S JOURNAL

EXECUTED WITH A PEN BY EXAMINERS.

DEVOTED TO THE PRACTICAL

AND THE ORNAMENTAL IN

PENMANSHIP.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY, AT 205 BROADWAY, FOR \$1.00 PER YEAR.

B. T. AMES, Editor and Proprietor;
B. F. REELLY, Associate Editor.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1878.

VOL. II. NO. 2.

Cards of Penmen and Business Colleges, occupying three lines of space, will be inserted in this column for \$2.50 per year.

G. H. SHATTUCK,
General Agent for Penman Copy Books,
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549 and 551 Broadway, New York.

Eminent Penmen of Olden Times.

BY G. H. SHATTUCK.

THIRD ARTICLE.

In the March number of the JOURNAL, I gave some account of one of the works of Edward Cocker (inadvertently printed Peter Cocker), his quaint instructions, and other matters mostly compiled from that book. Further investigations developed, I thought, sufficient material for another article in regard to this remarkable man. I trust I shall have the indulgence of my readers in giving some further details of THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF EDWARD COCKER.

This ingenious and very judicious gentleman was not only celebrated for his skill as a penman and engraver, but also for his mathematical knowledge; besides, he was something of a poet. Whether his ability as a penman and engraver, or his knowledge of figures gave him the greater celebrity I am not able to determine.

His book called "England's Penman"; or, Cocker's New Copy Book, "containing all the curious heads practised in England and surrounding nations, never the like published, as the impartial and judicious may determine," is said to have given birth to the old saying current in England, "According to Cocker."

Lownde's Bibliographer's Manual says Cocker is deservedly reckoned among the improvers of writing and arithmetic. Upwards of sixty editions of his arithmetic were published; the fourth in 1652; the fifty-second in 1743, showing it must have been a work of great merit, otherwise it could not for so long a period have held its place in public esteem. A copy of the first edition sold in 1854, for eight pounds, five shillings (about \$10).

He does not seem to have derived his inspiration from the zeal or enthusiasm of any special instructor, judging from the following from his book, entitled

"Whereto our writing to the best extent."

"In sundry copies written with a pen's best width,
With which will practice then most gain percep-
tion,
As the Heaven-taught author did without direc-
tion."

Massey says of him: "He was certainly a great encouerter of various kinds of learning; an indefatigable performer both

with the pen and brain, an ingenious artist in figures, and no contemptible proficient in the poetry he attempted to write."

His writing, I allow, is far inferior to what we have from the hands of some of our late masters; and there is not that freedom and liveliness in his pencilled knots and flourishes that there is in pieces done by a bold command of hand. But let us consider the time in which he lived, and what little improvement then had been made in the modern way of penmanship, and we may justly make allowance for the many defects that now appear in his books, and compare with the best."

"With the independent, in every case,
Weigh well the circumstances, time and place,
All these consider'd the score'd may be."

"With justice be desirous on such a pens."

Knight says, in his life of William Caxton, the first English printer: "The wealthier classes desired a species of embellishment more costly than wood-cut, though in many cases not superfluous; copper-plate prints began to be introduced into printed works. Impressions of these prints were obtained by a process totally different from the typographical art, so that they constituted in every respect an additional service in the production of a book. Sir John Harrington's translation of 'Ordo Funios,' was the first work in which copper plates were used. This was printed in 1650."

This statement may be true so far as relates to the ordinary printed book with illustrations scattered through it, but Cocker wrote more than thirty years prior to

E.rosting artist, thy immortal name
Dresteth on from high, thy curtains hang
W hat makes thy pen like this overdo
A then still multiplying like the sea
R are placed thy bright quill transversely
D dash'd from these arts, their bottoms soon
C order what they will, and then
O who can but admire thy skill, that a
C ommerce abroad, at home, pens cannot be
K now, readers, who for pens peruse too
E rected are these columns to thy praise
R epula attend thy arts, thy virtues favour

that date had published, his works on writing, in which the first and last pages were letter-press, with the copper plates they described inserted in the middle of the book. This being true, it is not improbable that to Cocker belongs the further credit of combining the work of the printing with that of the rolling press.

Under various titles he published about twenty different works, mostly on the subject of penmanship; some he engraved on copper, others on brass, and one, "The Pen's Perfection," was engraved on silver plates.

Whether on account of any real or fancied superiority in the metal for engraving, or to raise public curiosity, and thus insure its sale, does not appear.

Cocker was blamed by his contemporaries for writing, engraving, and printing too much, thereby degrading the art, and bringing it into contempt; but it is more probable that for the hundred of copies he produced from the rolling press of his time, thousands, if not millions, are printed on the lithographic presses of to-day.

His first work from the rolling press was published in London, in 1657, when he was 26 years old, which gives the date of his birth as 1631, and, as all his books were published in London, it is probable he was a native of the city or near vicinity.

list of his books, with their lengthy quaint titles in full, would no doubt be very interesting to many, but space forbids anything more than their names in the most abridged form, which I have taken from the very valuable Catalogue of Works on Penmanship, Ancient and Modern, compiled by Prof. A. S. Mansen, of Bos-

ton. 1. Youths' Directions to Write Without a Teacher, London, 1652.

2. Plume Triumphi, (on some editions, The Pen's Triumph,) 1657.

(Said to be his first work from the rolling press.)

3. Pen's Transcendence; or, Fair Writing's Labyrinth, 1657.

(On the edition of 1660, Fair Writings Store House.)

4. Art's Glory, or Penman's Treasury, 1659.

(A photo-engraving of the title-page of his book appeared in the March number of the JOURNAL.)

5. Penna Vetus, or Young Men's Accomplishment, 1661.

6. England's Penman, or Cocker's New Copy Book, 1668.

7. Magnum in Parvo, or the Pen's Perfection, 1672.

8. The Guide to Penmanship, 1674.

E xecutes the reach of pens, from whence it came
D plays such secrete, all smaz'd with
W hat makes thy pen like this overdo
A then still multiplying like the sea
R are placed thy bright quill transversely
D dash'd from these arts, their bottoms soon
C order what they will, and then
O who can but admire thy skill, that a
C ommerce abroad, at home, pens cannot be
K now, readers, who for pens peruse too
E rected are these columns to thy praise
R epula attend thy arts, thy virtues favour

9. The Young Clerk's Tutor, 1674.

10. The Complete Writing Master, 1676.

11. The London Writing Master, or
Scolar's Guide, 1678.

As near as can be ascertained Cocker died in 1677, and it is probable that this was a posthumous work in course of preparation at the time of his death.

A large number of his works were without the date of publication, and several are given with dates subsequent to his death, I presume they were reprints or later editions of his books, and the date gives the date of reprint and not the date of the original publication.

12. Morals of the Muses' Spring Garden, 1694.

13. England's Perfect School Master for Spelling, Writing, and Arithmetic, 1699.

The following are without date—

14. Miltus in Parvo, or the Pen's Galantry.

15. The Young Lawyer's Writing-Mas-

ter.

16. The Pen's Facility.

17. The Country School Master.

18. Introduction to Writing.
Massey mentions having seen the title of another work by Cocker, entitled (19.) The Pen's Experience.

Certainly, with this array before them modern authors need not lack names for their productions. At this instant it is no easy task to discover whether these works were wholly independent of each other, or whether the change of names did not in some respects correspond to the modern terms "Revised" "Newly Revised" "Revised Edition Improved," &c.

As Cocker's death occurred in 1677, in the 60th year of his age, it will readily be seen that with great talents he also exhibited great industry, which perhaps is only another name for genius.

Another very curious quadruple acrostic is inserted on the last page of one of his books, signed H. P., which for the singular rarity of it, I transcribe on this page as a most fitting accompaniment of this article.

Written Copies.

As every successful teacher of penmanship uses copies from which his pupils practice, would it not be a subject well worth the discussion of some of our teachers, as to whether engraved or well written copies should be used?

There is an advantage which written copies have over those engraved, for instance: when the student sits down to copy of real penwork, fresh from the pen, remembering the old adage, "What man had done man can do," he will have some hopes of success. But, you place engraved copies before the student, which are so perfectly exact that he will doubt whether man could ever produce such correct forms with the pen, and in trying to imitate them he commences a task which he does not hope to accomplish, and soon gives up.

Notice in the last issue of the JOURNAL a communication on "business writing," in which the writer says: "I think that with many of our 'exact' writing as shown in our copy-lines, &c., interferes greatly with the students progress, so far at least as rapidity goes."

It is impossible for pupils to learn to use the muscular movement when their copies are engraved or written with the finger movement.

Free movement is essential in engraving a good handwriting, but it is not also essential that the copies from which your pupils practice be written in the same free movement that they are expected to use?

A. W. R.

Specimen Copies.

We have printed a large number of exact copies of the present number of the JOURNAL, to be used as specimen copies. To persons who are endeavoring to secure clubs, or have acquaintances who would probably be interested, we will mail extra copies on application.

Traveling Teachers of Penmanship.

By PROF. A. NEWELL, 2007, N.Y.

As this seems to be a favorite theme for discussion by several of the leading contributors of the various penman's papers, perhaps a few words from one who served in the ranks for some time may not come entirely amiss. The theories and methods of some who have never tried the realities more than to make several attempts which have resulted for the most part in failure, remind me of some of our resourceless strategists during the late unprofitable, who, after the battle had been fought and lost, were always discovering some miraculous plan, which, had they been heard and heeded, would have resulted in a marvellous victory, unfortunately these plans came eternally too late. The forepart of the war developed as an astonishing number of just such generals, but as time went on we found theories and methods giving way to practical and stubborn fact; we found sober, modest men rising from the ranks to take the place of those whose ostentations show of gold-lace floss and feathers was all that could commend them to public favor. In fact, we saw a tsooner come from his humble conception to assume command of one of the grandest armies ever marched in the field to lead it to victory. It may seem the height of absurdity to some to try to draw an analogy between the success of a general in the field and a teacher of penmanship, but we would do well to recollect what has been said by one of the greatest living authors, which is, that life in all its various phases is a battle field of labor, and the teacher of penmanship in entering the field, which I believe is a pre-eminently useful calling, enters a field in which rose-colored downy beds of ease, and success as far apart as the equator and the poles. Eternal vigilance, works, ability, tact, talent, and "Never say die," is the price of true success.

There are few callings or professions requiring greater or more persistent effort for success and in which a greater percentage of these masking the effort fail, than in the profession of the traveling writing teacher.

But the great point in the discussion is what is necessary to success. Professors Hinman and Shattuck wrote two very good articles upon the subject some time ago. I find however that Prof. Hinman's ideas as regards teachers paying their attention exclusively to large towns and ignoring small ones altogether, rather contrary to my own experience, although I have taught for several years in some of the largest towns of the east and west, and many times I have had large classes in some remote school district or district, clubbing together and securing a large class, my expenses while teaching such class would be very light compared with large towns.

The ability to secure a school room is one of the greatest hindrances that traveling penmen have to encounter. There seems to be a lurking prejudice by the teachers of the public schools everywhere against them which seems to wax stronger as times advances, and this is mainly for reasons expressed by Prof. Shattuck, on account of so many made to the profession, the remedy suggested by him is a good one. That there are some unmitigated scoundrels who make their living by securing money in advance from students and then disappear, without rendering any equivalent, has in some localities created a suspicion and distrust of traveling teachers, and the only remedy is for teachers to show themselves competent and worthy of patronage, and collect their tuition near the close of their term. If he does his duty he will not lose much of his pay. It should be borne in mind that it is much harder to get up a class in writing now than it was during the first times that immediately succeeded the war, and of course tuition, &c., has to put at much lower figures. I am aware in advocating this reduction of prices will

lay me open to attack from friend Homan, but I shall sustain my position with what seems to me good argument and common sense. It is a well known fact that those who sustain our writing schools, and most other schools for that matter, come from the poor and middle classes, while the high-bred rich nobles comprise but a very small part.

I believe that nearly or fully ninety per cent. of our writing classes are composed of the sons and daughters of the poor and middle classes, except in rare cases. It is also a well known fact that fully as large a proportion of our successful business men, millionaires, &c., come from this very same class. I regard it then the very height of absurdity for a teacher to put the tuition so very high in hard times like the present so that none but a few (pampered aristocrats) can have the advantage of a course of lessons. I have tried both methods myself, and have seen others do the same, and the universal verdict has been in favor of moderate tuition; the prices of everything has declined within the past year or two, and why should a teacher be extravagant in his demands more than any other person. I believe the price for a course of lessons as heretofore announced editorially in the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL altogether reasonable, and I believe that a teacher would be more apt to succeed on those prices than on higher terms. As regards private lessons, why this is quite another matter for those that are rich and can afford to

The teacher of penmanship who, by a long course of training, has learned the elements of letters, their combinations in letters and words and the various movements required in their formation, who rigidly adheres to certain essentially excellent and unvariable forms, and who imparts a knowledge of the same to his pupils, may be likened to the eagle of the fable, while the teacher who ignores all rules, and relies wholly upon movement, exercise, and a general unrestrained imitation of a copy which he corresponds to his peculiar system, or boasted lack of system, must of necessity be imperfect and variable, and who from such course anticipated greater practical results than by the former method of teaching, shall find his counterpart in the jackal of this same fable; and as he is not content with the lamb of one approximately perfect style of Penmanship, must needs be, pounce upon the ram of free, unrestricted, incestuous, and consequently impractical penmanship, and there becoming entangled in the wool of doubt and uncertainty (perhaps having some of the wool pulled over his eyes by noscibilous teachers who could not bear the drudgery of careful intelligent practice) he is captured by the shepherd who is not a scribbling, or as "ink slinger" and with wings clipped be is taken home to the children and—the sequel is seen in the fable.

From a perusal of various articles which have from time to time appeared in the

and to-morrow another way, vary it never so slightly.

Now is this fact confined to penmanship alone? The artisan can execute his work much more rapidly if allowed to take his usual course. Go to the shoemaker and get a pair of shoes made to order, and although they may not appear better than those in stock, yet more time was required in their manufacture. Order a coat from a tailor and when you can get it you may find not one stitch more upon the coat, nor any appearance of additional time having been required, but when you pay for it you will think it made expressly for you. And thus you will find through all the list of manufacturers, of the professions or whatever calling in which a man may engage that a lack of uniformity retards the execution of the work.

And movements alone count as nothing without fixed principles of action to restrain. A few years ago there was not a little enthusiasm generated by the introduction of a series of movement exercises cast in metal and which were to be followed by a corresponding movement in the groove thus made by pen, or wooden or metallic point held as a pen is held, but that enthusiasm soon met with a far deeper depression than the groove in the metal until now the fact of the existence of such machinery is hardly known.

An adept may himself write with a considerable degree of abandon, but to permit a pupil to imitate such writing is the height of absurdity; for experience teaches that the imitation is certain to be an exaggeration of the deformity in the original. To advise this freedom in the practice of a youth is like giving him permission to indulge in Church lottery, or some other occasional departure from the path of moral rectitude—a few white lies, with now and then a discolored one that he may enjoy a little freedom, or that the moral barriers may not seem so rigid and, so to speak, "impractical." He can't be perfect, reason they, why try to he? He can't reach the sun—why sin so high?

There is a "broad road" of license in teaching penmanship as well as in morality, and there is also the "narrow way" of uniformity, and I prefer to be among those who "find it."

KINGSVILLE, Ohio, April 1, 1878.

Prof. D. T. Ames:

DEAR SIR—I have herein not only to acknowledge the receipt of your last number of THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, but also several other numbers which should have been acknowledged before.

Of these numbers I will not say which is superior. I can imagine nothing more elegant or better than either in this line. They not only abound in choice articles that review old memories and lost friends, but are rich in wholesome instruction, each number being embellished by superb bits of art, not only redolent of progress, but warmed by the ever creative brain and canning hand of genius and trained skill. I feel greatly obliged for these favors, and inclose a brief tribute to P. R. Spencer, which you will dispose of as you think best. Truly friendly to you, and your enterprises, and a well-wisher to yourself and co-workers always.

I remain, truly yours,
H. P. COOPER.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1878.

Prof. Ames:—The lack numbers of the JOURNAL have just arrived, and I am very glad that was able to get them.

I regard your paper as being far in advance of any periodical which has yet been published in the subject of penmanship, and I sincerely wish you the pecuniary success which you so richly deserve.

Fraternal,
H. W. FLICKINGER.



pay for a private course of instruction. I have often received fifty cents per person, and considered that my services quite as beneficial, if not more so, than the most modest teacher, who received the same for an hour's instruction.

Which?

BY PENSTOCK.

"An eagle made a swoop from a high rock, and carried off a lamb. A jackdaw, who saw the exploit, thinking that he could do the like, bore down with all the force he could muster upon a ram, intending to bear him off as a prize. But his claws becoming entangled in the wool, he made such a fluttering in his efforts to escape, that the shepherd, seeing through the whole matter, came up and caught him, and having clipped his wings, carried him home to his children at nightfall. 'What bird is this, father, that you have brought me?' exclaimed the children. 'Why,' said he, 'if you ask himself he will tell you that he is an eagle; but if you will take my word for it, I know him to be but a jackdaw.'"

The above fable, though originating in the fertile brain of Aesop nearly six centuries before the Christian era, quite fully foreshadows and embodies conditions at present existing.

JOURNAL, and from conversation with several persons of my acquaintance, I hear that the idea, although not a growing one, yet prevails to a certain fortunately limited extent, that to acquire a good business hand-writing the pupil should be untrammeled by rules, and after becoming familiar with movements should be left to "follow his own sweet will" in order that his writing shall be legible and rapidly executed, and thus meet the demands of the times.

Now, I think it a fact conceded by all that legibility and rapidity are the two grand essentials of a business penman, but I am far from admitting that these results may be best attained by ignoring rules, or in any degree abating their force.

If the pupil have before him an engraved letter, and, taught its exact proportions and at first slowly, carefully and intelligently draw it, either with finger, muscular, whole arm or combined movement, he shall by many repetitions attain to a mental conception of its form, and his pen will be moved in obedience to that mental conception, and by constant repetition he will acquire the ability to write with ease, freedom and exactness, and it is reasonable to believe, with much greater rapidity than would be the case were he to imitate a letter which to-day shall be made one way

The specimen of flourishing represented upon this page was executed by G. A. Gaskell, Manchester, N.H. The cut was kindly loaned for use in the JOURNAL by the publishers of the *Home Guest*, Boston, Mass.



Published Monthly at \$1.00 per Year.
D. T. AMES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
205 Broadway, New York.

Single copies of JOURNAL sent on receipt of ten cents. Specimen copies furnished to Agents free.

ADVERTISING RATES:

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1 Column	\$10.00	\$30.00	\$60.00	\$120.00
1/2 Column	9.00	27.00	54.00	108.00
1/4 Column	5.00	15.00	30.00	60.00
1 Inch (12 Lines)	4.00	12.00	24.00	48.00
3 Lines, 24 words	45	125	225	380

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We hope to make the JOURNAL as interesting and attractive as the penman or teacher who uses it will withhold either his subscription or a good word; but we want them to do more than that, we desire their active co-operation as correspondents and agents, we therefore call the following:

PROMINUMS.

To every subscriber, until further notice, we will send a copy of the John D. Williams' master-piece, *Prominum*, gratis.

To any person sending their own and another name as subscribers, including \$2, we will mail to each the JOURNAL one year, and forward by return of mail to the address of copy sent, and for the following publications, each of which is arranged in the usual specimens of penmanship ever published, viz.:

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The same bound in gilt will be sent for eighteen subscribers and \$18, price \$7.50.

To twelve names and \$12, we will forward a copy of Williams & Packard's Guide of Penmanship, retail for \$5.

All communications designed for THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL should be addressed to the office of publication, 205 Broadway, New York.

The JOURNAL will hereafter be issued monthly on the first of each month. Matter designed for insertion must be received or sent before the twentieth.

Remittances should be by post-office order or by registered letter, and should be enclosed in letter or on seal of our risk. Address

PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL,
205 Broadway, New York.
Give your name and address very distinctly.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1878.

The Journal and its Success.

Over two hundred subscriptions and renewals have been received during the month of April, while hundreds of letters complimenting and encouraging the JOURNAL have been received. In view of the great financial depression which has prevailed throughout the country during the past year, and the great distress regarding the continuance of the JOURNAL which led many, at the outset, to withhold their subscription and encouragement, the success of the JOURNAL has been quite extraordinary.

It is now not only firmly established, but numbers among its thousands of patrons, with very few exceptions, all the live, reputable teachers, and many pupils, of writing and book-keeping throughout the United States and Canada, with quite a respectable number in foreign countries.

The great benefit resulting to the profession from such a periodical can hardly be over-estimated. It is a medium through which the strong and liberal minds of the profession are able to present their thoughts and experiences for the aid and encouragement of others less thoughtful and experienced, which also tends to encourage modest merit and diminish conceit and bigotry, as such is measured with the other through the columns of the JOURNAL. As evidence of the degree of earnestness, ability, and success, with which we have labored to render it desirable and profitable to its patrons, we point the JOURNAL as our best witness; at the same

time we assure its friends and patrons that no effort will be spared to render it in the future, in every way better than the past.

Personal Identity in Hand-Writing.

The frequent occurrence of cases in courts of justice and elsewhere, involving the genuineness of hand-writing, to determine which, recourse is had to professional experts, has led to many and sharp controversies regarding the reliability and real value of such conclusions, as may be reached by experts from the examination and comparison of hand writing.

We are not among those who claim infallibility for the experts, neither do we believe with others who deny that there is any reliability to be placed in the opinion of a skilled expert regarding writing.

The hand, with the pen, constitutes a machine for the mechanical execution of writing. The pupil while learning to write may be said to be learning to operate that machine. He at first operates it slowly with difficulty and hesitation, but gradually with practice and care its operations become more and more rapid, skilful and certain, until at length from the great force of habit its operations become almost automatic, and with only slight variations in forms and character, it performs all the operations of writing, independent of any conscious aid from the mind, which is wholly absorbed in the preparation of matter being thus transcribed. The hand thus disciplined from long habit imparts to writing certain marked peculiar, and habitual characteristics which are fixed and arbitrary, being as independent of any mental operation or direct intention as is the peculiar gait or motion of the hands and arms while walking; by these peculiarities the writing is as easily and certainly identified, as is the writer of the same by his figure, physiognomy, voice, and other peculiar personal characteristics.

This force of habit imparts not only a peculiar general appearance to writing, but to the several letters, peculiar forms, make peculiar shapes, turns, connections, spaces, and combinations, has a certain method in beginning and ending words, crossing the ts, dotting the i's, &c., &c. These peculiarities being habitual, independent of the will, and entirely unobserved by the writer, cannot suddenly and at pleasure be sufficiently concealed as to avoid escape, identically any more than the writer himself could avoid personal identity by change in dress, tone of voice, &c., &c. although he might thus deceive some persons unfamiliar with his personal appearance among his more intimate associates, such efforts would be too thin; he would not only be recognized but subjected to ridicule.

To understand and be, by analysis of handwriting to point out those peculiar habitual characteristics, and to draw the correct inference therefrom is the office of an expert.

As one may very easily make a general disguise of his person so as to deceive his more intimate associates, so a writer may easily change the general appearance of his writing as to deceive the casual observer, and still retain almost every habitual characteristic, which will be most apparent to the eye of an expert, the use of a widely different pen, a variation from the usual speed in writing, a change from the customary slope instantly makes an entire change in the general appearance of writing—these are changes which any writer with a little thought can introduce and maintain in his writing at pleasure, but he cannot consider at once and avoid all the multitudinous peculiarities in the formation of letters and their combinations in writing, which are the outgrowth of long habit, and which the hand now instinctively (and to the mind unconsciously) repeats; such peculiarities cannot be avoided or repeated at pleasure, but will inevitably remain witness as reliable for the identity of hand writing, as is physiognomy for the identification of the writer.

The Penman's Convention.

The attention of all persons interested as teachers or authors of writing and book keeping, is earnestly invited to the proposed Penman's Convention, on another page of the JOURNAL. We can but urge upon the attention of all that interested the vast importance to these professions of such an assembly, or the great misfortune should the present occasion be allowed to pass unimproved, or from lack of a general support, fail of being a grand and glorious success; such a success as will dignify, honor, and enlighten the profession; its failure all would feel, to be not only a humiliation but a great mortification. We hope all will at once manifest their interest, and signify their intention to be present by communication to the Committee on Convention, office of PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL.

Let us have prompt and united effort, and there can be nothing short of the grandest result.

The Journal as a Medium of Advertising.

The present large circulation of the JOURNAL, reaching, as it does, a very large majority of all the teachers of writing and book-keeping in the country, renders it a most effective medium for advertising books, merchandise and materials desired in these professions.

Teachers seeking situations, and persons desiring to employ teachers will find the columns of the JOURNAL an effective medium.

The fact that no advertisement not in line with the objects of the JOURNAL is solicited, and quite a limited number of others are desired, renders it doubly valuable to the few who do advertise.

Phillip's New Series of Copy Books.

We are in receipt of a series of four numbers of writing books, from Prof. J. E. Phillips, Central Square, N. Y. They are made on a new plan; in the first cover is a pocket containing the copies or slips designated to be practiced in each book. The slip is placed directly above the line to be written upon and moved down the page line after line, to follow the practice of the pupil. The copies are systematic, well engraved, and well graded for use in public schools. These books will especially commend themselves to teachers who advocate the use of moveable copy slips in teaching writing.

Brown's Complete Business Guide

is a concise and practical work of 160 pages, treating upon book-keeping, commercial calculations, business correspondence and commercial law. It seems to be a meritorious work, one well adapted for use as a text-book in all grades of schools and colleges.

It is well bound in cloth and sent for examination for \$1.10 per copy. See advertisement in another column.

Practical Lessons in Flourishing.

Owing to the great amount of very interesting matter that has been presented for insertion in the present issue we have been obliged to defer commencing that course until the next issue when we shall commence by giving an excellent illustration of the correct position with explanation of movement, &c. We shall have no pains to make this course of the greatest value and aid to all interested in this fascinating department of penmanship.

Business Education.

We earnestly commend to the careful consideration of all persons interested in business colleges, the very able article upon this subject on page 2, from the pen of Prof. Van Sickle, principal of Business College, Springfield, Ohio. It is selected that we have had the pleasure of reading so sole and clear a vindication of the Business College course as is therein presented.

Renewal of Subscriptions.

Subscribers who desire to continue to receive the JOURNAL should not fail to renew their subscriptions, as the JOURNAL will in all cases be discontinued at the end of the period for which the subscription is paid.

Persons desiring to purchase any kind of card-stock should address the New England Card Co., Woonsocket, R. I.

Parents who desire to awaken an interest in writing on the part of their children, and teachers who wish to continue, to success, the interest awakened by them in their pupils should certainly commend them to subscribe for the JOURNAL.

Teachers and pupils of ornamental penmanship will find "Ame's Compendium" the most complete guide and assistant ever published. Read what is said on it page five.

Business College Items.

Colorado Academy and Business College, Denver, Col., was dedicated on April 25, ex-Governor John Evans presiding. Able and interesting addresses were made by ex-Governor Evans, ex-Governor Griffin, Attorney-General Sampson and others, accompanied with music, and terminated with a general colation. Judging from the three column report in the *Rocky Mountain News*, the whole affair was a splendid success.

The business department is in charge of W. W. Williamson and D. S. Pence.

The Spencerian Business College at Cleveland, Ohio, is in a highly prosperous condition, two hundred and twenty-five students being at present in attendance. On Friday evening, April 5, the students and friends of the college held a grand reunion.

Prof. P. R. Spencer, the Proprietor, is deservedly popular with his students.

Prof. H. E. Hibbard, principal of the B. & S. Commercial school of Boston, is enjoying an unprecedented degree of success. On the evening of March 28, there was a grand reunion and reception of the former pupils of the school, which, judging from the flattering notice from the Boston press, was a most complete and gratifying success.

W. R. Glen, formerly of Springfield, Illinois, has purchased of E. B. Bryan, a one-third interest in the Columbus Business College. Both Messrs. Bryan & Glen are skillful penmen and representative teachers in their profession. A college conducted under their combined efforts will merit large success.

Prof. S. S. Packard has inaugurated a regular course of Friday afternoon lectures which are delivered by eminent speakers before the students and friends of his college. These lectures pertain to the various topics connected with the course of business training and are very interesting and practical.

The Colorado Academy and Business College, Denver, gave a grand public reception on the evening of April 5. The college is conducted by Selden R. Hopkins and is in a flourishing condition.

H. C. Clark, has recently purchased the Allis Commercial College at Rockford, Ill. The institution will hereafter be known as the Forest City Business College.

Exchange Items.

The *Penman's Help*, published by Clark & Wieting, Toledo, Iowa, for February, has been received. It is superior in all respects to any previous number received. It is well printed, and well filled with interesting matter. We hope its visits, which have been quite irregular, will hereafter be more regular and frequent.

The *Evening at Home*, published monthly by H. A. Mumaw, Orrville, Ohio. It is well filled with choice reading matter.

Answers to



C. W. R., Marysville, Ohio. We can give you no information concerning Frederick C. Young.

J. H. B., Columbus, Ill. Wove paper, or other thin, being equal, is regarded as superior to laid, for writing purposes.

F. C., Lowell, Mass. We shall in some of our future numbers give some specimens and advice in card writing. You write a very easy and graceful hand. Your wavy point is in the writing and disproportion of some of the letters.

O. C. F., Millwood, Ohio. We can send back numbers of the JOURNAL from No. 6 inclusive, which would include all the practical lessons in writing. Japan ink is not good for exercises, but for plate engraving, the hair lines are not strong enough; good India ink should be used.

Mr. H. K., Indianapolis, Mich.—Considering your age and adverse circumstances you deserve much credit for what you have accomplished, your work is very creditable, and I am sure increased by writing in a little smaller. It is legible and easy, which are the two greatest essentials to good business writing.

J. A. Painter, Newton, Pa.—You have the habit of a good hand-writing, you have a good movement and tolerably formed letters; your writing is much too large, the capitals especially, and are out of proportion to your small letters. You ought, with a few simple rules and portions and practice become a very good writer.

J. H. D.—You write well for one of your age and experience, but you need more and careful practice before trying to teach. Your writing lacks symmetry, equality in size, spacing, and shape. You should observe sufficient time in the use of the right, left, and compound curves as connecting lines. For our opinion regarding pens, see list of penman's supplies in another column.

G. W. S., Ingleside, Va.—A young lady who is teaching in this country, tells me that pupils in penmanship will not learn to obey unless they write with the muscular movement. Do they prefer the muscular or combined movement? and can any one write better with one or the other? I have always thought the combined movement, and preferred it because I could write better with that movement. You are undoubtedly right, the combination movement is the most decided, and, for ease, rapidity, and excellence in writing.

C. L. V., Philmont, N. Y.—1st, In striking Italian capitals is the movement reversed and the pen held in the ordinary way, or is it held as in off-hand flourishing, and the paper turned to the right, as in the first? In off-hand flourishing is the pen held by penmen in general, as per instructions in Congdon's work? This position seems unhandy to me. 2d. With what number does my penman start? Ans. No. 1. The pen is reversed and held as he uses it in off-hand flourishing. Ans. No. 2. The position of hand as given in Congdon's book is advocated and practiced by most penmen; it is substantially the same as was practiced by John D. Williams. Yet we do not think it is the best position; we should bring the third and fourth fingers inside of the pen rather than three fingers outside, as represented in the cut you mention. We shall endeavor to illustrate our idea of a correct position in the June issue of the JOURNAL. Ans. No. 3 with the present issue.



G. W. Sinscer, Ingleside, Va., encloses several superior specimens of cards.

G. O. Mason, 715 Washington street, Boston, Mass., writes a handsome letter.

T. P. Frost, of Springfield, Mass., sends a well-flourished bird and a large assortment of skilfully flourished cards.

Copies of two elegantly designed and engraved flourished eagles have been received from the Buffalo Business College.

A. W. Smith, principal of the B. & S. Business College, Madville, Pa., sends an elegant specimen of off-hand flourishing.

A. C. Cooper, principal of the commercial Department of the Cooper Institute, Lander, Dele, Co., Miss., includes a highly skillfully flourished swan.

H. W. Flickinger, of Philadelphia, favors with a letter which, for genuineness and perfectness of style, we have seldom seen equalled.

R. A. Lambert, penman at the Laramie (Wyo.) Business College, incloses in a well-written letter several very gracefully written copy-sloips.

C. H. at the Spencerian Business College, includes several gracefully written specimens of writing; also fine card specimens.

J. A. Rice, president Mount City Commercial College, St. Louis, Mo., sends a letter in which he displays remarkable facility of movement and grace in the writing.

J. C. Murray, North Berwick, Me., sends a very creditable specimen of flourishing and writing; considering he is but seventeen years of age and has not received the aid of a teacher.

Jos. Feller, Jr., off-hand, sends several fine specimens of off-hand flourishing and card writing. Mr. Feller's specimen evinces much more than ordinary originality and skill in execution.

J. P. Goodier, Penman at the Indianapolis Business College, writes an elegant letter, in which he includes several fine specimens of off-hand flourishing and writing; also, several specimens of card writing.

Miss Susan Marsh, Belmont, Wis., incloses some very well written copy-sloips. She favors a penman's convention, but has doubts of her being eligible as a member. We have none. Attend by all means if you desire.

L. L. Sanna, penman at the Burlington (Iowa) Business College forwards one of the most graceful and masterly specimens of off-hand flourishing we have ever examined; also, an elegant specimen of practical writing.

M. Musser, teacher of writing at Smithville (Ohio) Business College, sends some beautifully written specimens. Although sixty years of age, Mr. Musser writes an exceedingly nimble pen, and speaks well of and works for the JOURNAL.

G. C. Spencer, Washington, D. C., sends a few specimens of his practical writing, also three beautiful little specimens which we give on another page: much of the beauty and beauty of the original writing is lost in the engraving and printing.

H. C. Spencer, Washington, D. C., has recently furnished us with two elegant specimens of his practical writing; also three beautiful little specimens which we give on another page: much of the beauty and beauty of the original writing is lost in the engraving and printing.

H. C. Spencer, Washington, D. C., writes a very graceful letter, in which he includes several very graceful specimens of writing from the college; they speak well for his ability and skill.

S. C. Miller, penman at the Keystone Business College, Laramie, Wyo., forwards a great variety of specimens of off-hand flourishing which evince remarkable originality in design and execution, one of which appears on this page of the JOURNAL. He also includes an elegantly written letter, a superb collection of writing specimens. All these specimens of writing are of a high degree of merit, and fully sustain Mr. Miller's reputation as an accomplished penman.

Personal's

I. S. Paston is teaching classes, at Troy, N. Y.

J. M. McLean is teaching classes at Gilmen, Iowa.

W. W. Williamson, who for several months past has been with Prof. Dean's in the teaching Business College, Kingman, Pa., is now connected with the Colorado Business College, at Denver.

W. H. Lamson, formerly teacher of writing in the public schools of New York, and author of "Lamson's System of Writing," published by Harper Bros., has gone into the publishing business at Rahway, N. J.

F. L. Felt, penman at the Franklin Business College, Newark, N. J., has recently completed a very fine specimen of engraving. The Newark *Daily Journal* says it is one of the finest specimens that has ever been seen in this city.

G. C. Spencer, teaching writing in the public schools, at Clinton, Iowa. He is a good writer; says he never received but seven weeks' instruction. He is delighted with the JOURNAL and Compendium, which proves his good taste and judgment.

Ames's Compendium of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.

We have compiled below a few of the multitude of flattering notices and commendations bestowed by the press and professional penmen upon this work. Few works have been equally fortunate either

It is a work of great practical merit, peculiarly adapted for the use of penmen and artists. It covers the field of pen art more fully than any other work I have ever examined.—*Prof. Thos. H. Delmar, New York.*

It is a book of great value to penmen, and especially to those interested in artistic design.—*Prof. C. A. Wetherell, New York.*

It is certainly the book of the year, the art of penmanship having never been so well and clearly treated as in this.—*Prof. C. C. Curtis, Minneapolis, Minn.*

I think it far superior to any work of the kind yet published. It is a work of great practical merit, no energetic worker can afford to be without it.—*Prof. A. C. Moore, New York.*

It is grand, magnificient.—*Prof. A. S. Beardsey, Washington, D. C.*

The Compendium is a beautiful thing.—*Prof. D. L. Parsons, Quincy, Ill.*

It is a perfect model for fine pen work, the pen plus the pencil of Prof. Ames.—*H. W. Waters, Gardner, Mass.*

I expected to see a very valuable work. It greatly exceeds my highest expectations.—*Prof. P. R. Proctor, New York.*

I cannot express my opinion. I can only say it is incomparable, and no progressive penman in America can afford to be without it.—*Prof. L. Atter, Red Wing, Minn.*

I am delighted with the book. It is the most complete work of the kind I have ever seen.—*Prof. W. C. Sandy, Troy, N. Y.*

I find it even more than I anticipated, which was excellent.—*Prof. W. C. Cushing, Boston.*

It contains an almost infinite collection of designs adapted to the practical department of ornamental penmanship.—*Prof. A. H. Hinman.*

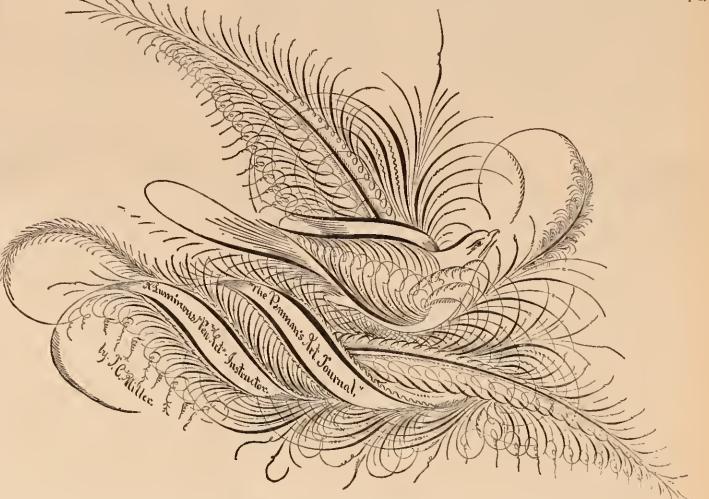
We have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be in advance of all the works of the kind ever published. No penman or student can afford to be without it.—*Prof. W. C. Cushing, Boston.*

The art of penmanship is triumphant in Mr. Ames's book.—*New York Evening Post.*

It exceeds in extent, variety and artistic excellence, any work ever published for the use of penmen and artists.—*Prof. W. C. Cushing, Boston.*

It is a work of great practical merit, and well calculated to interest the public.—*New York Herald.*

Penmen and artists have here specimens of almost every kind of work that can be done with the pen, and every kind of work that can be done with the pen.



J. G. Cross, A. M., Principal of North Western Business College, Naperville, Ill., sends a series of finely engraved and prettily graded series of copy-sloips, for use in writing-classes, in another column.

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is in winning favor or finding patrons. Nearly one-half of a large edition is already sold, and but little more than ninety days have lapsed since its publication. In no instance has it, to our knowledge, received an adverse criticism. We feel fully warranted in saying that no other work upon penmanship ever published so fully meets the desire of the professional and artist penman. It not only furnishes him a greater number of and variety of alphabets and practical examples for flourishing, and many complicated designs for engraving and other purposes of display.

Consider your COMPENDIUM a valuable contribution to the field of penman's publications; one which may not only be of great value to you, but the prevailing taste and genius of our times.

It is a special advantage over other publications of writing in the process through which you exhibit your work. It gives you a clear and accurate view of your progress and thorough knowledge of what you can do. —*Prof. C. C. Curtis, Minneapolis, Minn.*

It is a special advantage over other publications of writing in the process through which you exhibit your work. You have not only furnished alphabets and material for the use of penmen and artists, but also a large number of designs for engraving, and beautiful and artistic designs for resolutions, menus, and other purposes. —*Prof. W. C. Cushing, Boston.*

It is a speciality in its way, covering a ground which has never before been trodden.—*Elizabeth C. Miller, New York.*

Considerable artistic power and remarkable skill is shown all through the work.—*W. C. Cushing, Boston.*

It is one of the most elaborate artistic works illustrative of this art ever published.—*American Manufacturer.*

It is a work never seen a work containing so many alphabets and designs of exquisite beauty. The volume becomes at once a standing compendium of practical and artistic penmanship. Let us heartily commend this great work to our friends who are the best designers.—*National Journal of Education.*

It is one of the finest publications of this class that we have ever seen under our notice.—*The Manufacturer and Builder.*

The entire volume is a model of beauty, and deserves the admiration and esteem of all who are interested in penmanship.—*New York Evening Post.*

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The COMPENDIUM bound in cloth, is sent post-paid to any address in the United States, or Canada, on receipt of \$5.00. Bound in half-Russia and gilt, for \$7.50, or it is sent as a premium (in cloth) for a club of twelve subscribers to this JOURNAL; in gilt for a club of eighteen subscribers.

For THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL.

Tribute to P. R. Spencer.

By W. P. COOPER.

Not far away, in sight of Erie's wave,
There is a quiet place,
Where ships and steamers never found a place,
Nor polished shaft, all elegance and grace—

Where, wrapped in beauty's sweet bloom,
We sit and dream, and dream of home,
The matheus master of the mystic lines,
In all the world, the best.

Not far away, the scholar who the friend—
Not more the master than the head of men,
Who like him can make the old hard stones,
Offer up to the sun, and make them green.

Or give the world a happier life,
In pungent repartee and polished wit?

These are the men, the world's great men,
No very man, methinks, were greater.

Under one roof, and on one winter's night,
I found Green Harvey, and the law Spencer's wife.

Each, with pride, in his expert art,
One match of the eye, one of the heart.

Each without taint of pride, tinge, or hue—
A living force, now what? why, just

These are the men, the world's great men,

For were they not old neighbors and true friends?

Kingville, Ohio, April 1, 1878.

Penman's Convention.

THE BRYANT, STRATTON & SMITH
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
MEADVILLE, MARCH 25, 1878.

Prof. T. J. ARES:

DEAR SIR.—THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL of this month is before me, and as usual it is full of interesting items. I have received this valuable sheet for some time, but as yet have not been able to contribute to its columns. My silence has not been caused by neglect, nor yet from non-appreciation of its merits, for I consider it a gem in appearance, while each number is replete with valuable information and beautiful designs contributed by all the eminent penmen and artists in the country. As I may not be able to contribute to its columns much in the future, I will say I consider the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL far superior to anything of the kind I have ever seen, and should be taken, read, and supported by not only every educator in the land.

I am now an old penman; have been in the cause now twenty-seven years; but for the past year or two my health has been poor, and I have been obliged to "let up" a little; and this is the reason I have been so slow to acknowledge the claims of the ART JOURNAL.

It is wonderful to see the great improvement in penmanship made in the last twenty-five years. Well do I remember the good old Uncle Platt, as we used to call the author of the "Spencerian," and the many days spent in "Jericho," the old log seminary at Geneva. No young man ever met Mr. Spencer without becoming better for the acquaintance.

The champion penmen twenty-five years ago were but few, P. R. Spencer, V. M. Rice, J. W. Lusk, E. G. Folson, in the west, Knapp and Rightmeyer, and a few others in the east, were about all. Now, I will not try to enumerate them. The Lord said to Abram, "Look now towards heaven and tell the stars if then be able to number them," and he said unto him, "so shall thy seed be." The penmen are almost as numerous.

What has caused this great change and increase? I can answer in a few words. Business Colleges and such papers as the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL.

We Americans are apt to boast of our great improvements, but in truth in the matter of penmanship no country on the face of the globe can compare with us in point of progress and elegance in ornamental pen-work at least. But enough of this. I have diverged from my text. I will say, however, long life and abundant prosperity to the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL.

And now to the Business College Convention.

I noticed a call for a Business College Convention, by Prof. Sprague, of Wyoming Commercial College.

I heartily endorse his idea, for it dairy men, politicians, sportsmen, and men of every conceivable calling have convections to further their interests and learn from each other new ideas, and, in short, if they can profit by meeting together why not Business College men and penmen?

And now, let me say, there have been a number of just such conventions already held by the International Business College Association.

The first one was held in Chicago, I think in 1863; the next one in New York City, in 1864; the next one in Cleveland in 1865; and each succeeding year in different cities. The last one was held in Baltimore, and the next one is to be held in New York city, and the time is set for the second Tuesday in April, but in all probability it will be postponed till a later date. The subject of postponement is now under discussion by the members of the Association and will not doubt be held some time during the present year.

Now, as a member of that Association, I

NEW ORLEANS, April, 1872.

Editor PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL:

The ideas evolved by the active and profile brains of some of the erudite and enthusiastic teachers of our specialty—history, science—which to-day is so essential a part of a liberal education as to be deemed indispensable by all progressive minds, touch a responsive chord in our bosom, and portray our feelings and sentiments to a limited extent. We would occupy a broader field, stand upon a higher plane, and present a more generous view of the subject than has hitherto been given. We should expand our hearts and liberalize our minds until we can cheerfully extend a hearty welcome and a fraternal grip to all educators throughout the length and breadth of this lovely land; at least, all who are teachers and authors of commercial science, which covers a wide and beautiful field of practical knowledge, embracing in its subboundaries links book-keeping, with its concountants, penmanship, commercial arithmetic, political and domestic economy, letter-writing, commercial law, and, with us, sociology, physiology, phrenology, &c. The benefits that would accrue to individual members, either directly or indirectly, from the holding of merely a pen-

nearly every enterprise and industry during the last half decade. But as a large number of the best and most influential penmen are connected with these schools, and "in union there is strength," it would be politic to publicly suggest to this association—ostensibly other similar educational establishments—to unite with us in one grand and glorious convention, and start the ball with such impetus that it will roll on through succeeding years a blessing, edifying, elevating, purifying. If this condition could be effected, it would doubtless prove largely beneficial, not alone to those who devote their time, talents and energies to our beautiful art, but especially so to business college proprietors, by awakening anew in them the fires of progress and improvement, which have so long semi-dormant; arousing them to a sense of obvious duty, and creating a spirit of friendly emulation and laudable enthusiasm. The plausible and seductive arguments adduced by our disinterested (?) brethren, especially in the East, relative to holding the convention at "home, sweet home," apply with equal force to our land of oranges, magnolias, and fragrant perfume; but as the Crescent City rest immediately on the perimeter of the Convention (all) circle described by the obedient pen of one of our worthy fellows, and would probably receive only a complimentary vote, we shall merely put it in nomination, using no flowery rhetoric or sterile logic in presenting its claims upon the suffrages of the profession. Our second choice is Denver, Colorado. "The star of empire westward takes it flight." The East, by holding the balance of power, has long swayed the sceptre, and dictated to the "rest of mankind" her terms in regard to great national enterprise, giving little consideration to the wishes or demands of the South and West, but a new era is dawning, for the voice of these sections is to-day an important factor in solving problems in which the American people are interested.)

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above is parenthetically thrown in; for we do not harbor a desire to create or awake sectional strife, but cherish a fond hope that we may have, under some name, somewhere, at some time a convention which will be productive of the greatest good to the greatest number.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted for the careful and earnest consideration of the craft.

J. B. CUNDIFF.

CADY, WILSON & WALNUT'S PENN-
NESS COLLEGE AND PHRAGMATIC
INSTITUTE, NEW YORK, APRIL 24, 1873.

Editor PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL:

DEAR SIR.—IT is reasonable to suppose that no live teacher questions the benefit that might be derived from a convention of those interested in teaching penmanship and the commercial branches, and we all owe you our thanks for the publicity you have given to the movement through the columns of the JOURNAL.

Of course all in this vicinity would give preference to New York as the place of meeting. The expense of living in a large city for a week or two need deter no one, for it is full of hotels and boarding-houses, large and small, high and low priced. There could not possibly be a better hall than Mr. Packard's, which he has kindly offered. August should be the time, the teachers having most leisure during that month.

As to committees or preliminaries, I am sure that all teachers in this vicinity will do their utmost both before and during the convention to make it a success, and it can be made a great success if all who come

THE ABOVE IS A FAIR SIMILE SPECIMEN (PHOTO-ENGRAVED) FROM THE WRITING OF

H. O. SPENCER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

will make a suggestion for the consideration of the other members of the Association, as also to the teachers of book-keeping and penmanship throughout the country.

At the next meeting of the I. B. C. Association an invitation be extended to all worthy educators to meet with us. The meeting of the members of the Association may be called a few days prior to the general convention, to give time for the transaction of such business as would not be of interest to the public. And then a grand meeting of all liberal-minded educators may be convened. A vast amount of good both to the I. B. C. Association, as also to the public, might be gained by such a meeting.

This best method of instruction, the subject of text-books, the rates of tuition, and a variety of subjects may be discussed, and a better feeling and understanding established between colleges and educators than now exists.

A. W. SMITH.

man's convention would not be sufficient remuneration to those whose residence is remote from the selected, favored city to warrant incurring the requisite expense to enable them to attend. There now exists an association of business colleges, comprising many, if not a majority, of the leading institutions of that class in this country; but it has not held a meeting since; if we mistake not, '73, though several subsequent attempts have been made, but each proved, for want of a quorum or some other cause, alike futile. We do not pretend to know what has paralyzed and rendered practically inoperative this association. But as there must of necessity exist a cause for every effect, it follows logically that something esoteric perhaps underlies this condition. We know not whether this apathy by the result of pure, unalloyed indifference, produced by the belief that it does not pay, or superinduced by the great financial depression, from the frozen hills of the north to the sunny fields of the south, that has hindered the progress of

will bring something of the substantial results of their work. On this point I most heartily approve Mr. Packard's suggestion, and shall not feel that all the necessary work has been done unless it is carried into effect. It is not advisable to show off the skill of some phenomenal writer or mathematician, nor a set of books that has cost some plodder twice the time and labor they are worth. Instead of this a most welcome contribution could be made of the average writing of whole classes, or the entire sets of books of certain students. Teachers exhibiting such meritorious work should be able to give valuable advice to others.

There is much room for discussion of the writing teacher methods—*fine versus coarse pens*, lessons to beginners, movements and movement exercises, writing from dictionaries, &c., &c. Suggestions might also be made on various courses of instruction in business colleges. While I believe the ability of commercial teachers is equal to that of any other class, I am led to believe that we are behind in many things pertaining to methods.

I shall be glad to hear the general voice, and trust it will speak through the May number of the JOURNAL.

Very truly yours,
C. E. CADY.

WYOMING COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
KINGSTON, PA., April 19, 1878.

Misses Editors:

DEAR SIRS:—The friends of business colleges are pleased, I think, to know that the proposed Convention is a "fixed fact." The committee of arrangements named by the JOURNAL, with the addition of the name of D. T. Aunes, undoubtedly "fill the bill," and an evidence of the assured success of the Convention is found in the fact that all are impressed with the idea that no time should be lost in preparing for it. Very much of the profit and interest of the occasion will also be determined by the programme, which I hope the committee will immediately take in hand.

Personally I would prefer August 6 for date. That would give opportunity for may to start Monday morning and arrive in time for the opening. Four days, in my opinion, would be sufficient time to serve the purposes of the first convention, closing Friday afternoon or evening by a general adjournment meeting with "feast of reason and flow of soul," and giving most of us opportunity to arrive home the same week.

Without any particular preference, and fully appreciating the magnanimity of the western colleges in indorsing the movement, it seems to me in starting these conventions we should begin at New York and thereafter "follow the course of empire."

Very truly,
S. S. SPRACE.

VAN SICKLE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
SPRINGFIELD, O., April 9, 1878.

Editor of the "Penman's Art Journal":

SIR:—I am in favor of the proposed Convention of the Teacher's and Penman of Business Colleges. Let it be at New York city, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, or any other central locality; and July or August the time. Physicians and other teachers have their associations; why should not we? Every penman, teacher, and author of bookkeeping should favor such a convention and do all in his power to be present.

Yours,
J. W. VAN SICKLE.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
NEW YORK, April 18, 1878.

Prof. Ames:

I should be glad to attend the proposed convention at any point between Portland and New Orleans from which the seashore is easily accessible. My habit is to spend "vacation" after the manner of the purpose. New York is in the vicinity of Coney Island Beach, and if this doesn't account for the existence of the city, it

proves to my mind that it is the best place for the meeting.

In August the water is delightful. If this city and Coney Island are to be decided upon, I favor as the committee on preliminaries the gentlemen you named in your April number of your JOURNAL.

But there should be a convention, however wherever.

Yours truly,
WM. ALLEN MILLER.

Although we have not received as numerous a response to our propositions in the April number of the JOURNAL as we hoped, sufficient has been received to indicate a wide-spread and general interest in the subject, as the following articles and report will indicate. Many whom we know from personal knowledge to favor and desire to attend such an assembly have made no response. Between thirty or forty communications, all favoring it have been received. As will be seen a very large majority favor New York as the place, and August 5th or 6th as the time for holding the same. We are confident that, all things being considered, this is a wise conclusion. While it will undoubtedly inconvenience many, and perhaps deprive from attending some of our extreme western and southern brethren, we feel certain that a much larger number will attend than if held elsewhere.

The first convention will, in order to be successful,

Prof. Sprague and Dean, of Wyoming Commercial College, Kingston, Pa., both favor New York and Aug. 6.

A. C. Cooper, Lauderdale Co., Miss., favors the Convention; does not promise to attend.

Thomas A. Rice, St. Louis, Mo., favors the Congress, and St. Louis as the place, July the 1st.

M. E. Bennett, Schenectady, N. Y., will attend at New York, Aug. 6.

O. G. Stetson, Medina, N. Y., will attend at New York, Aug. 6.

H. C. Wright, Brooklyn, N. Y., will attend at New York, Aug. 6.

J. B. Morgan, Haddam Neck, Conn., will attend. Thinks no place more auspicious than New York will favor Aug. 6.

James Moore, New Vienna, will attend; favors Cincinnati, Ohio, and Aug. 6.

E. L. Burnet, Elmira, N. Y., will attend, New York, Aug. 6.

L. Moon, Rossie, Ohio, will attend, desirous to be present at Cincinnati, Ohio.

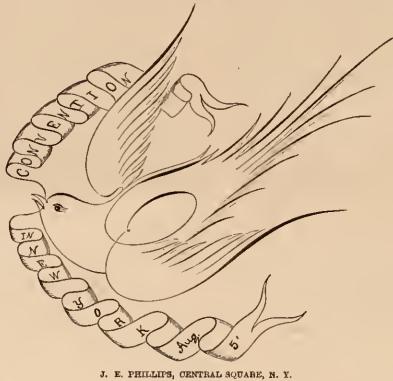
W. P. Bedford, Falmouth, Ky., favors Lexington, Ky.

A. C. Blackman, Green Bay, Wis., can easily be induced to favor the Convention should he be held. He thinks some Western city preferable to New York as the place.

He also suggests that all interested

who intend to attend, should send a written communication giving their views and opinions relating to some one or more of the subjects likely to come under the consideration of the Convention, also that the same be sent to the penman of the JOURNAL in form of address, and the other proceedings of the Convention for reference, and the benefit of those who are unable to attend.

We consider the foregoing and other assurances we have received sufficient to sustain our assertion in the April issue of



require much thought and preliminary labor, in advertising, arranging programme, securing speakers, and the influence of the press, etc., which can be more readily and successfully accomplished in a metropolis than elsewhere. For the future we will say with Brother Sprague, "follow the course of empire."

We would gladly give all communications in full, but want of space forbids. We therefore give the following summary:

Thomas Powers, Fort Wayne, Ind., says hold the convention any 5th, at New York. I endorse your committee and will try to attend.

James H. Lansly, Held the Convention in New York, Aug. 6. I approve your plan.

E. K. Bryan, Columbus, Ohio, favors the Convention, to be held at Columbus, Ohio, and offers his commodious rooms free. Name no time.

G. R. Rathbun, Omaha, strongly favors the Convention and Columbus, Ohio, as the place.

H. E. Hebbard, Poughkeepsie, and S. Business School, Boston, will attend, about Aug. 6.

E. Duff & Sons, Pittsburgh, Pa., will attend or be represented at any time or place.

H. Russell will attend; favors Chicago at this place.

Chas. French, Frs. French's Business College, Boston, will attend, about Aug. 6.

W. R. Childs offers the use of his commodious college rooms at Lexington, Ky., free, and thinks that to behold the beautiful scenery in those regions would do Eastern meadowlarks

the JOURNAL, that the holding of a Convention, and its success, is assured. The Committee of Arrangements named by the JOURNAL have been almost unanimously endorsed, with numerous suggestions that the editor of the JOURNAL be added, which honor, notwithstanding his great modesty, he will not decline. At the earnest request of Prof. Packard, Prof. William Allen Miller will take Mr. Packard's place upon the Committee. With the exception of yr editor, these gentlemen composing the Committee are representative men in the profession, and will do all that can be done to ensure the success of the Convention.

The Committee will proceed to take immediate action toward the accomplishment of the object for which they have been designated, and since it is now settled that a Convention is to be held, and the time and place apparently fixed, we especially urge upon the attention of all in any manner interested in its success to at once put their shoulders to the wheel. While the Committee may do much, it is not in their power alone to command success, that can only come from a strong, full and united effort of the fraternity. Until further notice, suggestions and communications relating to the Convention may be addressed to

COMMITTEE ON CONVENTION,
Office of PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL,
205 Broadway, New York.

Autographs.

In this column we shall insert, in each issue, a limited number of the autographs of prominent penmen and authors. When cuts are furnished, they will be inserted free. If engraved by us, a charge of \$1.50 will be made, which will include a duplicate cut to be sent by mail to the person represented. Cuts must not exceed 2½ inches (or the width of our column) in length. Autographs furnished for us to engrave should be either the exact size desired, viz.: 2½ inches long, or just twice the length, viz.: 4½ inches long.



Is an accomplished penman and teacher. Sup't. Pennmanship, Keokuk (Iowa) city schools; Prof. of Pennmanship, Keokuk Mercantile College, and proprietor Peirce's Normal Pennmanship Institute.



Is a good writer. Teacher of Penmanship at Green Mountain, Perkins' Academy, South Woodstock, Vermont.



Is one of our most skillful writers and flourishers, and Prof. of Pennmanship at the Keystone Business College, Lancaster, Pa.



Proprietor of Forest City Business College, Rockford, Ill., and is a very skillful penman.



Is author and publisher of "Phillips' Practical System of Penmanship," Central Square, N. Y. He is an expert writer and successful teacher.



Writes well for a young penman. He is now writing cards at Elmira, N. Y.



Is a rising young penman at Elizabeth, N. J., where he is a popular teacher in several private schools and academies.



Is the well-known expert and round hand penman. His style of writing is peculiarly adapted for all legal documents. This signature is remarkable for its apparently having no beginning or end.



Published Monthly, at 205 Broadway, for \$1.00 per Year.

D. T. AMES, Editor and Proprietor.
B. F. KELLEY, Associate Editor.

Cards of Penmen and Business Colleges, occupying three lines of space, will be inserted in this column for \$2.50 per year.

G. H. SHATTUCK,
General Agent Spencer Copy Books,
IVISON, BLAEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., New York.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
808 Broadway, New York.

GEORGE STIMPSON, JR.,
EXPERT AND PENMAN,
208 Broadway, New York.

WRIGHT'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Broadway and Fourth Street,
BROOKLYN, E. D.

D. T. AMES,
ARTIST-PENMAN, PUBLISHER,
208 Broadway, New York.

POTTER, AINSWORTH & CO.,
PUBLISHERS OF D. & S. STANDARD COPY-BOOKS
35 Park Place, New York.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Publishers,
549 and 551 Broadway, New York.

Eminent Penmen of Olden Times.

BY H. H. SHATTUCK.

FOURTH ARTICLE.

MATEROT, VELDE, BARBEDOR, PERLINO.

In 1750, Mr. Joseph Champion published in London "THE PARABLE OR COMPARTIVE PENMANSHIP EXEMPLIFIED IN FOUR OF THE GREATEST ORNAMENTAL FORGERS MASTERS, VIZ.: L. Materot, J. Vandend, L. Velde, L. Barbedor, Ambros. Perling." It contains twenty-four oblong plate photos and four pages of letter press. Mr. Thorogood, however, performed the part of a curious engraver, acknowledges that no graver can fully come up to the neatness, spirit and freedom that there is in the author's hand.

In English works on penmanship frequent mention is made of the names mentioned above as the equal, if not the superiors, of their contemporary English penmen. The information I can glean is so meagre that I purpose to present in this article all I am able to learn about them.

LUCAS MATEROT

was an Italian of Avignon. "His genius led him to the sole practice of the Italian hand, which he exerted after so exceedingly neat and beautiful a manner that he flourished without a rival, was the admiration of all his contemporary professors, and the darling of the ladies. He obliged the world by his productions in the year of our Lord 1604."

JAN VANDEN VELDE

was a Dutchman of Rotterdam (Massey says of Antwerp), contemporary with Materot, his works were published at Amsterdam in 1605.

He principally studied and practised the beauties of the German text. In an essay on the Art of Writing, by Robert More, writing master, published in the second part of "Natural Writing," by George Shelley, London, 1714, I find the following notice of Velde:

"The immortal Velde stands in the first rank, whose very faults (if any) I know not the man that hath ability to copy. We have a manuscript of his in England but imperfect; the D (a curious sprigged letter), being unfortunately lost."

Bickham, in "Penmanship in its Utmost Beauty and Extent," published in 1731, says: "A very correct manuscript of this great man is now in the hands of Mr. Zachary Chambers, which has for many years been esteemed an imitable performance by all the judges that have ever seen it; but since his purchase of that invaluable treasure he has, through the dint of a happy genius and an unwearied industry and application, made the nearest advances of any man to the freedom and beauty of that surprising original;" and Massey, thirty years later, says: "Mr. Chambers has in his possession an excellent manuscript of the aforesaid Velde, deemed the best thing of the kind in the kingdom. He purchased it of Mr. Beard, a writing master near Radcliff Cross, for twenty-five guineas" (about \$125).

LOUIS BARBEDOR

was a Frenchman, and published in Paris in 1647. "He wrote a very large and curious copy-book in various bands. His natural genius inclined him principally to the practice of round hand, in which he excelled. His beauties, however, our British moders have to their immortal honor happily improved, as several curious pieces in this undertaking (Bickham's Penmanship in its Utmost Beauty and Extent), will undoubtedly demonstrate."

AMBROSE PERLING.

"Ambrose Perling not only wrote but engraved his copies; he was the next exquisite master who was distinguished in Holland. He made the round hand, as being best adapted to business, his more immediate study, and the freedom that appeared in his originals had a grace inexpressible. He published his works at Amsterdam in 1679-1685."

These sketches, brief as they are, give short all that can be learned of these once prominent writing masters, and will serve to give some general knowledge to the reader, of four men not born or English soul, prominent among the penmen of olden times.

The Pen as a Means of Culture.

BY PAUL PAPFNE.

Art, more than any other element, has served to raise man in his gradual attainment of civilization and culture. The aesthetic part of our natures is far more largely endowed than the practical or philosophical; and it is by a constant emanation of the beautiful and the pleasant that man acquires nobility, purity and loftiness of character. Witness this natural tendency in the surpassing adoration which the world pays to its artists, its poets, painters, composers, authors, architects. How much dearer the name of John Milton to English lips than that of the great philosopher Newton; and yet the latter was a man of more practical worth to England and the nations of the globe than all the bay-crowned poets of the centuries. Such is the power of art, such its influence upon our lives as individuals, as nations, as men.

Art and culture have long come to be considered synonymous terms. It is very hard for us to picture an artist as a rough, uncultivated being, expressing in his person one of the tender graces which transform and illumine the souls of others through his thoughts and fancies. On the other hand, I have just finished reading an article on the greatest inventor of modern times, Edison, who has set the world apace with his wonderful revelations in the realm of science. The correspondent who was admitted to an interview with this remarkable man describes him as a raw, unkempt, carelessly-dressed individual, "with a large quid of tobacco continually in his cheek." Now I do not suppose that the phonograph will suffer one whit in the estimation of the people for this bit of disclosure, but what about we think of "Hiawatha" — a production almost as unique, in the way as the invention of our young scientist — had some newspaper reporter found Mr. Longfellow in his literary workshop defiling the floor with tobacco juice, and contradicting by his crude and careless appearance every sweet thought and rare fancy in that bit of marvellous metre!

So far, then, as a man is an artist, we look to him for culture and beauty of character, for purity, eloquence, nobility, and the fairer characteristics of the soul. Nature's noblemen is not, according to old proverb, her child of soil, but her child of sympathy, of quick heart, of vivid mind. When we attempt to single out the most remarkable means of culture, we find that no instrument has felt the touch of master-bingers so often as the pen. These idols of art, these adorable geniuses, have impelled themselves upon humanity through so simple a medium as a point of cleft steel! The world is aghast to day with the small fancies of how many men whose only word of transformation was a hollow reed and a cup of gall! How, then, can we fail to honor the pen, that pacy agent of so much light and beauty?

But it is not in this trite aspect that I wish to present to you the pen as a means of culture. There is another view which is equally striking and less familiar. I refer to the culture which may be derived from the mere wielding of the pen, apart from the thoughts which its passage over paper transcribes. There is probably no simpler, more voluntary exercise in form and symmetry than that afforded by the pen. Give a boy the means of writing, and he will eventually produce writing, form and steel! The world is agreed to day that it comes natural to follow the flow and interlacing of the manifold letters, to reproduce in rapid succession the same studies which masters of the art in all times have exhausted their skill upon.

On the other hand, provide a boy with sketching materials, and in nine cases out of every ten he will succeed in producing only a senseless blur, no more like his copy than the black surface of the sheet itself. We see, then, a natural taste is most mind for this form of art, this gate-way to the great temple of culture; and by following this inclination, I believe that the more uncultivated masses might attain such a

love for beautiful forms and such a facility in producing them as to readily elevate and enoble their thoughts and lives. For why should not one branch of the fine art possess as potent an influence for good as another? and why should this most practical and simple of all the departments of art be inferior to its supplements in elevating the human mind and heart? To teachers of this delightful and useful art, therefore, say I, God-speed, and may the time soon come when every man, woman and child in the land shall learn the beauty and depth of culture which may lie in that little wand of wonder, the pen.

Trifles Necessary to Good Penmanship.

BY PROF. H. HUSSELL, JOLIET, ILL.

"Little drops of water, little grains of sand, Make little molehills, little pricks of pain; And little moments, humble though they be, Make the mighty acts of eternity."

These were words that we learned when a child, and how often have we thought of them since when teaching penmanship, and how profound! impressed have we been with that grand old truth, that if we would succeed, let us look well to minor details in every particular. The neglect to attend to trifles has been the cause of more failures than say one thing that I have ever known, both as regards teachers of penmanship and those engaged in various other pursuits. A little neglect may breed great mischief; for want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of a nail the horse was lost; and for want of a horse the rider was lost, being overtaken and slain by the enemy; all for want of a little care about a horse-shoe nail. Precisely in the very same manner have we known writing teachers, who were well qualified in every other particular, to fail ignominiously by their non-attention to the trifling details of the business. Some that were able to make splendid specimens of penmanship have made most dismal failures as teachers, because they could not be made to understand this one vital and essential element of success. In a recently contested will case, in the city of Philadelphia, the trifling error of an attorney who left out one word cost his clients \$500,000. Well begun is half done, is a time honored maxim, and in nothing is it more applicable than in learning to write. Who ever saw a teacher who commenced right, was careful to seize upon every opportunity, however trifling, to contribute to his success, ever fail? Just how failures occur by neglecting trifles is the point that I am sure is a vital factor in the problem, that should by no means be ignored.

I will give an illustration of a young, inexperienced teacher whom I was acquainted with several years ago. He was a graduate of a first-class commercial college and a good penman, came out west, as many do, to teach writing. He said he was going to teach at a certain place, and requested me to call on him when he got his class fairly under way; which I promised to do. At a certain time I called on him, and found, by the many murmurings of dissatisfaction, that everything was not

altogether as lovely as he had represented. On attending his class that evening several things which he thought altogether too trifling to be thought of for a moment, was just exactly what was causing the whole difficulty. Each pupil took his pen and fell to writing as best he might, some of them doing their level best to see how many pages they could get over during the evening, while others had that slow, mournful, snail-like movement, that was truly most painful to witness. As to position, Jack Feldorf's recruits in their palmiest days could not begin to assume one-half of the different positions, and as to pens and writing material, the saints defend and the readers of the *Journal* excuse us from attempting in our limited space to describe the various kinds of pens, the many different colored inks, and the various shapes and kinds of paper that were used on that occasion; it would be impossible to describe it, suffice it to say that the course of lessons was voted by all the class of pupils a farce, and it is said that the teacher left between two days to avoid arrest as an impostor. How true this may be I do not know, but I do know that he made a most miserable failure, out of which might have been a grand success, had he looked more carefully to the stationery of his pupils, and insisted on each maintaining a proper position and given them the proper instructions in the movements, and also of keeping good order. These things seemed to him, so he told me, altogether too trifling to occupy his attention for a moment, hence the result; and who shall say that some one or more kindred faults is not what causes the failure of a great many of our best penmen, when they attempt to impart their skill to others. Forewarned is forearmed, then let all remember, as do I, that success should crown their efforts that nothing, seem it to be ever so trifling, if it can contribute to your success, be not overlooked, for, like poor Warner, you may fail by ignoring that which you need above all other things to give you success.

Modesty among Penmen.

Is there any tangible reason why penmen should be more exalted than other people?

None is apparent, and yet there are those in the profession who exhibit traits to a remarkable degree, especially the younger portion.

It is needless to say that there are in the profession many penmen who are as modest and gentlemanly as the most conscientiously upright men in any other business, yet, more, the penmen's profession contains some of the most finished, cultivated, and unassuming gentlemen that society produces. This statement, however, does not annihilate the other in the least. Undoubtedly proof of our statement may be found by referring to the advertising column of this paper—otherwise a model of good sense and excellence.

Our object in writing this is to invite attention to a number of advertisements for written cards, pen flourished designs, &c. No names will be mentioned, and we hope none will be offend'd, as it is the principle that is attacked and not the individual.

Of a dozen advertisements of this kind, ten claim to do the best work. The following are a few literal quotations. The italics are my own. "Samples of the *handsomest* written cards ever executed with the pen." "The *handsomest* thing you ever saw." Another aspirant advertises "the most beautiful card work sent out by any penman." Here is a modest assertion: "I execute in the most perfect and artistic manner a variety of plain and ornamental penmanship." Another retiring young man advertises "One dozen elegantly written cards, *unrivaled* for grace and beauty," and "A *most beautifully* flourished design, with grace and dash *unparalleled*, for 25c. Another man makes the timid venture that he can make the "finest scroll cards in

America," while still another aspirant for fame writes, according to his own humble opinion, the "most beautiful cards in America." While no candidate for patronage outrecks the public to "send 50c. for the most beautiful and masterly piece of off-hand flourishing ever executed," another beseeches us to "send 50c. for one of the most BEAUTIFUL AND MASTERLY PIECES OF FLAUSHING EVER EXECUTED." The small cupidity is his own. Here are two pairs of experts who have been impressed with an identical idea. It only proves again that "Great minds run in the same channel."

What but an adumbrative heart could resist the appeal and spender 50c. for the most beautiful and masterly piece of ever executed—but they are both bad, and then's the rub—he is in a dilemma as to which he shall order from. The following is really touching in its display of upresembling reticence: "—, who has no equal as a card writer in the *United States*, a fact conceded even by his opponents, writes 13 cards in a style that has made — famous for 18c."

Eighteen cents' worth of fame ought to crush any common mortal; but this penman has reached the top of the ladder, (together with the other nine) and having overcome all enemies, he graciously receives the victor's palm with unassuming and—condescends to write 13 cards for 18c.

To drop sarcasm, however, we venture to opine that some of these individuals never saw the first-class pen-work of the ablest men in our profession, but have talent that should be developed by experienced professors before it is brought before the public.

They are "cock o' the hill" in their own town, and are led by the well-meant, but ignorant paroxysm of their friends, to believe they are the best card-writers and flourishers in the United States.

We give them all due credit for what talent they possess, and judge them according to the knowledge they have acquired, but would condemn their bragadocio as something entirely uncalled for. We admit, also, that some of these penmen may execute really fine work, but that does not excuse them from conceited and self-glorying advertisements.

Their praises, if ever sung, should be warred by others, and not proceed from their own mouths. If the press, or an influential penman ever said a good word for them, that would be a suitable thing to quote. That is legitimate and commonly accepted way of advertising.

These advertisers seem to forget, when they make these extravagant statements, that there were and are such professional men as The Spencers, father and sons, J. D. Williams, D. T. Ains, J. W. Payson, A. H. Hunn, W. H. F. Wiesenthal, Professor Ellsworth, Montgomery, Musselman, Gaskell, Miller, and many others, whose works have been before an advertising public for years, and have earned for themselves reputations which need no trumpet blast from themselves.

Let us cite some parallel examples in other branches of art, and observe how ridiculous they appear. An artist who advertises his work in the manner given below, would be at once adjudged to be a conceited coxcomb, as well as a miserable dauber. "N. B. Send me \$10 for the most beautifully artistic and grand conception ever executed in America. My style of work is unsurpassed for dash and brilliancy, and cannot be excelled. My landscapes are the most superb things you ever saw."

And imagine a half dozen artists (?) flying off in the same style of self-adulation.

Imagine a singer advertising himself thus: "Those wishing the services of an excellent singer should apply immediately to Signor Bombasta. He has a most brilliant and exceedingly melodious voice, and the grace and brilliancy of his execution is

unparalleled in the history of music in the United States. He must be heard 2 blocks off." ("Send ten cents for a sample and descriptive circular!")

In the advertisements for card and ornamental work, in the *Journal* for the past year, there were but two discovered that did not savour of this catch-penny style. These were refreshing cases in the arid desert of self-adulation. I quote them in full, with the omission of names.

"Visiting cards written and sent by mail at following rates. Plain Spencerian, 25c. Two different designs five-studies of pen work, 40c; pen flourished, 51. Samples, 25c."

"A rare offer. To penmen and learners.

For \$1.00 I shall send, post-paid and carefully packed, eight different designs of off-hand flourishing. These specimens are

executed on sheets 10x16 in, large."

If we were going to order some penmanship, in entire ignorance of the merits of all the advertisers, we would nudibranchily order one of these gentlemens.

Perhaps we would not get first-class work, but what of that?

We are not disappointed, for they did not advertise their work as the *best*, and there was no reason for expecting it, except the confidence imparted by their unadulterated and modest manner of advertising.

Let us consider for a moment the evils attending the first style of advertising. The prime evil is the injury that it inflicts upon the profession of Penmanship at large, by degrading it in the eyes of the public to a mere quick business and giving them a chance to look down upon it, while the sincere friends and workers of the profession are striving to advance it, and—ascend to a higher grade. As a secondary consideration, they injure themselves and do not, after all, attain the object aimed at.

First, because their manner of advertising does not command respect, nor inspire confidence, and sensible people avoid them. Second, because they may bring what trade they may have started by into disrepute to fulfill their promises.

All of these men cannot send out the best work, either theoretically or practically. If a man is humbugged once, he learns a lesson by experience; but he is foolish if he allows himself to be duped in the same way again.

When this evil is eradicated, Penmanship will take a more exalted position in the business as well as the social community.

The preparation of this article was prompted by a desire to do good, and, if possible, institute a reform in this matter. If in our earnestness, we have overshot the mark, we are truly penitent. We close with the earnestly expressed desire that the advertisements in the *Journal* may both advance in quantity and improve in quality.

W. L. G.

The Significance of a Billion.

Mr. Harry Beebe writes as follows to the *London Times*: "It would be curious to know how many of your readers have brought fully home to their inner consciousness the real significance of that little word 'billion,' which we have seen of late so glibly used in your columns.

"Let us briefly take a glance at it as a measure of time, distance and weight. As a measure of time, I would take one second as the unit, and carry myself in thought through the lapses of ages back to the first day of the year one, of course, remembering that in all those years we have 365 days, and in every day just 86,400 seconds of time. Hence, in returning in thought back again to this year of grace 1878, one might have supposed that a billion of seconds had long since elapsed; but this is not so. We have not even passed one-sixteenth of that number in all these long eventful years, for it takes just 31,687 years, *sweatless*, days, twenty-two hours, forty-five minutes, and five seconds to constitute a billion of seconds of time.

"It is not easy matter to bring under the cognizance of the human eye a billion objects of any kind. Let us try in imagination to a trifle this number for inspection, and for this purpose I would select a sovereign as a stellar object. Let us put one on the ground and pile upon it as many as will reach twenty feet in height; then let us place numbers of similar columns in close contact, forming a straight line, and making a sort of wall twenty feet high, showing only the thin edge of the coin. Imagine two such walls running parallel to each other and forming, as it were, a long street. We must then keep on extending these walls for miles—nay, hundreds of miles, and still we shall be far short of the required number. And it is not so much we have extended our imaginary street to a distance of 2,386 miles that we shall have presented for inspection our one billion of coins.

"Or in lieu of this arrangement we may place these flat on the ground, forming a continuous line like a long golden chain, with every link in close contact. But to do this we must pass over land and sea, mountain and valley, desert and plain, crossing the equator, and returning around the southern hemisphere through the trackless ocean, retracing our way again across the equator, then still on and on, until we again arrive at our starting point; and when we have thus passed a golden chain around the huge bulk of the earth, we shall be but at the beginning of our task. We must drag this imaginary chain no less than 763 times around all these rows of links laid closely side by side and every one in contact with its neighbor, we shall have formed a golden band around the globe just fifty-two feet six inches wide; and this will represent our one billion of coins. Such a chain, if laid in a straight line, would reach a fraction over 18,328,445 miles, the weight of which, if estimated at one-quarter ounce each sovereign, would be 6,975,447 tons, and would require for their transport no less than 2,325 ships, each with a full cargo of 3,000 tons. Even then would there be a residue of 447 tons representing 61,081,920 sovereigns.

"For a measure of height let us take a much smaller unit as our measuring rod. The thin sheets of paper on which these lines are printed, if laid on flat and firmly pressed together as in a well-bound book, would represent a measure of about 1.333d of an inch in thickness. Let us see, now, how high a dense pile formed by a billion of these thin paper leaves would reach. We must, in imagination, pile them vertically upward, by degrees reaching to the height of our tallest spires; and, passing these, the piles must still grow higher, topping the Alps and the Andes, and the highest peaks of the Himalayas, and shooting up from thence through the decay clouds, pass beyond the confines of our attenuated atmosphere, and leap up into the blue ether with which the universe is filled, standing proudly up far beyond the reach of all terrestrial things; still pile on your thousands and millions of thin leaves, for we are only beginning to rear the mighty mass. Add millions on millions of sheets, and thousands of miles on these, and still the number will lack its due number. Let us pause to look at the great ploughed edges of the book before us. We closely kiss those thin flakes of paper, how many there are in the width of a span! and then turn our eyes in imagination upward to our mighty column of accumulated sheets. It now contains its appointed number, and our one billion of sheets of the *Times* superimposed upon each other, and pressed into a compact mass, has reached an altitude of 47,318 miles."

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The Village Schoolmaster.

Across the road beyond the hill,
Close by the stream that turns the mill,
An old house stands, in which Ferrell
Both day and night his school did keep.

The house itself is worn and gray,
The roof, decay'd, has fallen away;
The door is broken, and the glass gone,
The seat is worn, all its glories gone.

Yet stands it there, from which a bell
Proclaims its solemn, lawful knell;
But long before the school did cease,
I never heard a half-dose was due.

I could from memory sketch this face,
And every feature quickly trace;
A sad, worn, wrinkled face was he,
As ever taught the A. B. C.

Severe he was, and rough to view;
This, and a woman, was his spouse;
His hair was white, his eye was pale,
His heart "another's woe could feel."

Ah yes! methinks I see him now,
With iron jaw and shaggy hair;
Never a man did look so bold and bastes;
A glance that turned us pale at once.

Among the lads, twice ever said,
He's seen behind, nor turn his head;
But when he did, we all did stand,
I thought on me he kept his eye.

He'd been a soldier in his day,
Had fought his right and won his way;
The world he left, he left him fruit;—
He taught "young ideas how to shoot."

When school "broke up"—the boys away,
Liv'd each through life his death did pay;
Now, when he died, he died alone,
Reluctant to leave his soul to yield.

But time roll'd on, Death's arrow sped,
And Ferrell shuddered as he died;
Now, when he died, he died alone,
And a silent, come home to mourn.

—*morrows Herald.*

Detection of Forgeries.

THE STATEMENT OF AN EXPERT.

Most people with whom I have conversed hold to the doctrine expressed by the late Judge Nelson of the United States Supreme Court. He said he supposed an expert in handwriting to be one who, when shown two writings, and being told to look at this one and that, could instantly tell that one was genuine and the other forged. There never was a greater mistake. It is the principle which most people suppose to be the correct one in such matters, that an expert detects the forgery or genuineness of a writing by a general resemblance to or difference from another known to be genuine. In fact, all the means that have ever been paid out on forged checks or orders have been paid on the strength of the general resemblance of the forged to the genuine signature. There is very little known about handwriting, and many crude and awkward notations have become prevalent in regard to it. Many people think, honestly, that they have great experience in the handwriting of certain persons, simply from the fact of having seen such persons write. You might as well say that the labor who has been for twenty years engaged in breaking stones for a highway has a good knowledge of the geology of the rocks. The whole question of detecting handwriting is one of study, observation, and long experience. Ask a man, for instance, to tell the characteristics of his own handwriting and he will not be able to do so unless he has spent a great deal of time and thought in its study.

A striking instance in point is afforded by the testimony of John J. Cisco, who was a witness a few years ago in a case before United States Commissioner White in New York. Mr. Cisco swore that nobody could deceive him in regard to any signature with which he was familiar. A scrap of paper, with "Truly yours, John J. Cisco," written on it, was handed to him, and he positively identified it as his writing. Yet it appeared that this was not so, but that the signature had been carefully traced and forged. There is, I repeat, an absolutely scientific method of determining the true character of a signature or other writing under question, if sufficient material—namely, the admitted genuine signature or other writings of the person whose writing is in question—are furnished to a duly qualified expert. The same assertion holds good in respect to anonymous writings. And there is no true reason why this should not be so. Every one, of all the millions who write, writes a "hand" as

distinguishable as is his face, and which, those familiar with it, as readily recognize. By some law of his organization he is bound, from the time he has learned to write to the time when all cease to write, to write in forms and combinations of forms peculiar to and characteristic of his own chirography, and that of no other person on earth. There is no dispute about this, nor can there be. Even since writing has been practiced this fact has been recognized, and our courts of law have acted upon it as a well-settled fact. The distinguishing features of writing consist in the forms of the letters, the pressure of the pen in the downward and some other movements, and in the relations which the letters sustain to each other. The combination of these, in any given word by one writer, will be in many respects different from that in the same word written by any other person.

Leaving this one word and going to others, we find letters brought into other combinations, differing from those of any other writer in the same words in many respects. Sometimes the difference is very wide, and again the combinations are found to be very much alike, but still differing. All departure from absolute models of form (writing books, letters and combinations of letters) may be considered as deviations into forms characteristic of or peculiar to the writer's style. Strongly marked deviations or very peculiar movements may be considered as thoroughly characteristic as nothing beyond a mere approximation to them will ever be found in any other writings. But it is necessary that all should be combined, form, pen pressure, relations of letters to each other, and scope (or sweep of hand, fore-arm and arm) to make up a handwriting. I should not omit

wrote the papers he claims to have been written by the same person. Again, there must be no disagreement as to skill, capacity and power of hand. They must be in harmony, so to speak, throughout. The question, "Who is an expert?" is one which no one seems able to answer as far as handwriting is concerned. One great trouble about this class of experts grows out of the custom of judges and lawyers of calling any one who testifies about a signature an "expert." They talk about persons who for the first time in their lives have certified to a signature or handwriting as the "plaintiff's expert" or as the "defendant's expert." Is it, then, any wonder that expert testimony which frequently gets braided and twisted when such witnesses as these get experted?

Now, in regard to the examination of a particular handwriting which is brought into question in any way. The first thing to do is to get a large number of writings known to be genuine. The characteristics, peculiarities, and distinctive features in the formation of every letter and of combinations of letters in words are most carefully noted. The manner in which the letters are drawn, the shading, the manner in which the pressure of the pen is applied, all come in for a large share of careful attention and scrutiny. The examiner becomes familiar with every stroke which the person whose writing is under examination is accustomed to make in writing. Attempts to disguise handwriting are easily detected. Even careful forgeries can be fastened on their perpetrators by the traces of their characteristics. In writing a simulated hand it is not only the capitals which have to be changed, but every small letter, nay, even every characteristic must



The above cut is from a flourish by Jackson Cagle, Atlanta, Ga., and is loaned for use in the JOURNAL by the publishers of the *Home Guest*, Boston, Mass.

spaces between words as having a strong bearing upon the general effect of a writing. Given, then, a handwriting, can we reasonably suppose another handwriting will be the same in all these details?

I consider the arm a machine for writing. Can you find any two arms that do not differ in very many respects? Compare the hand—let alone the arm—of one person with that of another, and the external differences will be found almost innumerable, and what internal differences may not exist in the anatomy? Ask the proprietor of a cotton mill to turn out woolen goods from his looms, or the owner of a woolen mill to weave silk fabrics; it will be no more unreasonable than that to look to my writing machine to do your writing. As well look to a hand organ set to grind the "Marseillaise" to give you "God Save the Queen" at your demand!

There is much in common between thousands of hand writings. The turns or curves at the bottoms and tops of letters, the forms of loops in long letters, the width of loops, these will have no distinctive bearing to very many cases and yet often be widely distinctive as between two writings brought into comparison. Now, an expert's business, when a writing is submitted to him, is to determine what is characteristic therein, what distinctive and what peculiar. Before doing so he must be satisfied that there are no movements in the questioned writing that are not thoroughly within the capacity of the "hand" to achieve which astonished to find there was any difference

be obliterated, the curves, the pen pressure, the manner of slading, the loops, &c., all must be changed in order that the identity of the writing shall be lost. To do this requires a different hand."

The reporter was then told to write his name twice on a piece of paper. He did so, and the two signatures appeared to be altogether different in size, shape and every feature, perceptible at first sight. One-half of one of the signatures was then cut off laterally, and a comparison made, letter by letter, and line by line with the other. It was then marvelous to see what great similarity there still remained between the writings. As an illustration, additional to the one above given, in regard to the little information persons possess as to their characteristics, a gentleman of New York, who is a bank president, once said after examining two signatures of another person, one of which had been pronounced genuine, and the other forged, "Why," said he, "I write my own signature at different times with more variance than there is between these two." "Do you think so?" queried an expert who was present. "Yes, I am sure of it." The bank president handed a number of cashed checks, with his signature attached, to the expert. They seemed to vary very much, but the expert after examining them for several hours, pointed out so many peculiar characteristics running through all the signatures that the bank president was

at all. Though the letters in the various signatures were of different sizes, and seemed to possess at the first glance only a very general resemblance, a more careful scrutiny showed them to be almost altogether identical.

Those who have not seen the tedious ways in which the identification of signatures and writings is made practicable have little idea of the intense and arduous labor which precedes any satisfactory result. When, however, a well-qualified expert has concluded an investigation, the conclusions and results which he arrives at are so fortified by the numerous facts adduced that they are irresistible, and afford proof almost as absolute as any—even the most conclusive—which human observation, study and experience are capable.

Washington's Book-Keeping.

MS. ACCOUNTS WHILE IN COMMAND OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY—MINUTE RICAL OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—THE ACCOUNTS TO BE PRESERVED.

[From the *Washington Chronicle*, 20th ult.]

In these days of dissatisfaction with public servants and while the subject of reforming the civil service is being agitated, it would be well for those having the interest of their country at heart and the safety of the nation in their hands to visit the Treasury and look over the accounts of General George Washington which were Commander-in-Chief of the American army during the Revolutionary war. For over half a century they have laid in the vaults of that building, and are now brought to light in order that the necessary arrangements may be made to secure their preservation. They are to themselves a lesson of simplicity, honesty, straightforward and fair dealing.

The accounts are stated in General Washington's own writing, written in a clear, bold hand, and for systematic arrangement and the comprehensive manner in which they are stated are superior to the customary method of book keeping of the present day. The title page bears the following inscription:

"Account of G. Washington with the United States, commencing June, 1775, and ending June, 1783, comprehending a space of eight years."

Entries are made of every item of his household expenses, for all moneys used in transportation of troops, &c.

A reference to history will show that General Washington repeatedly declined to accept compensation for his services while serving as commander-in-chief, and this fact these accounts show.

General Washington's determination not to cover up and take advantage of the oversight of the Government is well illustrated by the following entry, and the marginal note in explanation of the same:

"By cash £133 16s. Note: The sum stands on my account as credit to the public, but I can find no charge of it against me in any of the public offices. Where the mistake lies I know not, but wish it could be ascertained as I have no desire to injure or to be injured."

Washington also submitted a table giving the amount of money received at different dates, giving its nominal value, and its value by depreciation, from which it appears that in October, 1777, \$1,000 was worth \$911; in January, \$2,000 was worth \$1,370.

The market value continues to depreciate so that in March, 1779, \$2,000 was quoted at \$290, and \$500 was \$50.

Many interesting extracts could be given from these accounts, but none showing more forcibly the honesty and purity of character of the saviors of our country than those above quoted, and, in this connection, with a view of illustrating his modesty and goodness, it is proper to give his final note at the end of his statements which is worthy of the highest commendation of a grateful people and would be a striking example for all to follow:

"Received money on private account in 1777, and since then, except some sums that I had received now and then to apply to private uses, were all expended to the public service, ed, through humb. I suppose, and the perplexity of business, (for I know not how else to account for the deficiency) I have omitted to charge, while every debt against me is here credited.

July 1, 1783.



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The graduating exercises of the New Jersey Business College, Newark, took place on April 26, and consisted of music, orations, recitations, and addresses. The college is conducted by Moses Miller & Stockwell. Both are competent and faithful teachers, and fully merit the liberal patronage which they are enjoying.

The Bryant & Stratton Business College of Brooklyn, N. Y., under the proprietorship and sole management of C. Clagorn, has, during the past year, enjoyed more than its usual degree of prosperity. During a recent visit to the college we had the pleasure of examining the course of instruction and witnessing the very satisfactory results as manifested in the marked improvement of the students as they progressed through the several stages of the course. The aggregate improvement in the writing as exhibited in the bookkeeping was excellent. Prof. C. is among our most earnest, faithful and exacting teachers, one not to be satisfied with ordinary results.

Exchange Items

The Engraver's Proof Sheet, published monthly by Wm. A. Emerson, East Douglass, Mass., is got up in excellent style.

Brown's *Photographic Monthly*, published by D. L. Scott-Brown, 737 Broadway, comes to hand full of interesting matter pertaining to its specialty.

The *Penman's Literary and Art Journal*, published by J. D. B. Sawyer, Ottawas, Canada, is an interesting and well edited eight-page paper, devoted principally to writing and commercial education.

The *New York Era*, published weekly for \$1.00 per year, by the "Era" Newspaper Co., 1 Chambers street, New York, is a large eight-page paper, ably edited, and well filled with choice matter of local and general interest.

The *Mauris Institute Journal*, published by Oscar Hightower, Alvarado, Texas, is an interesting eight-page journal, published monthly for 50 cents per year. It is highly creditable to the institution which it represents, and deserves a wide circulation.

The *New York Daily Star*, under its new management, is fast winning favor and patronage. With its new heading and enlarged form, it is one of the most attractive of our metropolitan dailies. It contains all the news, served up in good style, for only two cents.

The *Home Guest* for June, published by J. Latham & Co., Boston, is received. It is edited with ability and good taste, and filled with matters of general interest, its department devoted especially to matters relating to penmen and penmanship, is ably edited by Prof. G. A. Gaskell, formerly editor of the *Gazette*, and is unusually interesting and attractive, having a beautiful specimen of flourishing by W. E. Dennis, (now teaching writing at Wright's Business College, Brooklyn, N. Y.) and an interesting biographical sketch, accompanied with a portrait of Professor Gaskell.

Answers to



L. D. P., Rockland, Mass.—P. R. Spencer's address is Cleveland, Ohio. L. F. Spencer, Washington, D. C.

M. C. D. Alexander, Ill. You write a very creditable hand; it is correct and in good taste; a little less shade would improve it.

E. O. S., Albion, Ind.—Your writing is very creditable, a little less shade will add to its appearance, and to your speed and ease of execution.

A. C. T., Wichita, Kas.—You write a very creditable hand; it is very creditable under the circumstances; it is too much shaded for ease and rapidity in execution.

H. W., New York.—Your writing is first-class; as practical business writing we have no fault to find with it. By following the ruled lines, you will find that you would add to its regular appearance.

J. D. S., Mahanoy, Pa.—You write an easy and graceful hand; it lacks precision and has many superficies. Your letters vary greatly in size and slope; the capitals are well formed, but the lower case letters will give you an excellent handwriting.

H. J. C., Chelsea, Vt.—For a boy of sixteen, who had no instruction, your writing does you great credit; it is easy and graceful.

Yours is a weak point of lack of uniformity in slope and shaded strokes; you should also have greater care to keep your writing upon the grid.

O. M. W., Bandal, Iowa.—You have a very free, easy movement, and the basis of a good hand. You need to study the system of some good system of writing, and give special attention to the relative heights of the capitals, loops and one-space letters, also to the other proportions of your writing.

C. H., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Queen I. What system of phonography do you consider best?

2. Would it not be of considerable value to penmen were they able to write and teach it?

3. Who is the oldest teacher of penmanship in the field at present, and what his age?

4. Will you not publish the proceedings of the coming convention in convenient form

and sell it to the many readers of the JOURNAL?

B. F. Robinson, Clarkesbury, W. Va., seventeen years old, sends a skilfully-executed specimen of flourishing. He is evidently a genius with the pen.

W. N. Y., London (Ontario) Businesses College, sends a beautiful specimen of business writing and lettering, which are very creditable; also several flourishing and lettered designs for flourished and lettered cards.

L. W. Moon, Reesville, O., incloses in a very testy-writer letter, some very fine specimens of card writing. He would like to exchange specimens with other penmen.

W. H. Cook, Higginson, Conn., sends a specimen of good writing, a variety of styles of writing and lettering, which are very creditable; also several flourished and lettered designs for flourished and lettered cards.

D. K. Lillibridge, Davenport (Iowa) Business College, sends a most elegant letter, inclosing a perfect gem of flourishing. Prof. L. is a graduate of Packard's Business College, and a pupil of John D. Williams and George C. Clark, and the reputation of being one of the most skilful and successful teachers of the West.

Jackson, Ga., penman at Moore's Business College, Atlanta, Georgia, forwards specimens of good writing and specimens of off-hand flourishing, which are indeed worthy; for all real ease and a graceful combination of all the elements of good writing and flourishing, they are seldom equalled. We shall probably present some of them in the next number of the JOURNAL.

To dead-head specimen hunters we would command the following

ACROSTIC.

W ho'er thou art, whether thou mayst be,
H opeful, or not; whether thou art
R ich or poor, sober or "on a spree,"
T ruly, or not; whether thou art
E ast or west, north or south; it matters not to me;
M art well my words, if wiser you would be,
M ay I not ask no samples without fee,
A nd know me not, if you will not come to me.

Are there not many penmen who, having been harassed by numerous postal card requests for specimens of their writing, can endorse the above sentiment? For my own part, the larger share of mail I have received for years has been from this class of mountaineers, and I was a long time learning how to teach them that the pleasure of anticipation were a great deal more certain than those of realization—several of them who should have sent checks for samples having "passed in their checks" in the natural way before such realization. But for some time past I had been comparatively free from such annoyances, until, in an unguarded hour, I advertised in THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, and since that time new swarms have made their appearance, and I have no peace. Is there naught will destroy this pest?

PENSTOCK.



NAL who cannot attend? Ans. 1. So far as our observation goes, we believe that the Standard system of Phonography," published by the Graham Public House, New York, is the most complete and practical. Ans. 2. It would be a valuable accomplishment, not alone to penmen, but to all classes, and should be taught by every teacher and penman in the land. Long hand is the "stage coach" in writing, and the hand is the telegraph and rail road. Ans. 3. We don't know. The oldest teacher on record is Prof. D. M. Foster, Smithville, Ohio, aged 63 years. Ans. 4. The proceedings will contain as full a report of the proceedings of the convention as is practical, and I presume that the convention will take measurements of the proceedings published in full in a pamphlet form for circulation among the fraternity and others who may desire it.



L. Madarasz, Rochester, N. Y., sends specimens of card writing executed in his usual excellent style.

J. C. Willey, Painesville, O., sends a beautiful and very graceful and delicately executed specimen of flourishing.

C. W. Dongell, Fort Wayne, Ind., writes a very handsome letter in which he includes several specimen slips, which are very creditable.

J. W. Pearson, E. Mecca, O., sends some excellent specimens of writing. His movement is very graceful and his writing correct and in good taste.

J. N. V. Harrington, Rochester, N. Y., is an accomplished writer, as the elegant letter and card specimens received bear the most conclusive evidence.



J. F. Daily is teaching classes at Terre Haute, Ind.

W. A. Drew is teaching writing at San Juan, California.

Jos. M. Vincent is teaching at Los Angeles (Cal.) Business College

L. R. Calow is teaching large classes at San Jose, Cal. He is a good writer and deserves success.

We had the pleasure, a few days since of a call from W. H. Lathrop, of Boston. He is a skillful penman and an agreeable gentleman.

Miss L. L. West, teacher of English branches in Berlitz Business College, Laramie, Iowa, is a fine writer and favors the "Penman's Convention."

J. D. Davidson, a pupil of A. C. Clark, at Holt's Business College, San Francisco, Cal., sends a letter, the style of which does credit alike to pupil and teacher.

J. T. Granger, formerly teacher of writing in the Zanesville (Ohio) Public Schools, has opened a school in the office of the Texas & Pacific R. R. Co., in Fort Worth, Tex.

H. C. Clark, formerly teacher of writing at Lawrence, Mass. He forwards the names of twenty members of his class, who are subscribers to the JOURNAL. This is strong evidence of a good teacher and sensible pupils.

A. S. Ounphart, who for some years was a skillful assistant in our office, and subsequently became quite celebrated as an artist penman and engraver, has recently moved to Brooklyn, has entered the ministry, and continues his pastoral duties with the Park Baptist Church, Fort Richmond, Staten Island. We wish him the most abundant success in his new calling.

The Specimen of Flourishing

upon this page is from the pen of H. C. Clark, who has recently become proprietor of the Forrest City (formerly Allis) Business College, Rockford, Ill. Prof. Clark is an accomplished penman, and a skillful and successful teacher, well deserving of success.

A Teachers' Convention.

We notice in THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL of the current month a movement for a National Convention of teachers of penmanship, book keeping, and the other specialties which compose the curriculum of business colleges. It is a movement in the right direction, and there ought to be no reason why it may not prove to be eminently successful. The expressions point to holding the convocation in this city during August in the hall of Packard's Business College. No better time or place could be selected, and now let the persons interested go abroad with spirit and understanding; and, after warming themselves and their co-laborers into an appropriate glow, so as to make a large attendance certain, let them see to it that the "game is worth the powder." Whoever has in charge the programme of exercises should make sure of something worthy of the occasion. Let the most practical teachers be called to the front, and if any have the gift of tongue let them be called upon to proclaim themselves and their work. Business colleges are not slow in putting forth their claims to popular favor. Let the teachers make such a showing of the good things they possess as shall fully substantiate these claims.—N. Y. School Journal.

Rare and Special Premiums.

An inducement of subscribers whose term of subscription to the JOURNAL is about to expire, to renew the same and to compensate them for making an effort to induce others to subscribe, we offer the following special premiums.

For each old subscriber who will renew \$1.25, we will renew his subscription for one year and mail a copy of the Centennial Picture of Progress, 23x30 inches with key, (retails for \$1); for each renewal, and one additional subscriber, remitting \$2, we will mail the same premium free.

For one renewal and two additional subscribers, with \$3, we will mail the Centennial Picture 28x40 inches (retails for \$2).

The specimen from John D. Williams will also be mailed free to each new subscriber. For information concerning our general premium list, see 1st col., 4th page.

To enable persons who have not seen the premiums mentioned above, to judge somewhat regarding their interest and value, we give below a brief description, with a few of the multitude of flattering notices received from the press and eminent men.

The original Picture of Progress, which is now in the office of the *American Journal*, is 36x52 inches, and was executed entirely with a pen, requiring about one year of close labor. Although its design and execution were prompted by the desire to exhibit at the Centennial, its design and character are equally appropriate to any time.

DESIGN.

It is surmounted by the United States coat of arms, and as a title, in large, beautiful, bold letters, the word CENTENNIAL, having for a groundwork the main Centennial building in perspective. Directly under this are two pictorial scenes representing the discovery of America by Columbus, in 1492, and the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock in 1620. Under these are two large landscape pictures, one, 1776, presents the country as it was then, a vast interminable wilderness, with small settlements here and there, representing the pioneer colonist, clearing away the forests, building log houses, fighting the savages, &c. The other, 1876, represents the same landscape changed by the lapse of one hundred years, from a wilderness to a populous empire, with numerous large cities and towns, vast commerce, internal improvements, agricultural institutions, manufactures, &c., &c. Surmounting these landscapes is a scroll in which are inscribed the almost prophetic words uttered by Bishop Berkeley in 1728, "Westward the course of empire takes its way."

At the left of these landscapes is a portrait of Washington, around which in a large oval is written the Declaration of Independence, which is enclosed in a bundle of fuses with a scroll entwining thirteen times around them, upon which are inscribed the names of the original thirteen States of the Union. Opposite, to the right, is the same design, having the portrait of Lincoln, the Emancipation Proclamation, while the scroll entwines thirty-eight times around the faces, having inscribed the names of the present thirty-eight States of the Union.

Around all these, in a beautiful floral and rustic border, are openings in which are twenty-two pictures, representing leading historical events, and illustrating by contrast the great changes and improvements that have taken place in our country during the past hundred years.

The entire work has the appearance of a fine steel engraving, and constitutes one



POSITION.

The above cut represents the correct attitude of the body, as well as the position of the hand and pen while in the act of flourishing.

It will be observed that the hand and pen is reversed so as to impart the shade to the upward or outward stroke of the pen, instead of the downward or inward stroke as in the direct or ordinary position, while writing.

Sit square at the desk, as close as is practicable, and not touch it, the left hand resting upon and holding the paper in the proper position, which must be always in harmony with the position of the hand and pen. The penholder is held between the thumb and first and forefingers, the thumb pressing upon the holder about two inches from the point of the pen. The first finger is bent at the centre joint, forming nearly a right angle, and is held considerably back of the second finger, which rests upon the under side of the

holder, about midway between the thumb and the point of the pen. The third finger rests upon the fourth, the nail of the latter rests lightly upon the paper above one and a half inches from the pen, in a straight line from its point, parallel with the arm. The movement employed is that of the whole arm, which is obtained by raising the entire arm free from the table, resting the hand lightly upon the nail of the fourth finger—all motion of the arm being from the shoulder, which gives the greatest freedom and scope to the movements of the pen. This same movement is used in striking while arm capitals. The practice of flourishing will be found greatly to add to the facility and grace of one's ordinary handwriting. What dancing is for imparting grace and ease of movement to the body, flourishing is to one's hand writing. Its practice is thus of double importance, as a discipline to the hand and as a separate accomplishment,

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It is the most ingenious and striking historical illustration we have ever seen.—*New York Sunday Mercury.*

The conception is grand, and the execution masterly.—*The Writing Teacher.*

It is really a great production.—*N. Y. Weekly.*

I shall take much pleasure in its examination.—*Hon. M. C. Kerr, late Speaker of House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

The artist has very happily grouped the scenes which illustrate the nation's progress around the two great historic papers which declare the principles which have guided the nation. The present continuance will be due; the picture will be a most interesting and appropriate ornament to an American home.—*John G. Johnson, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

The Centennial Picture of Progress is the United States' earliest work of great interest.—*Dr. Edward Thornton, British Minister, Washington, D. C.*

It is a beautiful and interesting work of art which shall be a great ornament to any room. It will be most interesting and appropriate ornament to an American home.—*General Nichols, U. S. Senator, New York.*

It is a masterly and extraordinary piece of penmanship.—*Dr. J. C. D. Morris, New York.*

It is a remarkably ingenious and beautiful picture.—*U. S. Centennial Welcome.*

It is a splendid work of art.—*N. Y. Times Journal.*

It is put up in splendid style, and should meet with merited success.—*Syracuse (N. Y.) Telegraph.*

It is one of the most beautiful specimens of penmanship we have ever seen.—*Albany (N. Y.) Morning Reporter.*

The illustration is very striking; the conception beautiful, and the penmanship which illustrates the historic order. In an artistic point of view it is a great work of art, and the subject is one of the most interesting and instructive and interesting.—*Albany Daily Freeman.*

It is a beautiful and instructive picture.—*Ex-Gov. John A. Dix.*

It is a beautiful and instructive picture.—*Ex-Gov. Edward Eggleston.*

It is a picture of great interest from its inspection.—*Gen. Hamilton Fish, Ex-Secretary of State Washington, D. C.*

The execution of the subject is admirable.—*Hon. M. R. White, Chief Justice, U. S. Supreme Court, Washington, D. C.*

The Centennial Picture of Progress is a work of great ability and real genius.—*Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, U. S. Senator, New York.*

It is a very interesting and instructive picture.—*Gen. Alonzo Toff, Ex-U. S. Sec. of War, Washington, D. C.*

It is a beautiful work of art.—*Gen. R. H. Bristow, U. S. Senator, New York.*

It presents in an illustrated manner the history of a great country.—*Hon. Von Scholten, Minister from Germany.*

The picture is a history of the United States in miniature. It is a study, and a copy in every household.—*Gen. Nathaniel Niles, Ex-Speaker of Assembly of State of New York.*

It is a very interesting and valuable work, and will doubtless meet with great popular favor.—*Col. Emmaus C. Condit, U. S. Senator, New York.*

It is a artistic, illuminated history of the past hundred years, full of interest. I shall pass it down to my son, and let him have it when we have a son during the first hundred years of our nation's existence.—*Major Gen. Alexander Shaler, N. Y. A. M.*

— We have had manufactured especially for our use a pen called "Amen's Penman," Favotite, No. 1, which we think is peculiarly adapted to the use of penmen, for writing, flourishing and for school purposes. One dozen sent us a sample by mail on receipt of ten cents, postage, containing a pen and a box.

It is a short and remarkable pen picture.—*Brooklyn Daily Times.*

It is a surprising exhibition of skill, and should adorn every home in our land.—*New York School Journal.*

It is a marvellous work in the art of penmanship, and is as wonderful as the great progressive work it represents.—*N. Y. Sunday Citizen.*

It is a masterpiece of penmanship, and a picture of great historical interest.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

It is an elegant and remarkable pen picture.—*Brooklyn Daily Times.*

It is a masterpiece of patience and skill, by far the most marvellous effort of the kind we have ever seen.—*Brooklyn Daily Standard.*

It is the most remarkable production of the pen we have ever seen.—*Syracuse (N. Y.) Daily Standard.*

Its excellencies will certainly attract attention and tokens of admiration.—*Albany (N. Y.) Evening Journal.*

It is a most unique and wonderful artistic production. It is, as the name indicates, a complete history of the past hundred years, and the most important events of the past century, showing a remarkable progress in the art of writing.—*Albany (N. Y.) Evening Journal.*

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It is a marvelous production, and deserves a place in every home in our land.—*Elizabeth (N. J.) Daily Journal.*

It is one of the most remarkable efforts of the age, and the most artistic production we have ever seen.—*S. B. Commerical Advertiser.*

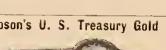
It is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the exhibition.—*Yours respectfully,*

C. E. CAY.

[On reference to the copy of the communication referred to, we see that Mr. Cady is correct. The types will sometimes go provokingly astray.—*Ex-Journal.]*

Teachers and pupils of ornamental penmanship will find "Amen's Compendium" the most complete guide and assistant ever published. Read what is said of it on page six.

Stimpson's U. S. Treasury Gold Pens.



The only Gold Pens ever manufactured according to their quality.—No. 1 Extra Fine, No. 2 Fine, No. Medium, No. 4 Coarse, \$3 each. Send by mail or express on receipt of price.

GEORGE E. STIMPSON, Jr.,

205 Broadway, New York.

EXERCISES FOR
FLOURISHING.



The above exercise should be carefully practiced, as indicated, one by shading the right upward curve, and the other the left, until they can be made rapidly and with great precision, having special care to make the width of the shaded

lines, and the spaces between them, uniform and with the proper graduation of shade. Upon the successful mastery of these two exercises will greatly depend the ultimate success of the entire course of practice.

It is a surprising exhibition of skill, and should adorn every home in our land.—*New York School Journal.*

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ELIAS A. APGAR,
State Spy of Public Instruction.

NEW YORK, May 1, 1878.

Editor Penman's Art Journal:

DEAR SIR.—Here's a conundrum for your printer: What is "writing from dictationaries"? Don't he mean writing from directories? In my last letter to the JOURNAL I used the expression "writing from dictation." See copy.

Yours very truly,

C. E. CAY.

[On reference to the copy of the communication referred to, we see that Mr. Cady is correct. The types will sometimes go provokingly astray.—*Ex-Journal.]*

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For any one desiring to purchase a well-established
and paying **BUSINESS COLLEGE**

for less than one-half the cost of finding and outfit-
ting a college in the United States. Noth-
ing to do but to pay the rent and expenses.
The reason for selling. Address **BUSINESS
COLLEGE**, care **AMES & TAINTON**, 205 Broadway,
N.Y. 3-11.

EVERYBODY \$15.00, for sample copy of the
"PENMAN'S LITERARY & ARTIST"
for January, or \$1.00 for the year. 25c, for a dozen
writing samples. 50c, for a dozen specimens of
SPECIAL. A first class teacher of Penmanship and
Drawing, with a good reputation, and a large
salary expected, \$600 and upwards. Address D. J. B.
HAWKINS, Pres. Inst. for Penmanship, 104
Canton, Mass.

Free! Free! Free!!!

Malman — The Champion Musical Movement
Penman, still sends his uncolored written cards for
100, Circles and samples. **Free! Free! Free!!!**

Mr. V. H. BRADLEY — **Dashy Whittier**

cards, \$3.00 per card. **Pen Flirt**, 15c. **Pen Flirt**,
53c, 20c, two sizes. **Bon Ton**, the latest, 20c.
Circular and sample cards, 25c. **Malman**

PHOTOS EXCHANGED with all the leading pen-
men in the United States and Canada. Send to
C. B. PEIRCE, Keokuk, Iowa.

I DEMAND to exchange specimens of penmanship
and drawing with any one who is willing to do the same.
Satisfactory guarantee in every respect. All letters
answered promptly. Address **F. E. PEIRCE**, 3-11.

No Cheap Printed Cards, one dozen, 10c; beautiful
pens written cards, one dozen, 10c; beautiful
scroll cards, 25c, per dozen. Samples, 10c. Address
me at **NEWBURY**, New Bedford, Rhode Island.

SEND 50c, for a package of Cagle's beautiful
writing samples, in the most graceful style,
with your name written in the most graceful style.
Address **JACKSON CAGLE**, box 255, Atlanta, Ga. 3-11.

Gaze! Wonder! Behold!!!
A WORD from Malman tells it all. Relations
with the best penmen in the country are
already every day enabling us to better card
(Writing Samples) than any that any
one else can offer. **Pen Flirt**, 15c. **Pen Flirt**,
53c, 20c, 25c, 75c. **Phantom**, 18c. **Malman**, 20c. **Malman**, 20c. **Pen
Flirt**, 53c, 20c. **Malman**, 20c. **Malman**, 20c.
Blank cards, \$1.50 (size 4) per M. **Circulars**, 25c.
Sample, 25c. C. C. 4-11.

WINTING CARDS written and sent by mail
from Winting, 25 cents per card. **Pen Flirt**,
25 cents per card. **12 different designs**, **samples** of pen work, 20
cents. **Pen Flirt**, 25 cents. **Sample**, 10c. **Artistic**
work, 25c. **Malman**, 20c. **Malman**, 20c. **Malman**, 20c.

50 HICKETS for making twelve orders of take
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NEW YORK, JULY, 1878.

VOL. II. NO. 4.

Cards of Penman and Business Colleges, occupying three lines of space, will be inserted in this column for \$1.50 per year.

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Practical Hints on Teaching Penmanship.

BY PROF. JAMES T. KNIGHTS, PRINCIPAL OF EASTON, PA., BUSINESS COLLEGE, BEFORE THE NORTHAMPTON CO. TEACHER'S INSTITUTE, DEC. 27, 1877.

My observation during a period of more than eighteen years, both as student and teacher of penmanship, convinces me that in no other common branch, except perhaps in drawing, are teachers generally so poorly qualified to teach as in writing. For this want of qualification, probably superintendents and school officers are partly at fault, by not requiring any particular standard of skill or qualification in writing on the part of the candidates for teaching. If the law required all applicants for a certificate to be qualified to teach penmanship from the blackboard systematically and scientifically, it would not be long before they would qualify themselves in this study, both by theory and practice, and I feel assured that no teacher, who desires to meet the wants of his pupils in the school-room, would complain if examiners required this of him. It may be argued by some teachers that we have now the very best lithographed copy books, which is, or ought to be sufficient. It is true there are a number of excellent systems of penmanship in general use; but a system of penmanship is too frequently considered merely as a series of exercises, and the fact that copy books are read books, should be thoroughly understood, in as far as is recognized.

Do you know by the size of these books, become good penmen? High educators realized what they expected from their use? Do pupils learn from them the correct method of holding the pen, and proper position of the hand and arm? Do they learn from them the proper position at the desk? Can they learn these from the books as they are used in most of our schools? Has any other than the finger movement ever resulted from their use? The finger movement alone, which is almost universally the movement practiced in writing copy books, is not used or taught by any noted teacher of penmanship except for small children to learn the formation of letters, nor by any rapid business writer in the country. Is it then an advantage for the youth of our schools in learning to write to use a movement exclusively, which they will not practice when they enter upon the duties of an active life?

Movement is the foundation of all good penmanship. Printed copy books are good in their places as helps, to a teacher and should never be looked upon in any other light. No teacher, I am sure, would expect his pupils to become grammarians merely by studying a text book or copying finished sentences, nor mathematics by copying wrong problems; and no teacher should allow a text book or a copy book to supersede him in his school. His personal supervision and interest are elements of success in any branch, and penmanship is not an exception to this rule. I contend that an easy practical handwriting, suitable for any calling in life is not to be learned by patterning after printed copies of any series of copy books alone; but it is learned either by the skillful advice and instruction of a teacher who understands the art with a thorough course of practice on movement exercises, or through long experience, either in the writing room or in some office. The style of writing acquired through the use of copy books in our schools is nearly always stiff, cramped and impossible, as any good teacher of the art can tell you. The teacher who simply gives his pupils a printed copy, or speaks of it before them an engraved chart, and lets them pattern after that about fifteen or twenty patterns a day at random—sitting in any position they choose and writing whatever movement they can, will never turn out any practical business writers. While it is indeed true that imitation and practice are the chief means by which penmanship is acquired, it is all important for the learner to know *how* to imitate and *how* to practice. I feel assured that ten minutes' practice on the true philosophy of motion is of more benefit than ten weeks' constant practice on finger movement.

It is of course not to be expected that the common schools will furnish any finished penman—for from it; for I am well aware that with the multiplicity of branches taught, teachers are unable to do this, even if they were competent; but they ought to do, what they teach do right, and teach each pupil under their charge at least as easy, plain, hard, or to lay the foundation of good penmanship, so that all may become finished penmen who are willing to give the necessary practice to it. *

The greatest difficulty, in the way of advancement in many of our public schools, is the indifference of many teachers who do not seem to regard penmanship with the importance it deserves. I have heard some go so far as to say that because Horace Greeley and a few others wrote most wretchedly, had penmanship must be a mark of greatness. As well might we say that because Edgar A. Poe was an opium eater or Geo. Grant an inveterate smoker that intoxication and smoking are marks of greatness. Many have an idea that good penmanship is an endowment, that a person cannot be a natural writer or speller before attempting to acquire the art. Could we not, with some reason, say that a person ought to be a natural reader or speller before attempting to read or spell well? Such ideas are too absurd to have weight with any persons of experience. Some, of course, have more aptitude and taste than others, but that is the case in every branch of study. The principles of penmanship are few and simple, the movement exercises are many and any person of ordinary intelligence and five grains of sand to a square inch of mus-

cular power can master them in a short time. A teacher's accomplishments are precisely what he makes them; his success depends largely upon his tact and judgment; what too many lack is tenacity of purpose. They seem to think that they must be able to master every branch at a jump or without much labor, or they do not possess the natural ability to acquire it. Perseverance and stick-to-it-ive-ness are the foundation rocks which sustain all well-directed efforts in any calling, while the drifting sands of indecision lead many a teacher down to failure.

Another very evident difficulty in properly teaching writing in our public schools is the selection of poor material. I have seen almost as many different kinds of pens used as there were pupils in the school—course, fine, smooth, scratchy, stumpy, rusty—all kinds—teacher and pupils alike indifferent as to their quality. A bad pen in a large unwieldy holder, alone is a sufficient cause of failure in trying to learn to write well, to say nothing of the poor ink that is commonly used. Another fault is that where copy books are used, pupils are often allowed to write in too high numbers. Instead of requiring them to thoroughly master the principles and let in the lower numbers, which are allowed to waste the higher numbers first. This is a bad practice in any school, no teacher who desires to succeed well in teaching this art, must classify his pupils. There should be no more than two classes in any school, and each member of the same class should be required to write the same copy at the same time; not allow one to write a pen here and another there, which is too frequently the case. If a pupil is away from any writing lesson he should commence with the class on his return and make up the lesson lost some other time at the pleasure of the teacher.

Another great drawback is, that some pupils get in the habit of writing too fast, and this is one of the very worst habits that the teacher has to encounter, and I might say right here that hardly one in a dozen has the correct method of holding the pen. The best plan that I know to teach writing from copy books is, first to select good material, then to show the proper position at the desk and correct manner of holding the pen; then let the class practice easy movement exercises on blank paper for five or ten minutes; after this let the teacher write the letter or copy on the board, and require some member of the class to correct any mistakes that may be made. After a few lines have been written have the pupils exchange, change books and criticise each other's efforts—requiring all criticisms to be in strict accordance with the analysis previously given. This will form in them the habit of criticising their own work. Let the sum be to do well whatever is done, however little that may be. Master one feature at a time, and whether the lesson be spacing, shading, or slant, let the individual attention of the class be directed to that one point. If the teacher keeps up an interest in his classes, puts some enthusiasm in his remarks and uses the blackboard freely I venture the assertion that his pupils will show more improvement in two weeks than is two months by the ordinary way. I know from experience that this plan can be successfully carried out in any district school—the time allotted to writing may necessarily be short, perhaps not more than twenty minutes; but

if the teacher is alive to the importance of the subject, the time spent in writing will be regarded by the pupils as the most pleasant part of the day, and the teacher will be amply rewarded by the rapid advancement of his pupils.—*National Educator*.

Commercial Schools.

GROWTH AND IMPORTANCE.

The rapid increase of business schools and colleges since 1870, both in number and attendance, shows that they admirably meet a want in education which is in no other way so satisfactorily supplied.

There were in 1870 only twenty-six business colleges in the United States, with 154 instructors and 5,825 students. There are to-day more than 131 business colleges and commercial schools, with at least 600 teachers and 25,000 students.

In the West, the business colleges are largely attended, and rapidly growing in favor, as a means of special education. Illinois has the largest number of these schools of any State, or 14 business colleges; Ohio has 12, and Michigan 5.

The business college in San Francisco is attended by middle-aged people of both sexes, as well as by the young, and seems to have caught, in this respect, the true democratic spirit of special education. The business colleges in some other cities also are becoming more and more *schools for the people* as well as for the young.

A knowledge of the common English branches, reading, writing and arithmetic, is the only literary preparation necessary to enter the commercial school. The sessions for instruction in the larger schools are held in the morning and evening, on every business day throughout the year. A student may enter upon his studies at any time, and take a complete course of study, and graduate, etc., or only receive instruction in special branches at times that do not interfere with regular business occupations.

The studies that are followed may pursue, from which he may select, for special instruction, any of the best organized schools, penmanship, book-keeping, including mercantile correspondence, bills, invoices, checks, drafts, etc.; banking and commercial accounts, arithmetic and algebra; navigation, engineering, surveying, architectural and mechanical drawing; English grammar, and the modern languages.

The cost of tuition varies from \$50 to \$300 a year; the highest figure being for the most expensive studies in the full course.

Some of these schools have business departments, in which the students have actual business training, having regularly organized banks, with stockholders, directors, etc., in which deposits are made, checks paid, notes and drafts discounted, exchange bought and sold, the general business of which is carried on by the students, under proper supervision.

The schools meet the wants of a large number of people whose early education has been limited, but who have the purpose and time for self-improvement in hours not required for their daily work. Any lack in business training, in penmanship, arithmetic, book-keeping, etc., may thus be supplied.

We should recommend to young men whose advantages for study have been insufficient for the higher business careers, to take such studies as they must need, in the evening sessions of some business college or mercantile school.—*Youth's Companion*.

A Game of Life.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

There's a game much in fashion, I think 'tis called
"Fancies." Though I never have play'd it for pleasure or lures,
I do not know but it is a game of skill, for the
players appear to have changed their positions,
and one of them erred in a confident tone,
"I'll win."

While watching the game, "a whim of the hand,"
A moral to draw from the skirmish in cards;
And to fayre by fable, in the interval of time,
The game of life, and the game of chance,
Where, whether the fable is a ribbon of throne—
The winter's tale, who can "guess the bone?"

With a game of cards, the world is won,
In a regular orbit the fancies whirled,
And go—not a concert for all of his game,
Did he know that he was a game of chance?
"It moves for all that"—was his answering tone,
For he knew not what he was playing for.

When a game of cards, with mirthful passing star,
Discover'd the laws of each planet and star;
And Doctors who ought to have taudied him, ^{With a game of cards,}
Doubtless, in the game of chance,
"I can walk," he replied—"till the truth is shall

For he left in his heart he could "go it alone."

Alas for the player who only depends,
In the struggle of life, upon kindred and friends,
What a game of cards, the world is won,
They can never steer for happiness ease;
Nor comfort the world who finds with a groan,
That he makes but have left him alone.

There is no game in the world, in the hand you may
Hold, health, family, culture, wit, beauty and gold,
The game of cards, the world is won,
Each in his way a most excellent card.

With a game of cards, the world is won,
Unless you're the courage to "go it alone."

In battle or business, whatever the game,
In law or in love, it is every the same;
In the game of cards, the world is won,
For this is the your motto—"Rely on yourself!"

For whatever the player be a ribbon of throne,
The victor is he who can "go it alone."

For he left in his heart he could "go it alone."

How Steel Pens are Made.

A few weeks since one of our correspondents requested that we should inform the readers of the JOURNAL, regarding the process of manufacturing steel pens. Deeming this subject of considerable interest and importance, we, to answer which in a satisfactory manner, required personal investigation and information which at that time did not possess, and desiring our answer to be both full and reliable, we recently visited the extensive steel pen works of the Esterbrook Steel Pen Co., at Camden, N. J., which is a suburb of Philadelphia. Arriving at the works and announcing ourselves as an editor in pursuit of information in regard to pen-making, we were most cordially received, and conducted by the superintendent through the several departments, and the object and particular process of each carefully explained. We were first shown the steel from which the pens are made; it is of the finest quality, and is imported from Sheffield, England, in sheets Eve feet long, one and one-half feet wide, and one-and-a-half of an inch thick. These sheets are first cut into strips eighteen inches long by iron two and one-half to three inches wide, they are then packed into iron pots, sealed with clay, air-tight, and placed in a closed furnace called the muffle, and heated sufficiently to remove all temper from the steel, thus softening it sufficiently to admit of its being rolled to the required thinness for the particular pen into which it is to be made. This is done by repeatedly passing it cold between powerful rollers worked by steam; when brought to the required thickness these strips are cut into four feet long by two to three inches wide, they are then taken to the

CERTAIN HOOP.

where they are passed rapidly through machines, operated by girls, with such rapidity as to cut from two hundred to two hundred and fifty pens per minute; in this room are ten machines capable of cutting an aggregate of 1,500,000 pens each working day of ten hours; allowing 300 working days per year, this would give annually 450,000,000 pens, about ten for each man, woman and child in the United States.

REVIEWING ROOM.

The pens are next passed into slate slit. The piercing is done by a great variety of configuration in the slugs, and forms the varied-shaped aperture to be set at the back of the pen. The slitting at the sides or edges gives flexibility. Everything here, as in fact everywhere else, is turned out with mathematical accuracy and precision. In this department there are twenty-nine punches, and a woman is

working at each. A good hand will pass one thousand gross per week through her hands.

MAKING ROOM.

we next pass into, and here we must state that before the pens go through this department, they have to go back to the muffle again to be annealed. They are then put into iron boxes, with the inclosed pens, are inserted in the furnaces before named, and when heated sufficiently, are taken out and allowed to cool gradually.

The name of this room itself sufficiently indicates the nature of the operations performed in this department, viz: the name of the makers, the number by which the pens are known and the name of the pen, such as "The Falcon," "School Pen," "Fine Point," "Easy Writer," etc., is stamped upon them.

There are fifteen of these marking presses to be seen here. These machines are worked by foot, while the pens are being put under the marker by hand. It will be seen from the name of one of the brands just given, that they are the makers of the celebrated "Falcon Pen," 048. The sale of this pen alone last year was about two hundred thousand gross.

We were next shown into the BENDING DEPARTMENT.

Raising is a technical term which means bending; hitherto the pens have been flat. Now they are raised or bent into shape by means of presses, to which levers are attached, and which are brought down upon the pens singly. Only one pen is manipulated at a time. This is the case in each department and at every operation. Here we counted twenty-five of these presses. Again the pens have to be passed to the muffle, which may now be called the

TEMPERING DEPARTMENT, where they are put into sheet-iron barrels, and under each barrel is a slow fire. They are then made to revolve by turning a handle, while at the open end of each barrel a workman stands with a spear about four feet long, which he inserts from time to time, taking on a few of the pens to see that the process is going on satisfactorily, and to enable him to take them out at the right moment.

Now we come to the

SOURING SUE.

where the pens are put into galvanized iron barrels with saw-dust, etc., and made to revolve until they become bright. Then we go to the

GRINDING.

branch of this establishment. Here the pens are first ground straight or lengthwise, and also across. The object of the first-mentioned process is to assist the flow of the ink, and of the second to retard or hold it back; thus an equilibrium is obtained, and the ink flows just as the writer uses the pen. This grinding is operated on every wheels, of which there are fifty in this department. Our conductor now introduces us into the

SLITTERS' WORKSHOP,

where there are twenty-six punches, which perform the operation of making the slit at the point of the pen. When we consider that the pen comes almost to a point at the end, so that there is no margin whatever for the slightest deviation from the centre, and reflect also that the operation has to be performed with the greatest possible rapidity, our readers will see how perfect the machinery must be which is used for this work, and how skillful and expert the operators in the performance of their duty.

Our next visit is to the

EXAMINING DEPARTMENT.

Here there are from twenty to twenty-five girls at work, who may be termed experts, whose business it is to examine each pen singly. They take up a pen with each hand, try the points and examine the grinding, stamping, marking, finish, temper and general appearance. Indeed

there are from twelve to fifteen classes of pens which are thrown out for as many reasons, and these faults and blemishes are noted with such clarity that each examiner will sort 100 gross per day. The guide next takes us into the

BRONZING AND VANISHING DEPARTMENT.

The object of vanishing is to prevent rust, and impart a fine gloss and finish. For this purpose the pens are put into a perforated vessel, dipped into the varnish, then put into a swinger, in which they are made to revolve rapidly to throw off the superfluous varnish, which also partially dries them; this process is continued by shaking them in a riddle; then they are baked for four or five minutes, to dry off all the remaining mod-store. They are now ready for the

DIPPING ROOM.

where they are weighed off into grosses. The first gross being counted, and the rest weighed off with the counted gross as a balance, and with as much care as if they were gold. They are now ready to be put into the small boxes, each of which contains a gross, and which are too well known in the market to need description here. Over every department through which we passed there was an experienced foreman, who is thoroughly skilled, is adept at the work, and who sees that every thing proceeds with order, accuracy and precision.

Most people have doubtless heard of the nine processes through which a pen goes in its manufacture; here, however, each pen passes through from fifteen to twenty-five distinct operations, according to style, quality and finish. The greater portion of the pens here manufactured, being of a very fine quality, pass through from twenty-two to twenty-five operations. The Esterbrook Steel Pen Co. make over 150 different styles of pens, and have in their employ from 250 to 300 hands, mostly men, the work being principally light, is peculiarly favorable for such help.

The goods they produce are of acknowledged excellence, equal to the best English makers. They are sent all over the United States; also to Canada, South America, Mexico, Cuba, and many other places. Some of them have been forwarded to England.

Soil is the standard and unvarying excellence of these pens known and acknowledged that our general as well as State governments invariably require these pens to be specified in their contracts for stationery, etc. Our public schools and corporations in the same way acknowledge their undeviating excellence.

We felt abundantly paid for our visit to these works. The cleanliness, order, comfort, convenience; the marked design and adaptability of everything, was striking and exemplary, such as to do high honor to American manufacturing skill and enterprise.

Shell and Substance.

Many good people have a queer way of seizing the shell of wit without noticing the lack of the substance. The real pit and marrow of wisdom are easily counterfeited with empty words, which it is not at all difficult to pass off upon nine in ten for profound thought. A great many of the maxims of trade, that pass current every day without question, if sifted down, will be found either to have embodied a lurking falacy from the beginning, or to have been perverted from their original intent to something not only entirely different, but essentially false. Some of these work absolute mischief with the unthinking; others are only laughable. Nothing, for instance, can be more ridiculous than the favorite mottoes of teachers of penmanship. A master urges his pupils to make their copy books as elegant as possible—a most laudable endeavor; for the ancyancy, vexation and error that arise from bad penmanship are incalculable. But the reason which he assigns for

it, and which of course sounds very poetic and very just to them, is curious. Across the top of the blackboard, with plentiful flourishes and misused capitals, he inscribes this legend:

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

The pen certainly is mightier than the sword; but when Bulwer wrote the line he had no special reference to calligraphy. The pen that makes the ugliest o'er tracks, if they are legible, is just as mighty as if it rivaled the luxuriant curves and dashes of the burin. And, by the way, this quotation calls to mind the curious way in which things sometimes outgrow their symbols. We never think of typifying military power except by the bayonet and the sword; though every soldier knows that in modern warfare both the sword and the bayonet are comparatively harmless and useless. Again, you shall see, among exhibited specimens of penmanship, on a finely-wrought scroll, which perhaps is put into the mouth of a rather fat eagle, some such quotation as this:

"One ink-drop on a solitary thought hath moved the minds of millions."

The truth of the sentiment is not to be questioned. But in order to move the million minds it is not at all necessary to spend any portion of the drop in heavy flourishes or superfluous hair-line spirals. Indeed, the less of these the better. Probably not one of the thoughts that has moved the world was originally written in what a professor of penmanship would call elegant hand-writing. Somebody has said that it is no particular credit to a man to write a legible hand, but it is a great shame not to. Whoever succeeds in making people write that it can be read easily, is engaged in a most laudable enterprise.

We have thus enlarged upon the subject of modern penmanship merely to illustrate our opening sentence, which have a much wider application than to those who not only think the pen is mightier than the sword but believe that pen is mightiest which makes the most flourishes and puts the most capital letters in places where proscenium forbids them.

The following is the Chinese version of Mary and her lamb:

We are all made Mol and lamb,
Ple a emme white snow,
Evly mol and gal walk,
Do the upper long to go.

We heard a son of Erin trying to surround Mary and her little lamb the other day, and this is the way we understood it:

Begeary, Mary had a little sheep,
An' white as white can be,
An' wherry Mary wad star her rambs,
The young shaple would follow her completely.

—Count Bla Gile.

So celebrated a poem should have a French version:

La petite Marie had a little ram,
And wool was blanched as snow,
And everywhere la belle Marie went,
La petite Marie wanted to go.

—Imported poem of the Stamford Advocate.

Oui, monsieur, you ave a very large imagination; mais comment est this, pour Deutschland?

Dot Mary had on a slate-schoot,
Und her yule have like some val,
Und all der blaet dot gal did veit,
Dot schoot gal go like a Hockwreck Republicen.

While "Our Special" at the Berlin Congress was reading the above, Gortchakoff, who had been looking over his shoulder, made the remark: "that he knew a man who could beat that poetry, and not half try." By request of our representative he requested his brother diplomat to Schonvald, off the Russian version, which we have had copied at great expense, and here present to our readers:

Marynits hadna a little lamboksi,
Whose Borecowski was white as whogard,
And everywher wherry Marynits went,
The lamboksi was sur to oemgelyatgagamki.

Nepoleon once entered a cathedral and saw twelve silver statues. "What are these?" asked the Emperor. "The twelve Apostles," was the reply. "Well," said the great captain, "take them down, melt them, and coin them into money, and let them go about doing good, as their Master did."

The Quill.

BY PAUL FARNON.

Over earth's wild waste a bird of wonder flew—
All gold and snow against the gliding blue!
Could such a vision, fair, and fleet, and grand,
Pass unremembered over the waiting land?
Should wings so white shed sunshine on the sea,
Filt on forever, and forgotten be?
Nay! not for this the beauteous bird went forth—
A golden feather fluttered to the earth!
There shimmering lands awoke to new delight,
While many a marmalade sprang from tablets white;
Far over seas the glorious wonder spread,
Wide as you know height that birds' wings tread!
And as the sunbeams dash from hill to hill,
To spread the story of the golden quill;
Till all the world was filled with joyous light,
And fluttering with Truth's winged pages white!

Attending the Convention.

The May number of the *Penman's Help*, in its first editorial, announces what purports to be the sentiments of penmen concerning the convention, namely, that many favor it, and that others regard it with distrust on account of the element of selfishness that will surely be manifested to the disgust of everybody. I do not believe that sentiment exists to any extent worthy of mention, and were not its expression found in a representative paper it would in no wise be worthy of notice.

The profession of penmanship has grown a little too broad in its scope, and the field is too thoroughly occupied for an unworthy element of that sort to find entrance. The day has gone when the recognized penman was an expert at card writing and flaming advertisements, and knowing as little of anything else as possible; selfishness and egotism were ripe among that class whom we will gladly let in oblivion. The question now asked of a penman is: "Can you teach our boys and girls *how to write*?" Are you acquainted with all the different recognized departments of your profession? Have you sufficient brains to properly import instruction? Is your moral character such as to make you a fit preceptor of young men and women?" It has come to pass that egotism in any branch of education is unmistakable evidence of stupidity. I pity that penman or teacher of any commercial branch, who fancies he has attained the sume of his profession, and that he cannot leave anything at the coming convention. His mental condition is certainly deplorable. If I understand the nimus of the movers of this proposed convention, not a single element of mind selfishness is yet open to the visual or mental perception of any one; and from what we know of the character of the committee, we can unqualifiedly assert that the programme and proceedings of the convention will not be in the *strict* interests of any penman, college or college, in any sense whatever, but they will be in the *general* interests of every college and penman in the United States and Canada. Now it is possible to make that convention a grand educational success, but the responsibility of making it such rests upon every business-college teacher and penman in the country. It is not to be a convention of fifty teachers, but a convention of at least three hundred and fifty of the live, practical, earnest teachers of the whole country, with the fervor of educational fire. Let no one go into that convention expecting to be a "wall flower." Every teacher in attendance will be expected as certainly to do his duty in helping on the interests of the convention, as were Lord Nelson's sailors in fighting for England at Trafalgar; and pray, let us nothing further of jealousy among penmen and obstinacy in according to others the merit their acquirements demand. Leave out these despicable failings from mention in the profession.

I should not hesitate to advise a young teacher of commercial branches, just starting out, to borrow from fifty to seventy-five dollars, if necessary, for the purpose of attending the convention. I believe

the importance of the occasion would warrant it. I believe it also to be of the utmost importance that every business-college manager shall be present with all his teachers. Commercial colleges have been proposing for a score of years; but it has never yet been demonstrated that there is sufficient substance in them to create a cohesive force necessary for a fully developed organism. Let it be shown once for all, at that time, that they are a vital force in the system of education, co-ordinate with any other branch, and an eminent exemplification of the practical requirements of the present age.

Teachers can help very materially in advertising the movement by writing up notices for the local papers. They can aid the committee of arrangements also by sending in names of teachers of commercial branches, according to request.

The time is past when the commercial course consisted of a few sets of bookkeeping to be completed in from "eight to twelve weeks," and when the term Professor was applied too often to an unprincipled nominal whose chief purpose was to get money without giving any sort of equivalent in tuition. The day is approaching when the penman's chair shall be found in the seminary everywhere, in business colleges, normal and public schools, and when the word penman, with exception, shall be a synonym for scholar and gentleman: when the business course shall require two of hard disciplinary study, and every feature of the course shall be clean-cut, comprehensive and accurate in all its details; and the convention will serve to hasten that day.

L. S.



THE ABOVE CUT WAS ENGRAVED FROM A FLOURISH BY JOHN D. WILLIAMS, AND LOANED FOR PUBLICATION IN THE JOURNAL BY PROF. S. S. PACKARD.

Reading Manuscript.

"Among the school books used in France is one little known in this country, consisting of *fac-similes* of letters written by business men, eminent people, &c., intended to teach children the art of reading writing, of which there is almost universal ignorance in America. Every variety of hand is selected, beginning with the best, and gradually proceeding to the serwicals which piano printers and 'blind-letter' men in post-offices use." We cut this scrap from an exchange newspaper, and suppose, without knowing it, that the fact is as therein stated. It puts us in mind of a proposition made by an intelligent friend, about a year ago, to prepare and publish a similar work for the schools of this country, coupled with the doubtfully complimentary request that we ourselves—persons, not editorially—should furnish the copy for the "scrawl" part of the work. Since then we have heard nothing of the project, though always ready and every day improving in ability to do our portion of the labor—in fact rejoicing at the very idea of our handwriting being for once demanded.

But seriously, French have got the start of us in this matter, and the sooner our children are taught to read manuscript as a part of their education, the better. Whether this shall be done by the use of a book of fac-similes, or of the teacher's (in all cases, as it should be) beautiful chirography, and that of others, down to the specimen scrolls which could be furnished by lawyers and

editors in the vicinity, we are not prepared to say. We commend the matter to the serious attention of teachers, with the suggestion that as one means of acquiring the power to read manuscript with the same facility and expression as print, the pupils should be caused to read aloud and to the whole school, each other's compositions and exercises.

How often is an audience or a company pained by the garbled rendering of some interesting written document, when, if properly delivered, justice would be done to the writer and interest and information given to the hearers? Instead of this, the bungling reader not only hesitates and misuses words, but, taking advantage of a supposed license, but a real inexperience in such cases, he interpolates some nonsensical whimsities of his own, or seeks to cover his own ignorance by remarks on the handwriting, which is probably better than his own.

But the worst of it is, that even in the case of handwriting which is perfectly legible, the custom is for the person who reads it, to put on the sing-song, hop-skip-and-jump style which is supposed to be as good rendering of the manuscript as a good rendering of the thought is to printed matter. Herein is double ignorance displayed:—ignorance of the properties of the occasion, and ignorance of a very easily acquired accomplishment—that of reading manuscript in the same manner as print.

Amongst teachers especially, the habit of properly reading manuscript should be cultivated. They are supposed to be the most learned persons in many communities, and as such are often called on in public as well as in private, to read aloud letters and other written documents, and they ought to be able to do so, in most cases, without hesitation. It is true that every writer has his own pecu-

liarity, but the good and looks for the good finds the good and gathers them.

Poiteness is like an air cushion. If there is nothing in it, it cases our jots wonderfully.

No cord or cable can draw so strong or bind so fast as love can do with only a single thread.

The Italian is a painter, that, while one devil may be in the body, the other is in the paint.

The way to glory is through the pain; to fortune through the market; to virtue through the desert.

All nature is but art unknown to these.

All chance, direction which chance can't see.

Virtue does not give talents, but it supplies the pieces of it.

I don't like to talk much with people who always agree with me. It is amusing to converse with an echo a little while, but one tires of it.—*Carlyle*.

When a man is born, he is born to be useful to great usefulness and doing distinction who was unshod by adversity. Nobles die not, but never die in the calm sunshine of summer's light.

The great art of conversation consists in not wounding or humiliating him in speaking only of those that we know, in conversing with others only on subjects that we know.—*Voltaire*.

If you do right you and your soul will be together, and each will feel happy in the society of the other; but if you do wrong then when your soul and you are alone together your soul feels it is bad company.

When misfortune happens to each, an instant from us in matters of religion, we call them misfortunes; when to those of our own sect, we call them trials; when to persons neither very distinguished, we are content to attribute them to the settled course of things.—*Shelley*.

Business is a burning project which says that manner is next door to wisdom, and it will generally be found that men who are constantly lamenting their ill luck are only rapping the consequences of their own neglect, mismanagement, improvidence or want of foresight.

Now we wish in business project's gardens, such not for that which you are not, but necessarily do to be the very best of what you are. Endeavor your best to perfect yourself where you are and bring half all the crosses you may encounter. This is the leading principle of *Shelley*.

The criterion by which we judge others is apt to be more rigid than that by which we wish ourselves to be judged. A glaring fault in another is only an excuse we have in our own eyes. Our eyes are wide open when we look at a neighbor's house which stands or partly closed when we look at our own. We may not be willing to do a perfectly wrong, but we are quite ready to look at our peccadilles through the big end of the telescope, though we are sure to use the same telescope to look at our own.

Our memory is apt to be governed by our opportunities. It is never right to be under what we can't hold or, and under such circumstances, we see only what we want to. But when things are written, the eye can comprehend like a quiet dose of morphine and, after the dose, does not feel responsible for what happens. Illustration: "Do you see any grapes, Bob?" "Yes; lots of grapes, and ripe ones, too; but there's doge." "What doge?" "Yes; awful big." "Then, Bob, come away; those grapes don't belong to us."

Keep on Trying.

Do no use by slothfulness,
But by laziness, excess,
And all unusefulness.
Our tears of distress,
The more we weep, the more
We struggle through the air;
But the more we weep, the more
Is led to fall.

Then give over sighing,
And cease to complain,
But by laziness, trying
And trying again,
For courage is over
All the world; and virtue,
And every endeavor,
Must fail when hope dies.

Gems from Our Scrap Book.

Books are fruit; words are leaves.
As a man thinks in his heart, so is he.
Good manners are a part of good moral.
The example of the good is visible philosophy.
Great souls have, others only feeble wishes.
Practice economy and industry and success is yours.
Man may lead to virtue but virtue cannot lead to man.

Kindness is the high tide of the soul's mobility.—*Faber*.

One secret of happiness is discovering beauty everywhere.

Sow good thoughts and you will reap good actions.—*Golden Sands*.

Everyone is a mirror in which every one shows his image.—*George Washington*.

All is but his wisdom which wants experience.—*Sir Philip Sidney*.

Men like books, have at each end a blank—childhood and old age.

The true way of forgetting one's own troubles is to solve those of others.

Charity is the rarest as it is the most attractive trait of Christian character.

The substance of life is made up of very little beams and rafters.

Have one set purpose in life, and if it be honorable it will bring you reward.

He who loves the good and looks for the good finds the good and gathers them.

Poiteness is like an air cushion. If there is nothing in it, it cases our jots wonderfully.

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of any member. When the class is full the sum paid in case of death is \$2,500, and proportionate when not full. We shall endeavor to give a more full account of the workings and advantages of this plan in some future issue.

Joint Stock Company Book-keeping.

We have received a copy of Johnson's *Joint Stock Company Book-keeping*, published by S. G. Beatty & Co., proprietors of the Ontario Business College, Belleville, Ont. This is a practical work of eighty octavo pages, and is a concise and complete guide in the method of forming joint stock companies and for keeping the business records of the same. It will be found not only a valuable text-book by those teaching book-keeping, but an invaluable hand-book to persons having charge of the organization or keeping the accounts of joint stock companies. The work is advertised in another column.

A New Rolling Pen.

We invite attention to Gisborne's ruling pen, advertised in another column by the Esterbrook Steel Pen Co., 265 John street. This pen will be of special service to accountants, pupils in business colleges and draftsmen. It gives a firm and uniform line, which cannot be varied, like a line from a common pen, by the degree of pressure. It possesses genuine merit and only needs to be used to be approved.

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editor of the JOURNAL is not to be held as incurring anything outside of its editorial columns. All communications, not objectionable in their character or devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell why.

Correction.

In our June number we stated that Jos. M. Vincent was teaching writing at the Los Angeles, Cal., Business College, which was not correct; he is not cugaged as a teacher, but characterizes himself as an admirer of penmanship. We accuse him of being a very skillful writer.

The Phrenological Journal.

We invite attention to the advertisement in another column of this interesting and valuable publication. It treats ably upon subjects of vital importance to everybody. We take pleasure in commanding it.

Business College Items.

Detwiler and Magee, proprietors of the Toledo, O., Business College, have just issued an attractive prospectus for 1878.

Heald's College Journal (San Francisco, Cal.), for 1878, has been received. It is up in good style, and is published monthly for \$1.00 per year.

H. C. Clark, proprietor of the Forrest City Business College, Rockford, Ill., has just issued his college journal for 1878. It is edited with ability, well printed, and is in every way creditable.

D. L. Musselman, proprietor of the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill., has just issued his college journal for 1878. It is one of the most attractive and readable college papers we have received.

The B. S. and Claghorn Business College, Brooklyn, closed for a vacation with interesting public exercises. Twenty-five diplomas were awarded, and addresses made by the teachers. The college has been unusually prosperous during the past year.

The twelfth annual commencement of the Specrimum Business College, Washington, D. C., occurred on May 28th, upon which occasion twenty-eight diplomas were awarded to able and gentlemanly students. Under the able management of Prof. H. C. Spencer, the Washington college has

won an enviable reputation, and is enjoying a good degree of well-deserved prosperity.

Promoted.

Miss Norma L. Eltinge, graduate and teacher of Packard's Business College, of this city, and recently accountant for the *North American Review*, was married on Wednesday, June 26, to Mr. Arthur Cooper, an attorney of A. S. Barnes & Co.'s publishing house.

Mr. Cooper is to be congratulated upon his good fortune. Comparatively few young men in these days have the grace to discern the true gold in a woman's character, and fewer young ladies have the practical good sense to accommodate for the married state the wealth of self-dependence. The circumstances of the case, and our duty to the readers of this journal, require this to be said.



L. Preston spends the summer at Saratoga, where he will favor the "elite" with cards written in style, most beautiful.

G. B. Smith, who has just given a course of writing lessons in the Cananea, N. H., public schools, receives a highly complimentary notice in the *Cananea Reporter*.

A REMARKABLE RECORD.—Capt. Tyler, a teacher of penmanship in our public schools,

specimens of pen-drawing was shown to the Institute, executed by Miss Nellie Carter, a pupil of Mrs. Miller's.

Answers to



S. G. L., Bushford, Mich.—We have no information regarding Mr. Miller. Your writing is very free and graceful. It has too many superfluities for business, your loops especially are too long and full.

C. F. D., Latrobe, Pa.—While executing specimens of flourishing it is customary and advisable to turn the pen to suit the angle of the hand, rather than endeavor to change the position of pen and paper.

H. M. T., Bridgeport, N. J.—Your writing is easy, graceful and sufficiently correct for business purposes, but it lacks precision necessary for teaching, which you could soon acquire by careful study and practice of correct copies.

J. H. Crouse, Memphis, N. Y., favors us with a very elaborately flourished bird specimen and some very gracefully written cards.

J. C. Rice, Marysville, Ohio, aged seven years, sends a very handsomely written letter and incloses his photograph for our collection.

P. L. Sauer, Burlington, forwards a most elegant specimen of flourishing which we anticipated presenting in the JOURNAL, but the lines proved too delicate for reproduction.

Chas. D. Bigelow, Springville, N. Y., writes a letter in masterly style and incloses a very gracefully executed specimen of flourishing and some specimens of card writing.

J. E. Soule, Philadelphia, Pa., favors us with three photographic copies of engraved resolutions recently executed by him. They are superb specimens of penmanship and exceed great artistic skill.

J. C. Upton, who has just completed a course of lessons in writing with J. McDonald, sends a handsomely written letter in which he incloses several well-written slips. The specimens are very creditable to both teacher and pupil.

W. L. White, Principal of White's Business College, Portland, Oregon, favors us with his portrait, and some most elegant specimens of writing. The cards which he incloses are exquisite; we have received none finer.

A. N. Palmer, a pupil at Packard's Business College, Manchester, N. H., sends some very creditable specimens of writing, flourishing and card marking. Master Palmer is evidently a promising candidate for distinction among the "Knights of the Quill."

J. C. Miller, who has for some time past been in charge of the penmanship department of the "Keystone Business College," Lancaster, Pa., is spending a season at Ickesburg, Pa., endeavoring to regain his health. He has been disabled for a year or more. We hope he may succeed in his efforts. He is a hard-working student and teacher of his profession. It would indeed be a misfortune alike to himself and the profession were his rare attainments to be lost or rendered less fruitful through impaired health.

In a reply to "Talented" Teacher's Association, Mrs. A. L. Miller delivered a very interesting and entertaining lecture on penmanship, which she told the teachers how to impart instruction in the particular case of ungraded schools; for instance, to be particular, that the pen is held correctly, and not omit to give due attention to the hand and arm movements in writing. A fine

specimen of pen-drawing was shown to the Institute, executed by Miss Nellie Carter, a pupil of Mrs. Miller's.

E. B. B., Boston, Mass.—The best method for a teacher to make good figures is to practice the good copy of them and study and practice the same carefully. Figures should be made light and uniform, in shade and size. A good form will be found in another column on our sheet of copy slips sent for ten cents.

F. C. Lowell, Mass., submits two styles of his writing, one in a light, accurate hand a writing-master's style; another written with a coarse pen in a rapid easy unprofessional style, and asks our advice relative to a teacher's writing. This depends materially upon what we take to make of his writing. If, as a teacher or professional penman, the correct, delicate professional hand will be best; if for business purposes the latter style is most decidedly

not been tardy or lost a day in ten years, six of them here and four in other places.—*Fort Wayne, Ind., Daily News.*

A. J. Warner, Principal of the Elmira, N. Y., Business College gave us a call while on his way to the New England States for a vacation. Mr. Warner is an accomplished penman and successful teacher of writing.

W. F. White, who has been in charge of the teaching writing at Wright's Business College, Brooklyn, N. Y., is taking his vacation at Ickesburg, N. H. On this page we give a fine specimen of flourishing from his pen. He is recovering from a year's illness. We hope he may succeed in his efforts.

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the best. The same writer asks why it is that pupils at commercial colleges and elsewhere do not acquire a practical business hand. This question is fully answered in No. 15, Vol. 1, of the JOURNAL, in an article entitled, "Can pupils learn to write well by rapid practice."

W. D., Parkersburg, W. Va.—I have a few questions to ask you, and would you confer a great favor on me by answering them through the columns of your valuable paper, the *Art Journal*?

First. Does the point of the pen come squarely on the paper in the flourishing exercises of the last JOURNAL? Yes.

Second. In the *Spencerian Compendium* section in the commercial colleges and instrumental penmanship? No, of neither. The key is a complete guide to plain penmanship.

Third. What pen would you recommend specifically in flourishing? Spencerian No. 1, Esterbrook No. 128, or Aene's Penman's Favorite No. 1.

Fourth. It is very hard for me to get hold of a good quality of ink here. I would like to know what is the best? Davis' or Harrison's black ink are as good as any known to us for commercial use.

An Australian is trying to invent a machine which will thresh wheat and bag wheat as it moves along. When he gets to America will he add an attachment which will thresh, grind it, put it into barrels and stamp each barrel with XXXXs.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Don't fail to attend or to be heard from at the penman's convention.

Convention.

The Preliminary Committee are glad to announce that an unexpected interest in the Penman's Convention has now developed, and that the success of the movement is now assured. Most favorable responses to the circular letter issued by the committee have poured in from all quarters, including the most distant parts of the country, bearing assurances of personal interest, offering encouraging suggestions, and promising attendance and help; while many distinguished commercial educators have consented to lay before the convention important papers.

The committee desire to congratulate the fraternity of penmen and commercial teachers upon the prospect of a large and profitable meeting; to recommend that every member come prepared to contribute of his experience and talents to the welfare of his fellow-teachers, and, through them, to the higher success of the vast and increasing constituency of commercial education, and to earnestly suggest that no considerations founded in professional distrust should prevent the freest possible interchange of ideas, to the end that all may return to their homes feeling that it was good to have met their brethren in council.

It is gratifying to note that, thus far, correspondents indicate no desire to use the convention to promote merely personal ends, but show by their suggestions that the opportunity is to be wisely used for the promotion of the general good.

Gentlemen have signified their willingness to prepare papers or address the convention as follows:

Business Colleges—Their Work and Place in a System of Business Education—Hos. Ira Mathew, Detroit, Mich.

Sketch of the Life and Work of P. R. Spencer.

Business Correspondence—L. L. Sprague, M. A., Kingston, Pa.

Sketch of the Life of John D. Williams. Making Good Writers—HENRY C. SPENCER, Washington, D. C.

The Science of Penmanship and its Corollaries in Mental and Moral Philosophy—E. G. Folson, A. M., Albany, N. Y.

Commercial Law Practically Considered as a Constituent Part of a Business Man's Education—JOACHIM JONES, St. Louis, Mo.

Ornamental Penmanship—A. W. SMITH, Monroeville, Pa.

Primary Instruction in Writing—Geo. H. SHATTUCK, New York.

Claims in the Study of Book-keeping—J. VAN SICKLE, A. M., D. B., Springfield, Ohio.

A Method of Teaching Practical Penmanship in Connection with Business Firms and Correspondence—C. C. COCHEN, Pittsburgh Central High School, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Writing in the Public Schools—H. W. ELLSWORTH, New York.

Commercial Law Essential to a Sound Business Education—H. H. BOWMAN, Esq., of the New York Bar.

Od to Penmanship—A. W. TALBOUR, Albany, N. Y.

To following named educators will be present, and it shall permit, will attend the convention:

Robt. C. Spence, Milwaukee, Wis.
H. M. Bartlett, Cincinnati, O.

J. C. Smith, A. M., Pittsburg, Pa.
J. W. Payson, New York.

S. S. Tuckard, New York.
D. J. B. Sawyer, Ottawa, Canada.
B. F. Kelley, New York.

Fielding Schofield, Newark, N. J.
Lyman P. Spencer, Washington, D. C.
F. J. Irvine, Boston, Mass.

W. L. Blackman, Allentown, Pa.
J. E. Sunde, Philadelphia, Pa.
A. C. Cooper, Daleville, Miss.
J. D. A. Turrell, Jackson, Tenn.

William Allen Miller, Chairman of the Committee, Packard's Business College, 803 Broadway, New York.

Bac Numbers

of the JOURNAL can be supplied, beginning with No. 6. No prior number can be furnished.

Thoughts for Reformers.

In the June issue of the *Journal*, under "Modesty among Penmen," a reform in advertising is advocated. We are of the opinion that a reform is needed, and we believe that every great class-paper like the *Journal* should be a public educator. How to instruct the public then becomes an important question.

If we wish to read an offender against modesty a lesson, is it best to hold him up to public ridicule and heap upon him the most malicious sarcasm and by comparison and such epithets as "conceited coxcomb," or a more modest and gentlemanly way, endeavor to point out to him his faults by calling his attention to good examples for imitation?

Which of the two ways would be best calculated to reach the sober second thought, the foundation on which to base all improvement or reform? We submit the question for consideration.

In the above-mentioned article the writer, after ridiculing the advertisements of several young penmen and venting his excellent powers of sarcasm upon them, says, "These advertisers seem to forget, when they make these extravagant statements, that there were and are such professional men as"—Here he gives the names of several penmen whom we suppose consider modest advertisers.

Let us see. One of these penmen advertises his work on penmanship as the best ever published. Another has advertised himself as the best penman in the United States, and another advertises to do every variety of pen-work in the most perfect manner. The reader will see at a glance that W. L. G. has read with one eye shut. Far be it from us to write criticisms upon any one's style of advertising. We have had dealings with all these men and have found them honest and obliging gentlemen.

Now we find that some of the young penmen, whose principle of advertising W. L. G. attacks, have been students under some of the "professional men" whom he cites as models. "A tree is known by its fruit." If our "professional men" advertise immediately, why not attack them and not their pupils. First prime the tree that the fruit may be better.

If W. L. G. was induced to write his article from a pure desire to institute a reform, why does he ridicule prior? He lauds at an offer to write cards for less than 20¢ per doz., but says that if he was going to order some penmanship he would order from an advertiser who makes a rare offer to send a piece of flourishing 10x16 inches large, postpaid for 12¢. Now, who with anything but a school-boy idea of penmanship, would expect a good piece of flourished for 12¢. Some we know expect to get for less and even a 1¢ stamp, others send a post-card with the promise of a large order if the work suits. All of which only goes to prove again that "Gigantism runs in the same channel."

W. L. G. says, that during the past year he has discovered only two liveriesments for ornamental work in the *Journal*, that did not suffer of a catch-penny style. Now, the editor has had a very prominent advertisement for ornamental work in every issue, and is the two advertisements which W. L. G. quotes do not include this one of the editor's, we solemnly propose that he lead the van of reform by re-writing his advertisement so that it will not suffer of "this catch-penny style," and, if possible, conform to the refined taste of our worthy critic. This would be practical reform as it would set before every reader of the *Journal* a correct model for imitation.

H. W. Kline.

[We are pleased to insert in our columns the foregoing communication, because, although the writer differs from a former correspondent, he is evidently on the right side of reform. So much as rightfully falls on our side, we shall treasure up carefully, and endeavor to profit thereby.—Ed.]

Signing the Declaration.

The following gossip about the Declaration of Independence is from *Wood's Household Magazine*, and is by the Rev. J. B. Waking :

"In looking at the signatures, not one is written with a trembling hand except Stephen Hopkins. It was not fear that made him tremble, for he was as true a patriot as any of them, but he was afflicted with the palsy.

But one of the residences of the signers is attached to his name, and that is Charles Carroll. It is said that one was looking over his shoulder when he wrote his name, and said to him: 'There are several of you name, and if we are unsuccessful you will not know whom to arrest.' He immediately wrote 'of Carrollton'—as much as to say, if there is no preach connected with this I wish to bear my share; if in any danger, I am ready to face it. There was genuine patriotism.

It was rather amusing, after they had signed their names, to hear Benjamin Franklin say to Samuel Adams: 'Now I think we will all hang separately.' 'Now,' said Mr. Adams, 'or we shall hang separately.' Many have supposed that all the names were signed on the 4th of July, 1776. Not so. It was signed on that day only by the President, John Hancock, and with his signature it was sent forth to the world.

On the second day of August it was signed by all but one or the fifty signers whose names are appended to it. The other attached his name in November. The pen used by the signers is preserved in the Massachusetts Historical Society, at Boston. What tales that pen could tell if it could speak! what a history there is connected with it!

The signers of the Declaration are dead. The hands that held the pen and the fingers that moved it when they wrote their names on that official document now lie cold across their bosoms. The average of fifty-three at the time of their irruption was over sixty eight years. The last survivor was Charles Carroll of Carrollton, being ninety when he died. Fourteen signers lived to be eighty years old, and four past ninety. They all sleep in honored graves."

Business Training.

ADDRESS OF HON. HENRY KIDDE, SUPERINTENDENT OF NEW YORK CITY SCHOOLS, TO THE GRADUATES OF PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, ON THE 14TH ANNIVERSARY OF THAT INSTITUTION.

Young Gentlemen and Ladies and Gentlewomen of the audience:

I have a very high respect and a thorough appreciation of the objects and a sense of the business college. The fact which has already been referred to, that business colleges have increased so rapidly in this country; that they have been so prosperous, as compared with all other institutions, shows that they really fill a want; and I may say, with great propriety and justice here, that what I have heard, and all that I know of this institution, is such as to give me the very best impressions of its usefulness. The scope of a business college is vastly wider than would appear at first. It is not simply to train men for business pursuits. The instruction is, of course, special and technical, and has a particular aim; but that aim, general in its usefulness, and there is no man, whatever sphere of life he may choose, who would not benefit by the knowledge he may gain in this institution; and I could wish very heartily indeed that the higher institutions of learning, the colleges and universities, always gave this training as one of the essential requisites for a diploma. These young men can write a business letter with propriety; they would not insult it; their handwriting would be beautiful and fair, and in this respect I am sure they far exceed many of the graduates of our colleges and universities.

There is no doubt, as has been told you this evening, that the great aim and end of life is culture, and there is no doubt that up

to a certain point this culture should be general, and without regard to any particular aim, or as to how these faculties are to be exercised in the future. Beyond this point, however, the training should be special, just as it is in this institution, with direct reference to the future duties of life. There is at present a great demand for technical education. It is a growing demand. You find it advocated in the newspapers; you find books published presenting its claims. The idea seems to be that when a young man has passed out of college, he should have advanced to some extent—he should have made some progress towards acquiring the means of obtaining a livelihood.

We find, only two or three years ago, Massachusetts passing a law that industrial drawing should be taught in every one of the common schools of the State, appointing a State art director, and also establishing a normal art school, in order to encourage and give tone to popular technical education; and we find New York following in the footsteps of Massachusetts. Now, many persons say, "why should the people be taxed for teaching drawing in the public schools?" and why should they be taxed for many other things, both for general and special culture?" England learned the lesson twenty-six years ago. At the great World's Fair, in 1851, England found herself almost at the foot of the list—the United States being at the foot—in the productions requiring skill and taste. France was at the head. What was done by England? Art schools were established all over the kingdom. They encouraged art in every possible way, and no outlay was considered to be wrong, or unjust, or unnecessary, that was desired to accomplish this end. In 1867 England had made such progress in the manufacture of these articles that she stood next to France. At that time she had established one hundred and fifty such schools—technically, "schools for the children of the poor."

The preceding speaker gave you a most admirable address, which, I trust, will remain with you. I trust you will, as he has said, establish in your minds the ideal of what your life shall be. I would that I could give additional form to these thoughts, or say enough to give beauty and effectiveness to your lives. It is not necessary that I should give you any business advice. I could not do it if I should attempt it; but I would say to you, under all circumstances of temptation—under all conceptions or ideas of what may be expedient—*always preserve your integrity*. Do not be drifting along without rudder or compass. This remark is exceedingly cogent at this time. Every morning we read in the newspapers of some great reputation stranded high upon the rocks. A man who has been honored and trusted in the community is found to be dishonest and untrustworthy, and in nine cases out of ten he simply sacrifices his principle to expediency. He says: "I have so much money in my hands; it is not right to borrow it, but then it is expedient that I should do it." He yields to the circumstances, and is shipwrecked, not because he intended to do wrong, but because he believed in the expediency in the place of right.

I cannot better impress upon your minds my meaning than by quoting to you the words of a great orator. He says: "I would not have you resemble those weak and giddy streamlets which lose their direction at every impulse that presents itself, and start and turn back, and creep around, and search out every little channel through which they may satisfy their feeble and sickly course. Nor yet would I have you resemble the headlong torrent that carries havoc in its mad career. But I would have you like the ocean, that nobler emblem of majestic decision, which, in the calmest hour, still heaves its resistless might of billows to the shore, filling the heavens, day and night, with the echoes of its sublime declaration of independence, and tossing and sporting on its bed with an imperial consciousness of strength that laughs at opposition."

Buid not your houses upon the sand, but build them upon the rock of firm principle.

I trust you will always remember the excellent precepts that you have received, and that they will always be to you a talisman of good.

EXERCISES FOR FLOURISHING.

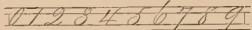
3.



4.



We would simply repeat the instruction given in the June issue in connection with the above exercises.



At the request of a subscriber we give the above copy of the numbers, which are simple and practical. Graceful figures add very greatly to a good hand-writing. To the clerk and accountant especially, good figures are indispensable.

ACROSTIC
Learn to Write.

BY A. W. DUNN, JR.

Let's language have no end and accent clear;
And so the vocal gives the ear delight,
Rejoice the eye to please with what you write,
No art but writing bears the mighty sum,
That the world's great joy is in the art,
Or what trust in airy words were stated
When contests rise, and prove the living debate,
Record the present and relieve the mind,
Inform the reason, and your brain be blithe,
To the world's great joy is that manliest art,
Eighth man but the, his right's sustain.

"Hang Out Your Banners on the Outer Wall."

MR. EDITOR.—Through the columns of the JOURNAL I would suggest that make of the coming convention not only a time of greeting and a place to ventilate curiosities, but also an exposition, where every penman may be known by his handiwork as well as by his good looks and fine talk. Artists' associations make a display of pictures, and so should we penmen, when holding a convention, hang up one specimen for inspection of the congregated "ink-slingers"; also every kind of books and appliances that could be of use to the craft should be on exhibition. No special preparation or extra expense of packing and shipping would be necessary, but let every penman take out of the present fad some specimens two and carry it rolled, and when in New York hire for the few days of the convention any kind of a cheap frame that will protect it from dust and soil.

This feature would be a lasting benefit as well as an extra attraction, and more appropriate than bunting, flags, or Sunday-school evergreen decoration. Less some may adjudge me a "conceited scribbler," and one who is anxious to show off some "scratches," I must dodge behind that old-fashioned signature.

ANONYMOUS.

Subscribe

Now for the JOURNAL, and receive all the numbers containing practical lessons in flourishing. These alone will be worth many times the price of the subscription to any pupil in ornamental penmanship, and especially so to those who are seeking to improve without the aid of a teacher.

Teachers and pupils of ornamental penmanship will find "Ames' Compendium" the most complete guide and assistant ever published.

Casting about for a nice convenient name for the telephone, the Germans have at last upon "Doppelstallbürzelzungenspur."

A good writer, who gets things down direct, can put several thousand words on a postal card, and the cost is a cent; but if he pastes a printed slip containing a single word on the card the expense is six cents; one paid for

the postage, and the other five collected from the card receiver; yet if words are printed on the card itself it is all right. If a person pastes a printed slip on the back of the size of a postal card, and the card can not show an open envelope, the government will consider it a card, slip and envelope for a cent, yet it charges six cents for carrying a postal card and slip without the envelope.—*Free Press*.

Phunny and Phooish Paragraphs Pertaining to Penmanship.

PUBLISHED BY PENSTOCK.

"Do penmen ever do wrong?" "No; they do write."

Men who make their "mark" are very often persons who cannot write.

Was William Penn's pocket handkerchief the original pen-wiper? Who nose.

An Eastern paper intimates that Treasurer Spinner acquired his habit of profligacy while learning to read his own writing.

It is said that one of the bravest officers in the Russian army signs his name with a mark. He must be a soldier of the cross.

An Omaha obituary says: "He was a splendid penman, a systematic book keeper and a systematic drinker." It explains

that a teacher of penmanship preponed to his affianced pupil and answers the following conundrum: "When will there be only twenty-five letters in the alphabet?" When U and I are made one.

"Anne, dear, if I should attempt to write 'Glad, why could I not get beyond the first syllable?" "Give it up, whenupon," William said. "Because when come to C, of course I cannot get beyond the first syllable."

An Elkhorn citizen met a well educated farmer of Cheyenne county the other day and informed him that he would like to have something from his pen, whereinupon the farmer sent him a pig and charged him \$9.75.

A merchant of a certain city, who subsequently left in his desk a letter to one of his correspondents. His sagacious clerk, a son of Erin, seeing it necessary to send the letter, wrote at the bottom: "Since writing the above I have died."

Short hand.—Bill John Anderson.

Its equivalent in long hand: John Underhill.

Andover, Mass.—John C. Sperry, Washington, D. C.

Its equivalent in long hand: John Underhill.

Anderson, Andover, Mass.—John C. Sperry, Washington, D. C.

Its equivalent as follows: John C. Sperry, Washington, D. C.

With (as in penman) is T

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EXECUTED WITH A PEN BY D. AMES.

Published Monthly, at 205 Broadway, for \$1.00 per Year.

B. T. AMES, Editor and Proprietor.
B. F. KELLEY, Associate Editor.

Cards of Business and Business Colleges, occupying three lines of space, will be inserted in this column for \$1.50 per month.

G. H. SHATTUCK,

General Agent Spencerian Copy Books,
IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., New York.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

805 BROADWAY.

NEW YORK.

GEORGE STIMPSON, Jr.,

EXPERIMENT AND PRACTICAL,

205 Broadway, New York.

WRIGHT'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Broadway and Fourth Street,

BROOKLYN, E. D.

D. T. LEWIS,

ARTIST PENMAN AND PUBLISHER,

205 Broadway, New York.

POTTER, AINSWORTH & CO.,

PUBLISHERS OF P. D. & ST. STANDARDS COPY BOOKS

35 Park Place, New York.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

Publishers,

54 and 551 Broadway, New York.

CADY'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Last Gate, Wilson & Waterhouse,

UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

My First Writing School

A STORY.

BY PAUL FARNSTON.

Twenty-five years ago, on a dull, cold November evening, I entered the little village of W—, in the State of Maine. I had travelled on foot from Boston, through the heart of New England, picking up a stray job here and there, but meeting with no particular success in my favorite art. Now, footsore, tired, disappointed and almost disconsolate, I tramped through the principal street of this pretty, rural hamlet, almost cursing the snug little houses and happy, frolicking children, that only made my own lot seem so doubly hard. But these bitter feelings did not last long. My better heart rose up and thrust them out; and, whistling a gay air, I made my way into the parlor of the neat village inn. There were the usual number of loungers and hangers-on, grouped around the little rubicund, consequential stove, which one always associates with the waiting-rooms of a country hotel. As I entered, a tall, typical Yankee was entertaining the wide-mouthed crowd with some choice tid-bit of gossip. Of course I could not help listening, and this was what I heard:

"My Phoebe Ann hearn Jack Bibbin's Mar! tellin' Ann Smith hisht gal that Sue Ann hearn hisht gal that Squire Hill's in school darter come home yesterday; so homesick she couldn't stay no longer," she says; but Ann Hetchins says 'that's all a sham, she come home to see young Blake,' that's what she come home for."

"Yes," broke in another voice, "and I see young Blake hangin' round Squire Hill's hedge-to-night; I did, an' a-sittin' his hankie-kerchief through a hole in the fence."

"What's ag'in' young Blake?" inquired a dirty, unkempt, bush-headed fellow, who had taken his seat on the hearth of the little stove, and whose threadbare back was already giving signs of ignition.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1878.

VOL. II. NO. 5.

"What's ag'in' him?" cried the first speaker. "Why, he's the toughest young buck out o' jail. He was one as helped carry off Judge Parker's gal in the scuffle they had over at Painesville, time o' the dance. He's foisted more nor twenty gals in these parts, with his quirted moustache a big gray eyes." Member Belinda Cobb, what's he dead? Well, he flung more clods ob her coffin than ever the sexton did."

Just then the big, clangin' upper bell pealed through the halls, and the little group broke up. Making my way into the dingy dining room, I took my seat with the landlord and his family, a few laborers and *attaches*, and one transient guest like myself. His appearance struck me very forcibly. He was strikingly handsome, well-built, easy and cool in his manners, gentlemanly in his dress, and possessed the most beautiful pair of great gray eyes I ever saw. My landlord evidently dared not say his tongue was his own in the presence of this lordly guest, and everyone seemed fairly to admit this proud Greek god. Some deference, o' course, was paid to myself, as being the run-a-way guest the house could boast; but it was very easy to see that the elegant Blake, for such I took him to be, was the sun around which I was expected to revolve, in company with all other luminaries, both great and small. Supper passed. My fellow guest had only favored me with a casual glance as I entered, and yet I could tell by his manner that he was unfortunately conscious of my presence. Without ceremony, he left the table as soon as he had finished his supper; and that was the last I saw of him, until the events which I am about to relate transpired.

I had engaged the little school-house for Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. There were two good blackboards there, with plenty of clean, white chalk, and I was in my element, especially since I had a prospering class of ten under my immediate supervision. It was the second Saturday after my arrival, and I was just initiating a new interest class into the mysteries of the Spencerian capital elements, when a timid tap at the door interrupted my mirth in the midst of my work. I descended from my platform and answered the knock. "Ye Gods! what a glory broke upon my dazzed eyes, as I opened the door! Only a girl, but what a fave! In complexion like a lily, with just the faintest suggestion of a dusky rose-leaf rubbed twice or thrice over its pale petals. Then all around this oval whiteness such an acreole of sunry gold, and a-top of all the daintiest little bird's-wing hat, with a silver clasp catchin' up a bountiful of gauzy ribbons. Then the features of the maid Grecian and delicate, with a pair of the deepest sea-blue eyes to light them up! Ah! it was a vision that I shall never forget. And I must bava stood there entranced for a long time, while the sweet face blushed under my devourieng eyes; but at length, recovering my wounded politeness, I courteously requested the young lady to walk in, and surrendered to her the only comfortable chair in the room; that used by the teacher during recitation hours. She said that she had heard of my wonderful skill in the penman's art, and had been impelled by her own love of the beautiful to come and see some of the wonders of modern penmanship. I am afraid that my poor pupils lost the benefit of that afternoon's lesson, for from three o'clock until five, I did nothing but gaze down into those bright, beautiful eyes, and dash my inspired crayon over the ebony tablet. I surprised myself. Surely, I had never before dreamed of, much less seen, some of the rare forms which flowed from my hand. Perhaps it was the spell of beauty which informed my heart and found its expression in every thought and motion. The afternoon waned; and when the dingy little school-room grew weird, dimly lit, I flung aside my crayon, dismissed my pupils, and offered to escort my fair guest to her home. Out into the twilight world we passed, her little arm in mine, and those ethereal, gauzy ribbons fluttering in my face like an evening mist. Out over the hill she led me, across the stretch of lowland beyond, and then up again to the great stone mansion on the opposite slope. There we parted, and I even ventured to hold her tiny hand in mine for a brief moment, as I bade her good-night. Then she turned and tripped lightly up the broad pathway, till the gathering shadows hid her from my sight.

So this angel was the Squire's "beardin' daughter!" My heart tolle me this much, and more, that I held her in my arms, while being a-singgle with the most delightful sensations. I had never before realized what I had so often read in my favorite French authors, that love was the strongest and most subtle electricity in the realm of matter. Still feeling the pressure of her arm in mine, and thrilling with the remembrance of her presence, I turned my steps toward the village.

The days flew on. Both Blake and Miss Hill had become members of my writing class, and although I never had the pleasure of escorting her home, that pleasant duty devolving upon him whom I had not presumption enough to call my rival, still those sunny afternoons in the old school-room were ideally happy to me; for could I not feast my eyes upon her marvellous beauty, and not her cheeks glow with wonder and enthusiasm, as I sketched upon the board the most featherly and delicate and bird-like outlines my inspiration and my art could produce? Blake, too, supercilious as he was, under ordinary circumstances, could not withstand the cutinism of his fair companion and the true spirit of art. Often I could trace a sudden dash of admiration and respect in his face, as he sat breathlessly watching the rapid course of my crayon. But the instant that the lesson was finished, and the dark board cleaned of its flowing borders, the bold prince came upon him, and, without so much as deigning me a glance, he would draw Miss Hill's orn with his own, and lead her, gazing so archly and happily up into his matchless face, from the room.

It was Saturday night, cloudy, cold and wrapped about with a stygian mantle of blackness. I had retired, but a great unrest kept tossing and awake. Finally I arose, drew on my outer garments, wrapped myself in a huge comforter, and went forth 'into the night. There was no wind, and all was as still as death. Far away, I could hear the swift, faint rill of carriage wheels on the frozen road. Bending my steps toward the school-house, I was surprised to see a sudden flash of light illuminate the windows, and then die as suddenly away. What did it mean? Was the building on fire? I hastened my steps, and came panting up to the door. It was unlocked and ajar. I flung it open, passed through the small ante-room, and entered the school-room. All was dark, dark as the grave; but out of the mysterious depths came a gruff, low voice:

"Softer, chum; have you got her?"

"Thinking in my ready wits, I comprehended the situation in a moment, and decided on the course I would pursue. Muffling my face with my comforter, I replied,

"Yes, she's in the carriage; but how about the dash?"

"Oh, that's all right, wait a moment, till I fasten down that board again, and I will be with you."

This opportunity for withdrawal was just what I had been waiting for; so, without wasting farther words, I retreated through the entry, and had just reached the door, when a sudden thought struck me. Quickly returning to the main room, I muttered in a low voice,

"Where did you lay the key? Some one has locked me in."

A hissing oath followed this barefaced statement of mine, and then my unknown companion in the darkness replied,

"On the corner of the table next the wall."

To a moment the little metal treasure was in my hand, and, passing swiftly through the hall, I swung the great oak door on its hinges and locked it villain in. At that instant a swiftness carriage stopped at the gate, and a man descended from within, throwing a hitch-weight, attached to the bit of his horse, into the road. I crouched in the shadow, and stole away along the side of the school-house. The man came directly to the door, and tried it. I could hear his muttered curses, as he found it locked. Then he sprang off the steps and began to tug at the nearest window-sash. Now was my chance. Carefully circling in the intense gloom, I passed round him, and sprang for the team. One glance at its contents told me all. I threw in the hitch weight, jumped to the seat, and sent the impatient steed off at a thundering pace. There was a shout, a pistol shot, and a crashing of glass, but we were off.

I drove directly to Squire Hill's, roused the family, delivered up my fair and fainting passenger, and then drove madly away to the village for help. Within half an hour, a score of determined men were on the track of the two villains. We caught them, just at daylight, in a piece of woods

on Squire Hill's farm. One of them carried a value in which was found ten thousand dollars in money and some valuable papers and jewelry. A search revealed the fact that Squire Hill's desk had been robbed sometime previously, but all traces of the theft so cleverly concealed, that even the Squire himself had not noticed anything unusual in the disposition of his papers or bills. His daughter afterwards confessed that she had admitted young Blake to a private interview, and that, in seeming anger, he had left the room, and, as she supposed, the house. But it was all plain enough now; and her love for him was turned into loathing and fear. The robbers and would-be abductors were conveyed to the county jail, and, as I suppose, suffered the full penalties of the law. But I shall never forget the little old school-house where I first met my charming wife, nor those happy afternoons, when, looking into her glorious eyes, I taught, or tried to teach, my first writing school.

Modesty and Truthfulness among Penmen.

We were glad to see in the July issue of the JOURNAL an answer to the article on "Modesty among Penmen."

We rather expected more, but we are pleased that Mr. Kibbe has replied with his pen and expressed himself in favor of reform, and sorry that he has wasted so much paper in criticizing our article.

We like opposition, however, as it is the inciting power to reform. Carlyle says, "I don't like to talk much with people who always agree with me. It is amusing to conope with an echo a little while, but one soon tires of it."

We do not wish to quibble with Mr. Kibbe on small points, but would like to state why we wrote the article in the manner in which it was written, and why we think it better than a mildly written article, and also to correct some of his criticisms. Perhaps the reason we like our own style of writing the article better than another was, because we wrote it ourselves; at least we are inclined to believe that we could not write upon that subject with any less plausibility or veracity.

We always, however, try to keep within the bounds of propriety. The practical use of the style was to excite attention, incite opposition and so circulate the subject.

Mr. Kibbe will acknowledge that the style of the article attracted his attention, and to such a degree that he wrote an article upon it.

Now, if the article had been written in a smooth, bouncy style, giving the reader a mild impression that some penman did not advertise in just a proper way, there would be fifty chances to one that Mr. K. would not have been moved to write an article and advocate himself as a friend to reform. In such a case, the reader would fall flat and the article be forgotten, perhaps even by those for whose benefit it was intended. Now the ball is rolling, and we earnestly hope it will not stop until the reform is complete.

Mr. K. informs us that we have cited among our examples of professional penmen three who have advertised in the manner attacked by us. We were ignorant of the fact, and are sorry they do it, or did it. So we are ignorant of the fact that some of these advertisers studied the art of penmanship under some of these professional gentlemen mentioned. How could we know, you know. We will have to take Mr. K.'s word for it.

The idea, however, that these professional gentlemen should be attacked instead of their pupils, we think erroneous. Does a writing teacher instruct his pupils how to swim, or to write? Is it any part of his business to teach his pupils how to advertise? Does he look for the fruit of his labors in the pupils' manner of advertising or in his penmanship? The fruit of the tree by which it is known in this case,

therefore, is not advertising, but penmanship.

In Mr. K.'s next observation he overlooks the point intended, which was the fact that the best card-writer in the U. S. ought to, and would command a higher price for his work than others, and split hairs upon a matter of a few cents, which does not interest us or concern the subject of reform. It was our intention to be personal in noting advertisements; but as Mr. K. has been so bold as to attack the editor, in person, we will be excused in using the same title. We beg the editor's pardon for overlooking his advertisement and for not placing it among the model advertisements. We were at a loss to know whether Mr. K. is in earnest concerning this advertisement or not. If it were not that he says, "we soberly propose," we would certainly think him joking. He probably is in earnest, as he evidently refers to the editor when he affirms that one of the professional penmen and in our own article as pattern, "advertisements to do every variety of penwork in the most perfect manner." We will endeavor to show Mr. K. that the editor's advertisement is legitimate, proper and within the bounds of modesty and truthfulness. In the first place he does not say, "I execute in a most perfect manner," &c., as one of the advertisers did. The omission of that important "I" relieves the advertisement of personal assumption, to a large degree. He does not affirm that he does the best work ever executed with a pen, nor does he claim to do the best work in the United States, nor does he assert that he sends out better work than any other penman. There were some of the statements we attacked in our article. His advertisements, moreover, are not only accompanied by a specimen of his work, but by such flattering testimonios and high encomiums from officials, and gentlemen in high position as to cause his own statements to appear very mild.

That, as we remarked in our former article, is a proper, legitimate and acceptable way of advertising. It seems strange that penmen have adopted in any degree the bragging manner of advertising. It seems to have been growing on the profession imperceptibly; no one knows how or why, and that too in the face of the fact, that all professions or businesses where we could not expect to find it, there it is. A merchant may advertise his goods in a most extravagant way; he may advertise to sell cheaper than any other house, and keep the best goods in the city. Very well, if he has the capital to back such an assertion, there is nothing to carp at in his advertisement, for the reason that the goods are not his own workmanship, and he can had their good qualities to the skies without the least conceit. But when the business of advertising penmanship is considered, where the penman sells his own workmanship, one would naturally look for more moderate language, to say the least. We do not doubt but that some of these penmen would be too modest to make the assertions while in conversation with their friends, that they make in advertising. Therefore, they do them selves a wrong by misrepresenting their real character to the public. Some also advertise thus because others do it, when in any other case they would not think of praising their own work. We hope we have made ourselves understood, and leave the subject to the consideration of those whom it interests. W. L. G.

Remember!

That the teacher or author of writing or book-keeping, who fails to attend the convention on the 6th inst., misses a golden opportunity for enriching his mind by the best experience and thoughts of the ablest representatives of his profession. No similar or equal opportunity for comparing and receiving new thoughts has ever been presented. Come one; come all.

Progress of Practical Education.

BY PROF. H. RUSSELL, JOLIET, ILL.

The notable and increasing interest in relation to penmanship, is among the hopeful signs of the times. A large number of our classical and scientific institutions of learning are introducing the commercial branches into their course of instruction, and penmanship is, of course, one of the prominent features of the course. The public demand has had much to do with this, and to the good sense of the people we can always look for hope and encouragement in all that pertains to that which is practical and useful at all times, while high-toned nobodies are satisfied with nothing but what pertains to the musty antiquities of the past, and exceedingly shocked at the practical branches lest they might, in some way, interfere with their mockish ideas of the fossils of past ages. Happily for the progress of education, which is moving forward in its grand triumphant power that the popular demands and requirements of the people are for a more useful course of instruction, and that grand old maxim, "Teach your boys that they will practice when they become men," is, instead of being a dead letter, a living, glowing reality. But while progress in this direction is not what it should be in all respects, the last report of the Commissioner of Education shows it to be notably on the increase, and in this we see much to encourage the friends of progress and practical and useful education everywhere. Another very encouraging point is, that the Commissioner of Education, Gen. John Eaton, of Washington, is the true friend of such education, and everywhere throughout his most admirable annual educational reports, he speaks with unabashed praise of our Commercial Colleges, and the great good being accomplished by them. A comparison of the first report issued by the bureau of education in 1876, and the last report issued, will show the most gratifying and wonderful improvement in practical educational progress, and I hereby, in behalf of our Commercial Colleges, take this occasion to extend to Gen. Eaton our most sincere thanks in behalf of the fraternity. I feel warranted in so doing and believe that this action will receive the hearty concurrence of the brethren and friends of practical education everywhere, and I for one cannot but feel that we have good reason to congratulate ourselves upon the fact, that we have at the helm of Education in this nation, "The right man in the right place."

Failure in Teaching.

Considerable has been said during the past three or four years about success and failure in teaching penmanship; and we are inclined to believe that there is room for more to be said on the same subject, and that too without wearing it threadbare. The general opinion seems to point to a common cause of failure, and that is unfitness for the duty of teaching. We believe that to succeed in any undertaking it is necessary to the ougliest qualify ourselves for that particular thing, gain all the information we possibly can, and in short terms fit ourselves for the work we would do. But how few teachers of penmanship are thus prepared to do their work, especially the young teachers, who, having completed a course of penmanship in from three to six months, and with a good hand-writing and the ability to flourish, start out and expect to become famous at once. Probably in nine cases out of ten they have no more ideas on the methods of teaching than when they commenced the course. Their teacher's aim was to turn out good penmen, and to do this the pupil must keep at work and little time is left for instruction on the more important subject, "The Method of Teaching."

If the penmanship departments of our Business Colleges were conducted on the plan of normal schools, requiring graduates to practice teaching under the eye of

a good teacher, we would soon hear less about failure and more about success in teaching penmanship.

CRITIQUE.

Editor Penman's Art Journal.

Early in the agitation of the subject of a penman's convention, there were shrewd ones who had never been and could not be deceived, and knew that private interests were at the bottom of the movement. They had, too, a lurking notion that a convention might be of advantage to them personally. But these same did not put a noble shoulder to the wheel and endeavor to push the whole affair into a worthy position. They waited until the convention became a fact and were constrained by the necessity of preserving their identity to move. It should not be intimated that the shrewdness alluded to, is akin to jealousy, or self-sufficiency or any other monster. But there it—neatly seems to be—here and there among the members of the craft a distrustful soul who has not learned liberality, and who probably sees no use on the shoulder of every delegate to this convention, and who, if he attends, will do so mainly to absorb and not dispense information. A very large majority of these who will be present seem eager to meet their friends. Their letters tell of an interest in the convention, which is apart from that of proprietorship. It is a fraternal interest.

It is essentially good that teachers and superintendents in the common schools have interested themselves in the convention. They sensibly regard "practical education" as popular education. The idea underlying this movement is novel. It tends to revive consideration of the essentials of education. This is not to be a writing-master's convention, nor a meeting of business college men merely. Business college education is not and should not be the limit of "practical" education. It is a cause for mutual congratulation, that the power of representatives of common school education is apparently to be felt at this meeting. There can be no wide ground between common school and commercial educators, although their spheres are necessarily distinct. There should exist between them a sense of dependence, such as the conditions really warrant. There should be fellowship and co-operation. The influence of certain active charters in commercial education has weakened and even alienated the respect for this specialty, of some decent educators; and it is to be hoped that the action of this convention will mark the beginning of a restoration of confidence and right relations among all classes of teachers.

WM. ALLEN MILLER.

Gen. Sherman is a very versatile man. But a day or two since he was talking patriotism to the West Pointers; yesterday he formed the principal attraction at Princeton, where, among other things, he touched upon the much-mooted topic of the relation of science to religion. Among other things he said:

Tell me not that science is antagonistic to religion. Science is but the knowledge of nature and nature's laws, and he who penetrates farthest into the book of nature must be convinced of the infinite wisdom and benevolence of the Creator, . . . and must realize the littleness of human intellect in comparison. That religion which checks human knowledge, and, by torturing the meaning of words, attempts to circumscribe it by artificial metes and bounds, is not divine, but is mere priesthood. It is of the earth earthy—a very tyrant—and emanates from the baser part of human nature. The God who made the spheres and balanced them in space is a great God. He invites man to penetrate His mysteries, and loves as far as His limited intellect can reach, but wisely meets us with difficulties in the progress of development so difficult that the new knowledge shall not come by chance, but only as a result of patient toil and labor, to which all men are doomed. —Elizabeth Daily Journal.

[The following beautiful poem, by a well-known teacher in the Marsh's, N. H., Business College, is from the *Home Guest*, Boston:]

Stranded.

W. L. OGDEN.

I walked on the sands, when the red and gold
Of the sun's bright, parting rays
Seemed to have all the light of the world to hold;
But the waters, to me, looked dark and cold,
And my hope seemed dead for aye.

Far up on the rocks, lay a stranded boat,
A boat which had been driven far from land;
It looked as if it never again might float,
For it lay on its side, with the ocean's roar,
As though it were a dead, silent, lifeless boat.

The waves were at rest in each sleeping lock;
The rudder useless hung;
And the bows were bent, as though the rocks;
And the breakers at the high seas seemed to mock,
As before he breaths they swung.

Then I said: "The emblem of my fate,
The emblem of my life, is this boat;
I am tired of brooding the cold world's hate,
And need for the fallen never wait—
It is time to die."

But you, I thought, are the saving tide,
Before me, slipping past,
The dry white beach was an ocean wide,
Where the waves were breaking fast,
And foisted her at last!

A stalwart rower pulled each oar;

The boat was in the water again;

And she glided swiftly away from shore;

And mine eyes beheld her never more;

She was the saving tide, the saving sea.

Then, phizlike, in my heart and heart springs,
From the sides of bitter strife,
And courage, the heaven-born hero brings,
As though he were the life of life.
Take up my burden of life."

The English Angular Hand.

During the past few years there has been, among young ladies of the so-called better classes of society, a growing tendency to adopt a style of writing which with all its crudity, its inelegance, its illegibility and its consequent hideousness, is, when acquired, destined to be ranked among one's accomplishments.

This imported heterocritical nondescript was first nursed by a few young-lady representatives of the first families, and afterward dabbled by others of the same station in life, and thus it became *exclusive*, and was pronounced "tousy," "nobby," "just lovely," "too pretty for anything," etc., etc., etc. An experience of several years, however, as teacher of other specialties, where this hand is the prevailing one, convinces me that it is not its toiness, its nobiness, its lowliness, its too-pretty-for-anythingness, that causes the infatuation, but its exclusiveness, and that only.

I interview parties peculiarly interested in the introduction of this system (properly speaking, absence of system) of writing, and they claim that "he who stands upon the principle of the angle instead of the ellipse, it can be written with far greater degree of ease and rapidity than the oval hand." Now the teacher of penmanship is aware that the most difficult thing for him to acquire, or to impart to others, is ability to make straight lines. And we do not forget the straight line made by Apelles, which, although drawn more than two thousand years ago, still keeps his name bright on history's page, when nearly all else concerning him has long since been forgotten. And not only are most pupils naturally disposed to make curved lines instead of straight, but also to make those curves of greater breadth than is found in any modern cogitated models of practical writing. And in regard to rapidity of execution being in favor of the angular hand, it is sufficient to answer that if it be so, there invariably results a greater loss of legibility than gain in rapidity.

And the lady or gentleman who can write one hundred words in three minutes and "make nothing of it," would do well to take double the time and make something of it by writing legibly; for, I hold it morally wrong for one person to gain time by rapid unhandy writing, when it shall occasion unnecessary loss of time to the person for whose sake the writing is intended. But it is entirely unnecessary to enter into an extended argument to prove that legibility or ease of execution are not on the side of angular writing as doubles the facts are already conceded.

Another element of good writing, not un-worthy a certain degree of attention is not found to any alarming extent in the

handwriting under consideration. I refer to beauty of form. Of course in writing, viewed solely as a means of conveying intelligence, this element is of minor importance and should not be permitted to appear, if in any measure it may interfere with any of the essentials of practical writing. But will it interfere with the progress of a pupil to give a model for imitation, possessing this characteristic? The experience of many of my readers will warrant a negative answer. They will remember practicing after copies set by teachers with no qualification for the work, and subsequently after the beautiful models of a master, and they do not forget it was easier to imitate the latter than the former. The mind and hand are instinctively drawn toward beauty, and although the mind in its ideal may fall short of absolute perfection in detail, and the hand be faulty in its portrayal of the mental conception, yet the tendency of all unbiased practice is toward beauty and excellence.

Should we look abroad, outside the sphere of penmanship, we note that the highest ideals of beauty of form are not found in straight lines or their union at any angle, but in curved lines. Examine the works of the artist, the sculptor or the artificer in ancient or modern times in proof of this assertion. Yea, let us look higher for our authority. Throughout the whole realm of nature we see a preference shown to curved lines. Our earth in its entirety, its animistic and inanimate objects, the highly bodies and the paths through which they move are all examples of curved lines. Where, then, may we find a plausible reason for adopting the English angular hand, and where may we find its precedent. We have gazed with rapture upon the countless worlds, ever moving on its limitless spaces; we have looked upon earth and its myriad objects, have studied the works of earth's gifted sons and daughters, and yet we find no suggestion of such a hand. *Can it have originated below?*

Most of the young ladies who drift to angular writing have previously learned to write a fair hand, that is to say, a legible hand not wholly devoid of beauty, and the course pursued by their teacher in awarding prizes for improvement is somewhat amusing. It is, briefly, this: At the beginning of the year each pupil writes a specimen of her penmanship, and at the close, another. Now if not unfrequently happens that some of the first specimens possess real merit, and this must of course be eliminated in order to attain to excellence in the *exclusive* hand, and in proportion to the sacrifice of merit so is the premium awarded, the larger the sacrifice the larger the premium.

When square mouths, zigzag noses, straight hair, beady acute angles, trimly pyramidal, and limbs elongated parallelopipeds are thought "just lovely," then will have arrived in all its glory the millennium of angularity, and then would I feelingly sing,

"I would not live alway
I ask not to stay."

PENSTOCK.

The following, said to be from the mercantile column of a western paper, purports to be the reply of a New Yorker to the preceptor of his son, who wrote to ask his preference in the prescribed course of his studies:

"WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
December 1, 1877.

"Sir: Yours to b'd & cont'd noted. Don't want my son to study str'n'ry. 'Twon't pay. No ships run'g to, and no prospect of it. All 'bosh, if 'twon't help trade. Also, 'sp' Latin & Greek. Boy'll pick up such Utn words as pem'lar'cy and delirium tremens, &c., soon 'ough be'g in Gold b'd."

I was bullish on 'rith'mic and sp'k and T'k some stock in Gr'n'r too, but I can make money 'moun' Ltn and G'k, etc. No use. I moun' Stx Ex'g, Cham' Com',

etc. Dabols Arith'mic is short of stock terms.

Put my boy through on margins, corners, Dr. Cr., etc. pr. ct., cl't house, Railrds, and Gov'ts and go short on y'r Gr'k and L'n, etc., etc. Their best mdzse for the street—always in demand here. I mean Dr. & Cr., etc. When term ends please ship boy & Iba to N. Y. C. or H. R. R. with B'ld'g in hat, con'g'd to —— B'd'g. Drawstring' for bill. Money easy—sth's & short'g'n'g' for 'vld'. Shall I get you long on 100 L. S., at 67? Boy's tuition do for margin.

Ex'gbe e'sy. Yours etc."

Writing and Printing Inks.

In our last number we published a very interesting and most reliable article on writing and writing materials, and that the train of thoughts started might be continued we have taken some pains in looking up the subject of inks. Prior to the discovery of writing or printing inks, purely mechanical methods of writing were necessary, of which the hieroglyphics found on Egyptian obelisks, temples and other monuments, and the engraved plates of lead, bronze and iron suspended in public works of art, are samples. The Chinese first used for ink the sticky, viscid juice from a wounded tree, but this, as account of heating soon after being collected, was replaced by the mucilaginous juice of plants mixed with some mineral dust. During the third century lampblack was ground up with glue or gelatin made from the skin of the buffalo or the swimming bladders of large fish; it formed a thick paste of a homogeneous character, and it was separated into little cakes and dried.

Very little is definitely known of the composition of the ink used by the ancients, but it is generally conceded that the use of carbon is certainly very ancient. Pliny, Dioscorides and other ancient writers give evidence, however, that carbon in the form of lampblack was the essential constituent of ancient inks. There were three epochs in Europe and adjoining countries of this art.

First. Papyrus, about two thousand years before the Christian era, with carbon ink, such as was used in China and India.

Second. Parchment, with ink made by boiling down the lees of wine.

Third. Paper, with nutgalls and iron salts as a writing fluid.

In those days was manufactured as at present from crushed nutgalls with a salt of iron, generally a sulphate. In 1675 logwood was substituted for nutgalls, and for other colors different dyestuffs.

In the seventeenth century cochineal, carmine and Brazil wood were used.

In the eighteenth century ink was made from Prussian blue, which had been known before as a pigment and dye.

In 1860 aniline or coal tar colors were applied in this art, and ink may be made of any desired color, and the variety, richness and permanency of colored inks have been greatly increased by their application. The brilliant violet ink is a sample of this class.

In 1871 the most valuable of these came into notice, the soluble aniline black, which is a portable ink, water being added to the dry powder when the ink is required.

Coppying inks are only common inks concentrated with the addition of gum or sugar, or a portion of glycerine.

Sympathetic inks are those fluids which when used to write upon paper are invisible until brought out by the heat or the influence of some chemical agent. Tannin leaves no sign of writing until brushed over with a solution of lime. The juice of certain trees, which is sticky enough to hold fine lampblack when sifted over the writing. Even milk (mentioned by Ovid) will develop visible characters by heating the paper, or even by dusting it over with some dark powder.

In 1853 litharge (oxide of lead) dissolved in vinegar was used, which, when moistened with a solution of lime and ornament, boiled together, became apparent.

The metal cobalt is remarkable for the fine bluish-green tint it develops on paper written with a solution of its chloride, while the acetate of cobalt develops pink when held to the fire. These all, however, leave some trace on the paper, so that a close inspection will show the writing, at least in part.

In India a vegetable juice is used as an indelible ink and in the elots of mummies examined in London the marks were thought to have been produced by the nitrate of silver, the article which we use now, the introduction of which into England took place in 1810 to 1820. The last form of indelible ink—aniline black—dyes the surface of the cloth—black is known in 1867.

About the close of the eighth century printing commenced in China. This necessitated a change in the inks, the watery solution spreading over the paper. To obviate this evil an ink was made by mixing the lampblack with a drying oil instead of water. The ink came into Europe in the fifteenth century.

The early prints used charcoal and chalk, and later little rods of lead or tin and lead for outlining, but it was not until 1565 that the modern black lead pencil, made of the lampblack or graphite, from the Cumberlands mines in England, came in use. In 1795 this article was first ground and moulded into regular forms. In 1844 solid blocks were formed of this powder by moistening and pressure, which were afterwards cut into the requisite strips for pencils. —*Greer's Stationer.*

The Metric System Illustrated.

The following example will show the immense advantage of the metric system over the old, in all calculations. Let us assume that the centimeter corresponds to our inch, while the myriameter is equal to about 6.2 of our miles. Reduce 1264385 centimeters to myriameters. Now since each denomination contains ten of the next lower, all we have to do is to point off successively one figure for each denomination (equivalent to dividing by ten); thus:

1,2,6,4,8,5 equal to

1 myriameter, 2 kilometers, 6 hectometers, 4 dekameters, 3 meters, 8 decimeters, and 5 centimeters, or equal to 1.264385 myriameters.

Now, put in contrast with this brief and simple operation, the process necessary in a corresponding reduction under the system now in use. Reduce 1264385 inches to miles.

Operation.

12/1264385

3)109832 plus 1 inch.

3)369010 plus 2 feet.

40)6547 plus 1 yard.

8)168 plus 2 rods.

20 plus 3 furlongs.

20 miles, 3 furlongs, 27 rods, 14 yards, 2 feet, and 1 inch—*Answ'r.*

To complete the illustration, let us reverse the problem. It is required to reduce 1 myriameter, 2 kilometers, 6 hectometers, 4 dekameters, 3 meters, 8 decimeters, and 5 centimeters to centimeters. The operation is performed by simply setting down these numbers in their order, thus:

1264385 centimeters.—*Answ'r.*

Reduce 20 miles, 3 furlongs, 27 rods, 14 yards, 2 feet, and 1 inch to inches. The operation under the present system is as follows:

m. f. r. yd. ft. in.

20 3 37 14 2 1

8

163

40

6547

5

36910

3

108032

12

1264385 inches.—*Answ'r.*

With such a comparison of the two systems before us there can be no doubt which has the advantage in facility and brevity.—*Educational News Cleanner.*



Published Monthly at \$1.00 per Year.

D. T. AMER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

205 Broadway, New York.

Single copies of JOURNAL sent on receipt of ten cents. Specimen copies furnished to Agents free.

ADVERTISING RATES:

	1 Column.	2 Columns.	3 Columns.	4 Columns.
1 Column.	\$15.00	\$35.00	\$55.00	\$120.00
2 Columns.	9.00	20.00	35.00	80.00
3 Columns.	6.00	12.00	20.00	45.00
4 Columns.	4.50	9.00	15.00	35.00

Advertisers for two and three months, payable quarterly in advance. No deviation from the above rates.

Heading matter, 30 cents per line.

LITERAL INDUCTIONS.

We hope to make the JOURNAL so interesting and attractive that no penman or teacher who sees it can withhold either his subscription or a good word; but we want them to do more than that; we desire their active co-operation in correspondence and agents, we therefore offer the following

PREMIAHES.

To every subscriber, until further notice, we will send a copy of the John D. Williams' masterpiece, *124th in size*.

To any person sending their own and another number of subscribers, including **12**, we will mail to each the JOURNAL one year, and for return of mail to the sender, a copy of either of the following publications, each of which is among the latest specimens of penmanship ever published, viz.:

The Conference of Progress, 2025 in size, The Lord's Prayer, 1825 " " The Marriage Certificate, 1825 " "

The Family Record, 1825 " " Specimen sheet of Engraving, each 12 " "

Or 12 Beautiful Recital Cards, 12" in size.

For three names, \$1.00, for the large continental subscribers, \$1.50, postage, retail \$2.

For six names and \$6 we will forward a copy of Williams & Packard's Guide, retail for \$2.50.

For twelve subscribers and \$12, we will send a copy of *Annes' Companion of Ornamental Penmanship*, price \$1.00, and some books on German will be sent for eighteen subscribers, \$15, plus \$7.50.

For twelve names and \$12, we will forward a copy of Williams & Packard's Guide of Penmanship, retail for \$2.

All communications designed for THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL should be addressed to the office of publication, 205 Broadway, New York.

The JOURNAL will be issued as nearly as possible on the first of each month. Matter designed for insertion in the JOURNAL should be sent to the office of publication.

Remittances should be made by post-office order or by registered letter. Money included in letter is not sent at our risk. Address

PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL,

205 Broadway, New York.

Give your name and address very distinctly.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1878.

The September Number

Of the JOURNAL will be one of unusual

interest and importance to all its readers,

as it will contain a report of the

proceedings of the Penmen's Conven-

tion, to be held at Packard's Col-

lege Hall, New York, beginning August 6th.

Addressess and essays are prom-

ised from a very large number of the

most able and prominent teachers and au-

thors, not only in every department of

penmanship, but in all the commercial

branches. To those who cannot attend

the convention the JOURNAL will be invaluable;

to those who do attend it will be

of scarcely less value, as aid to preserve,

by refreshing their memory, regarding the many good things which will be heard

there, too numerous to be all treasured

even in the most capacious store-house of

the mind. We trust, however, that the

anticipation of reading such a report as

we can give, doing our best, will and warrant

the absence of a single person who is co-

ntituted by the terms of the notice and invita-

tion to be present, for were they to read

in the JOURNAL every word uttered during

the convention, they would come for short

of receiving the full spirit and advantage

that, it is to be hoped, will be derived by

every one present, viz., a personal acquaint-

ance and establishing a spirit of unity,

a feeling of mutual and brotherly respect

and sympathy which has not hitherto ex-

isted among teachers of writing and re-

presentatives of business colleges to the

extent that it has in most other profes-

sions. In fact there seems to have existed

rather an unpleasant and hurtful antago-

nism. We cannot see any reason why this

should be more than among other teach-

ers and institutions—certainly, the higher

the plain occupied, the greater the aggre-

gate respect and esteem commanded on

the part of teachers of writing and busi-

ness colleges, the more liberal will be the

patronage and honor bestowed by a well-

served and appreciative public. This can

be accomplished only by united, earnest

and conscientious effort upon the part of

all engaged in these occupations, not only

to individually acquit themselves honor-

ably on all occasions, but to see that no

worthy capable fellow teacher suffers un-

derstanding, or even fails to get due cre-

dit at their hands.

The Convention.

We feel that we cannot urge too strongly upon the attention of all parties interested, the very great importance of attending the convention of teachers of writing and other commercial branches, on August 6, at Packard's Business College. Many communications have been received from those who ought to attend, saying that as they expected to see all matters of interest before the convention fully reported through the columns of the JOURNAL, or in some other form, they did not deem it very important that they should attend. This is a great mistake. Subscribers should reason in like manner, who would furnish the masters of interest to be reported. All should feel that they are personally interested, and in a measure responsible for the success of the convention—subscribers will add much to the interest and enthusiasm of the occasion. We feel assured beyond a doubt, that there will be no lack of able speakers and writers, and a goodly number of the live working teachers will be present, but the more the merrier. Besides no report can possibly be given that will convey the real spirit and inspiration to be derived from being present. Again, we repeat that no thinking, working teacher can afford to be absent, come if you have to borrow the money to pay expenses, it will be a good investment.

EXPERIENCE teaches many unpleasant lessons; one that it has taught us is that as a rule it is unsafe to send the JOURNAL or other article of value to parties who send orders on postal-cards, or otherwise, with fair promises unaccompanied by the cash. Having taken that lesson, we hereby announce that hereafter no notice whatever will be taken of orders for merchandise, advertising, or subscriptions to the JOURNAL unaccompanied by the cash.

Passey's German Copy Books.

PUBLISHED BY POTTER, AINSWORTH & CO., NEW YORK.

We have taken great pleasure in examining this new writing series by one of the authors of Passey's, DUNTON & SPENCER's popular system of penmanship.

A concise and comprehensive course is comprised in five books only. The artistic character of the copies, and the superiority of the engraving, are especially noticeable. The grading is methodical, rapid and progressive, adapting the system for use in any school or college in the country. One only needs to examine these books to see what method has accomplished in German penmanship. The author's careful analysis and classification of these strongly characteristic German letters has made it an easy task to learn to write them. An attractive chart of the alphabet, presenting the standard and current styles of letters, and illustrating the analysis and classification forms the central design on the covers.

This is accompanied by a condensed and thorough explanation of the letters in both German and English.

The higher numbers include a fine practice on the characteristic combinations of the language, extracts from standard Ger- man authors, and a complete business

drill book. It has been the evident aim of the author to present a business style of German penmanship.

The greatest simplicity and uniformity are present in the lower books of the series, while in the book of commercial forms a great variety of current styles is introduced. The spirit and beauty of the German writing are finely brought out, and will be appreciated by penmen. As a school series, this work is of standard value, and will strongly command itself to educators.

Appleton's New Departure in Writing Books.

It will be observed by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Appleton & Co. are publishing a new series of writing books, the copies for which are arranged upon an essentially new plan, and which we think commendable. The copies, instead of being printed at the top of each page upon separate and moveable slips, which enables the learner to move his copy down the page to follow and copy each line of practice. This is a course we have long practised and advocated. The copies are systematic, well graded, and finely engraved. The system and method cannot fail of becoming popular, and being extensively used.

Book States for Use in Schools.

The N. Y. Silicate Book State Co. are now manufacturing for use in schools the most unique, convenient, and useful book-slates we have ever examined. Each slate contains eight writing pages, 4½" x 7 inches, equal to a 9x14 stone slate; two pages being ruled for writing and spelling exercises. This slate is conveniently carried inside any ordinary school book. They have only to be seen to be desired. For students of book-keeping in business colleges and elsewhere, these states would be peculiarly useful. See advertisement in another column.

Spencerian Revised.

We invite attention to an advertisement of the house of Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., on another page, announcing as ready for sale the revised series of the popular Spencerian copy-books. These books we have examined, and find them all that could be desired for copy-books by any teacher of writing. In system, gradation, perfection of letters, graceful combinations, and engraving they are perfect.

Bryant's New Series of Book-keeping.

All teachers of book-keeping, and accountants, wishing practical and interesting guides to the science and mystery of book-keeping should read Mr. Bryant's advertisement in another column.

All Persons attending the Convention are respectfully invited to visit our office, at 205 Broadway, and examine the very large collection of penmanship there on exhibition.

Business College Items.

French's College Journal, Boston, Mass., is received. It is a well edited, well printed, and a very readable sheet.

Jos. Fueller, Jr., Ashland, Pa., sends a photograph of a very skillfully designed and executed Family Record.

We are indebted to Mr. James S. Waring, of Piermont, N. Y., for a photo-lithographed copy of a set of resolutions recently engrossed by him. The design is skillful and in good taste, and the execution very creditable.

McCreary & Shields, proprietors of the Utica, N. Y., Business College, announce through our advertising column the establishment of a *Penman's Art School* in connection with their college. This new department will be conducted by Prof. H. W. Kibbe, who is widely and favorably known as a very skillful and accomplished

penman. Few penmen in our circle of acquaintance are better qualified to conduct such a school than Prof. Kibbe. A fine specimen engraved in *fac simile* from his flourishing is given on the 5th page of this Journal.

The Jacksonville, Ill., *Business Journal*, for 1878, is received. It is a model of good taste and neatness. The college is reported by the Jacksonville *Journal* as in a most prosperous condition. 286 students having been enrolled during the past year.

C. E. Cady has become the sole proprietor of the Cady, Wilson and Walworth Business College, cor. 14th & University Place, this city. Mr. Cady has won an enviable reputation among those who knew him as an earnest, conscientious and competent instructor. If his success is commensurate with his own merit, it will be ample.

The September number of the Journal as a medium of advertising.

Owing to the report of the convention which will be published as full as is practical in the September number of the JOURNAL, we shall print and circulate a large extra and special edition, which will render it exceptionally valuable as a medium of advertising. Copy should be in our hands as early as the 20th, and cannot be received later than the 25th inst. See terms in first column of the 4th page; no deviations will be made either in price or terms of payment.

Messrs. Irisiv, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., 138 and 140 Grand street, extend a cordial invitation to teachers and others in attendance upon the Penmen's Convention to call and examine their centennial exhibit of Spencerian penmanship.

Renewal of Subscriptions.

Subscribers who desire to continue to receive the JOURNAL should not fail to renew their subscriptions, as the JOURNAL will in all cases be discontinued at the end of the period for which the subscription is paid.

Obituary.

Harvey G. Eastman, proprietor of the Eastern Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., died at Denver, Col., June 13th.

Back Numbers

of the JOURNAL can be supplied, beginning with No. 6. No prior number can be furnished.

J. H. Crouse, Memphis, N. Y., encloses in a carefully written letter several specimens of card writing.

An unusually written letter has been received from S. Bon-ail, Sistem, Ohio.

Charles D. Bigelow, Sprucerville, N. Y., sends a specimen of off-hand flourishing, and several elegantly-written cards.

E. P. Holley, Forrestville, Conn., sends a variety of specimens of plain and ornamental card writing which are well executed.

F. M. Johnson, a pupil at the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill., sends with his subscription to the JOURNAL a fine collection of card writing.

P. B. Hardin, Union Star, Ky., sends a gracefully-written letter, and encloses several elegant specimens of off-hand flourishing which are skillfully executed.

A. N. Palmer, a pupil at Gaskell's Business College, New Haven, Conn., sends a specimen of off-hand writing. N. H., sends cards some very creditable and well executed.

We have received from the Utica, N. Y., Business College a very elegant specimen of penmanship engraved in *fac-simile* from the pen of H. W. Kibbe. It is well designed and expertly executed. The original pen-work, however, greatly excels the graphic copy.

Personal

E. L. Burnett, formerly of Elmina, N. Y., is now teaching penmanship at the La Crosse Wis., Business College. He favors us with several specimens of his writing, and we are sure you will be pleased.

E. B. Smith, formerly teacher of penmanship at the Rochester Business University, has since the 1st of June been engaged in Sader's Business College, Baltimore, Md. Professor Smith is an accomplished penman and teacher.

Frank Upton, the celebrated drummer-boy of Pops Hudson, who has attained considerable and wide-spread prominence as a penman, especially in New York and vicinity, is now connected with University Mound College, College Park, Md., in the departments of penmanship and elocutionary deportments.

Answers to

Correspondence

M. H. Portland, Oregon.—Your writing is very good; it wants uniformity, and you lack freedom of movement. You should exercise considerably on the fore-arm movement.

E. B. Stockton, Cal.—You write an easy, legible hand. Your most conspicuous fault is in your too straight connecting lines and round open turns at the bottom of your *n*'s and *m*'s, which give your writing a loose, unfinished appearance.

not shorthand (phonography) have an injurious effect on a person's longhand?—CRITIC.

Answer.—1. Probably A. S. Mansan, of Boston, Mass., has the largest collection of works upon penmanship in the United States. 2. It is impossible to fix any definite time, as it may vary greatly according to ability, industry, and other circumstances of the pupil; but I would say that in 1850, if a boy can not only write a good hand, but readily analyze all the letters, and should be a good critic of form to enable him promptly to correct to point out the weakness of his writing on the part of his teacher, and it is then possible.

2. We cannot answer. 3. Yes; we think it hardly possible for a person to be a rapid shorthand and skillful longhand writer at the same time.

Letter from Prof. Packard.

To the Editor of the Penman's Art Journal.

DEAR SIR.—It gratifies me to know, from the report of the committee, that the long-talked of "Penman's Convention" is in passe, and will soon be in esse. I have somehow felt, from the beginning, that this would be so, and my impression has come from the strong sense I have had of the necessity, to say nothing of the importance of such a gathering. It was natural that at some time not far in the distance the workers in our specialty should come together. Aside from any interest I may have had in the decision of the committee, I have felt also, that the appropriate place for such a meeting was in this city, and the best time, that upon which the committee agreed. Of course, the month of August is not, in most respects, the most au-

thority lives, and report at headquarters, but who could have predicted that such eminent pioneers as R. M. Barrett, of Cincinnati; JONATHAN JONES, of St. Louis; IRA MATHER, of Detroit, and others of that order, would see so clearly what we saw, but did not dare to express, that without them the convention could not be, in the largest sense, a success. And when to this list are added such live contemporaries as Robert and Henry Spencer, E. G. Folson and J. C. Bryant, there seems nothing farther to be said. It will indeed, be a treat which the younger members of our profession could hardly have hoped for to meet in council, the very men who gave the first impetus to what has grown to be one of the most vital and far-reaching among our educational specialties.

The opportunity is one that may never again occur, and whoever misses it, from mere indifference, will have cause for lasting regret.

So far as I am individually concerned, I desire to thank the committee for accepting my offer of accommodations, and to assure those who may need the assurance that I will gladly do all within my power to vindicate the choice.

The gratification I feel is sincere, and the assurance within me that the results of the gathering will more than justify the impulse which has called it into being, is too strong to find expression.

Very truly yours,

S. S. PACKARD.



G. G., Lexington, Mo.—You write a very good hand for business. Your capitals are too large, and the loop letters too long; you evidently have a good movement, and with careful study and practice of writing, you can become a very good writer.

T. E. P., Peterson, N. J.—Your writing is correct in form, and regular in movement. I judge that you use principally the finger movement; you should practice the fore-arm or muscular movement, and drill considerably in exercises for movement.

S. G., Modesto, Cal.—You evidently have the basis for a superior style of writing—a good movement and tolerably well-formed letters. Your writing is too angular, and the connecting lines too straight. Your penmanship is care-free, but on your part in practicing you could not fail of becoming an accomplished writer.

1. Who has the largest library of works on penmanship, and how many volumes does it contain? 2. How much time, according to your estimate, should be in preparing to teach penmanship? By the time the time used in practice and study on penmanship. 3. Who is most proficient at black-board work? 4. Who is the most popular penman, and what is his speed? Does

spicious season for sojourning in a metropolis city; but in respect to comfort, during the "heated term," I doubt if any city in this country can hold out such inducements as can New York; and I am very sure that nowhere in this city or elsewhere can there be found better ventilated or more comfortable rooms than those upon which the committee has settled.

Besides, at no season of the year would there be an equal chance to secure the attendance of representative teachers. For it is understood, that at last, even Business Colleges are beginning to follow the例 of "perpetual scholarships," by the equally sensible abrogation of "perpetual sessions."

The responses which your committee have received, much as I feel the importance and predicted the success of the movement, have taken me by surprise. I expected, of course, that the young and active workers in the ranks would collect their dues, gather up the credentials of

The Journal as a Medium of Advertising.

The present large circulation of the JOURNAL, reaching, as it does, a very large majority of all the teachers of writing and bookkeeping in the country, renders it a most effective medium for advertising books, merchandise and materials desired in those professions.

Teachers seeking situations, and persons desiring to employ teachers will find the columns of the JOURNAL an effective medium.

The fact that no advertisement not in line with the objects of the JOURNAL is solicited, and quite a limited number of others are desired, renders it doubly valuable to the few who do advertise.

The February number of the JOURNAL Will be one of unusual interest and attractiveness; it will alone be worth the price of a year's subscription. Specimen copies sent on receipt of 10c.; no copies will be sent free, or except your postal cards,

BRYANT'S

NEW

Book-Keeping,

By J. C. Bryant, M. D., President of the Bryant & Stratton Buffalo Business College for twenty years past, and the originator of the Actual Business Course used so extensively in the Bryant & Stratton Colleges.

FOUR GRADES,

CONSTITUTING THE MOST COMPLETE, PRACTICAL AND POPULAR SERIES OF BOOK-KEEPING TEXT-BOOKS EVER PUBLISHED.

Common School Book-Keeping.

In Single and Double Entry; simple and practical; a perfect self-instructor. Full illustration of business forms; contains 128 pages. Retail price, 75 cents.

Elementary Book-Keeping.

Double Entry, and illustration of Single Entry. Extensively used and very popular in High Schools, Academies, Normal Schools, and Primary Departments of Commercial and Business Colleges. Contains 96 pages; printed in two colors; stiff covers. Retail price, 75 cents.

Commercial Book-Keeping.

This book is a continuation of the Elementary edition, enlarged, for Schools of higher grades Double and Single Entry, and used extensively in Commercial Departments, High Schools, and Commercial and Business Colleges. Contains 160 pages. Printed in two colors; cloth cover. Retail price, \$3.00.

Counting-House Book-Keeping.

With complete sets in MANUFACTURING AND MODERN BANKING. The most complete and comprehensive work ever published. A perfect illustration of Actual Business, Book Keeping as carried on by the best business houses in the various departments of trade. The Manufacturing and Banking Sets are perfect models of the latest and best forms used by the most prominent business and banking houses at the present time.

This is a continuation of the Commercial edition, with extensive and elaborate notes on MANUFACTURING AND BANKING. Contains 312 pages; two colors; cloth cover. Retail price, \$3.00.

Popular Series.

The Popularity of this series of Practical Text-Books has become "World Wide."

They are now used by the best Schools and Business Colleges in nearly all the States and the Canadas, and have also been ordered from France, Japan and China. They are circulated in the highest terms by the most prominent teachers in all parts of the country, and constitute the most PRACTICAL series of text-books ever offered to the public.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT is offered to SCHOOLS and COLLEGES.

SEND FOR PRICE-LIST AND CIRCULAR CONTAINING COMMISSIONS.

Address

J. C. BRYANT,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Foundation of Good Penmanship.

BY PROF. B. RUSSELL.

It is a fact acknowledged by all good teachers of penmanship, that a thorough drill upon the principles and movements is absolutely necessary to all who would become easy, graceful and skillful penmen. Yet how true it is that a large proportion of the average classes, in writing, detect such practice, and it is sometimes very hard to make them see the use of such exercises until they have become sufficiently advanced to see the practicability and importance. There is among young persons at school generally, a great amount of energy and impatience to proceed with any undertaking with the utmost haste, and as eagermost to have done with it as soon as possible. I need not tell the experienced teacher of penmanship that nothing is more fatal to securing a good hand-writing than this reckless impatience. And of nothing, is that trite old maxim, "that haste makes waste," more literally true than of persons who expect to secure a good hand-writing in a few lessons upon the Lightning Calculators' principle. While it is true that we live in an age of steam and electricity, and that the age demands rapid penmanship, it is also true that the age demands more legible penmanship than the illegible scrawls that are constantly emanating from persons whose training in youth, in this particular, has been grievously neglected. The truth of the matter is, that *the age does not demand anything from anybody but what they can do well*. And one of the first grand essentials of good writing is a thorough, long-continued, persistent practice upon the principles and the various movements. They are to penmanship what a good foundation is to a building. Nothing is more necessary for any teacher who would succeed with his class than to look well to a most systematic practice upon these foundation elements, however much his pupils may despise it. Among the thousands of pupils that I have had under my instruction, I have never known one who persevered in his practice on the foundation elements, but what made a passable penman, while those who shirked and could not be made to give proper attention were almost invariably poor penmen.

When I first saw Williams & Packard's gems, I could not persuade myself that the pen, unassisted by the graver to rectify defects, could produce such beautiful specimens as those contained in that work, but since I had the pleasure of examining Prof. Miller's productions, I am convinced of my error.

W. H. S.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 2, 1878.

For the Penman's Art Journal.

MR. EDITOR:—While attending as a delegate, the late meeting of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in the U. S. at Lancaster, Pa., I dropped into the Keystone Business College, one day, and had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Prof. J. C. Miller, whom I found not only a perfect gentleman, but also one of the most accomplished penmen. The Prof. showed me a copy of your journal, of whose publication I was ignorant, and, having always had a fondness for fine penmanship, I at once made up my mind to subscribe for it, and also recommend it to others.

Prof. M. had the kindness to show me quite a number of samples of his own pen, pencil, and crayon drawing, which are truly marvelous specimens of art. Upwards of 90 square feet of crayon drawings (on black surfaces) is a novelty, I believe, in business colleges. "You are welcome," is excused after J. D. Williams' style of lettering, drawing and flourishing. It represents Pa. Coat of Arms, beautifully embellished with lettering and flourishing. A life size antelope (also in crayon) exhibits wonderful skill in animal drawing; also antelope with a pure ink, as large as life, is surprisingly natural and beautiful. This last, with a large spread eagle, show superior skill in off-hand flourishing. Another charming specimen, and in my estimation the master effort of Prof. M. was shown me. I allude to "Sweet Home," being a facsimile of the piece found in Williams & Packard's Gems, though somewhat larg-



er, and for delicacy of touch and beauty, equal to a fine steel engraving. A large specimen in pencil representing Madison Square, N. Y., and resembling a fine lithograph, was also shown me. This not only represents the principal hotels, business houses, churches, and private residences adjacent to, and bordering on the square, but also that life, stir and business activity to be seen so public a thoroughfare. To prevent this communication from getting too long, I omit any reference to quite a number of specimens of portraits and landscape, pen and crayon sketches, exhibiting a proficiency in the art really surprising.

The Prof. also showed and explained to me a series of plain and ornamental copies, graded and systematically arranged with a view of having them photo-engraved. These, in my opinion, would prove very useful to all seeking improvement in penmanship.

When I first saw Williams & Packard's gems, I could not persuade myself that the pen, unassisted by the graver to rectify defects, could produce such beautiful specimens as those contained in that work, but since I had the pleasure of examining Prof. Miller's productions, I am convinced of my error.

street. The letter was taken there, and it was found that they had a clerk in their employ whose name was W. N. Benson. The letter belonged to him. In such cases the Post Office always asks the letter-carrier for the envelope, and it is then pasted in the scrap-book.

Here is another: A letter was addressed to "Mr. Richard Fitzgerald, No. 18 under st." It was found to be directed to "Dick Fitzgerald, No. 18 Ann street." The writer evidently thought it disrespectful to address a man with whom he was not acquainted by the familiar name of Dick, and transformed it into Richard, and also changed Fitzgerald into a more pleasing name to his fancy.

"Cancer Knives Nease street," was found to be "Curries & Ives, Nease street."

"Miss Gates Acer Ford New York 173 Thompson street," turned out to be Miss George Ford, 178 Thompson street.

Another letter was addressed in this way: "New York City, New York State of the U. S. to the Abiter J. Douglass the abiter AND proprietor." The ingenuity of the clerks and officials exerted itself for a long while until some one suggested that it might mean J. Dougall, the editor of the *Witness*. And so it did.

A misname was sent to "Mrs. McGowen, 46 side street." This being interpreted meant 46 Forsyth street.

Letters had enclosed the address and written the letter outside: "11 Ter not ca to ask Wey Woher for che intente in New York Nort. e. [I dare not go to ask my mother, for she intende to—in New York, North America.] Please send us by mail to Inverdale Post Office George Nostr Nort America," which leaves no end of freedom to the imagination of the Post Office officials.

"Miss Lizzie Primrose No. 38 North 12th Corner Giuineau old house is taken already."

Besides these are numerous other quaint addresses in the scrap-book, and hundreds like them are received daily. It is remarkable that the officials in the Post Office succeed in bringing most of them to their proper addresses. Such as the three last-mentioned are of course undeliverable, and are sent to the Dead Letter Office, where in course of time they are destroyed.—N. Y. Express.

The Perfected Type Writer.

Advertised by Messrs. Fairbanks & Co., in another column, is one of the most useful as it is fast becoming most popular inventions of the age. The Rev. Lyman Abbott says: "What a sewing machine is to the wife, the type-writer is to the husband—married, they make a happy couple, and a well furnished household."



George W. Coburn & Sons,
Fire Insurance.
Lowell, Mass.

THE ABOVE IS A SPECIMEN ENGRAVED FROM WRITING BY FRANK COBURN,
LOWELL, MASS.

Addresses Which Puzzle the Letter-Carriers.

Another addition to the collection of curiosities of the New York Post Office is being made. It consists of a scrap-book containing a collection of obscure addresses which the ingenuity of the officials of the Department has succeeded in interpreting. The collection was begun about two months ago, and already numbers some two hundred curious addresses.

As might be supposed, a large number of these letters are undeliverable. The addresses are either incomplete or so distorted that to find the persons to whom the letters are directed would be a work even greater than deciphering Egyptian hieroglyphs. To the latter there is at least a key which may be discovered; to the former there is absolutely no clue.

The largest number of curiosities addressed in the Post Office scrap-book are remarkable solely for their extraordinary handwriting. There are others, however, betraying the ignorance or carelessness of people who write letters.

A letter was received at the Post Office addressed to "N. P. Benson, 307, 309, and 311 Canal Street, New York." The writer wandered from one station to another until a station-master recited that the firm of Whitfield, Powers & Co., occupied Nos. 307, 309, and 311 Canal

A German wrote to his friends in Fatherland, inclosing his card so as to prevent all mistaking of the address should they write to him. To due time an answer arrived, and this is the way in which it was addressed: "Bought of J. Well, No. 1023 Greene street, Poultry & vegetables always on hand. Delivered Free of Charge. New York, North America."

Here is an address which stamps the writer a genius at distortion: "Mr. John Weiss Roc Mount Hopkins State avenue New York Nort America." The deciphering skill of the officials of the Inquiry Department made the address read thus: "Mr. John Weiss Mount Hopkins avenue, Rochester, State New York, North America." An epistle addressed to "Pfif Schles Zyltronic America," was intended for an individual in Silver City, N. M. Another addressed to "August Kleethle in South Bent Stat is die Anah Nort America" upon being interpreted means "August Kleethle, South Bent, State of Indiana, N. M."

A letter addressed to "Mrs. Balkham, Hubbard Street, Last House, Opposite Distillery, America, West," leaves considerable doubt in what part of the country that last house and the distillery in question are located.

Here are some superscriptions which would lead one to think that the senders of the let-

President of Soule's Bryant & Stratton, Business College, Philadelphia, and is one of the most accomplished and skillful writers and teachers in the country.



Salem, Ohio, is a very graceful writer and experienced teacher. See his card below.

FOR SALE—A COMMERCIAL C O L L E G E that has been conducted for 12 years in a city of 20,000 inhabitants, with 100 students. The school is well built, with good apparatus. The institution has a large library and a well equipped laboratory. During the past twelve years; the proprietor, having a large number of other business to attend to, is his reason for selling. The school is in a very good location and who is not a friend to work, this is a splendid chance. Price, \$10,000. Address, A. C. Bryant, N. Y. 5-18.

25 GOLD WHITE ENVELOPES, having the words "TEN CENTS" thereon, 13 x 6; recipe for making white ink, drawn and dissolved, 50c. The handmost pen-drawn and dissolved, 50c. The handmost pen-drawn flourish, each different, 50c; 12 cards, written pen-drawn, 50c; 12 cards, written pen-drawn, 50c; 10 copies for 12c, lesson course, 50c. Samples and price, 12c. S. MOODY, East Charlton, Vt. 4-14

W RITING C U R S E S written and sent by mail at the following rates: 10c for 10 letters, 15c for 20 letters, 20c for 30 letters, 25c for 40 letters, 30c for 50 letters, 35c for 60 letters, 40c for 70 letters, 45c for 80 letters, 50c for 90 letters, 55c for 100 letters, 60c for 110 letters, 65c for 120 letters, 70c for 130 letters, 75c for 140 letters, 80c for 150 letters, 85c for 160 letters, 90c for 170 letters, 95c for 180 letters, 100c for 190 letters, 105c for 200 letters, 110c for 210 letters, 115c for 220 letters, 120c for 230 letters, 125c for 240 letters, 130c for 250 letters, 135c for 260 letters, 140c for 270 letters, 145c for 280 letters, 150c for 290 letters, 155c for 300 letters, 160c for 310 letters, 165c for 320 letters, 170c for 330 letters, 175c for 340 letters, 180c for 350 letters, 185c for 360 letters, 190c for 370 letters, 195c for 380 letters, 200c for 390 letters, 205c for 400 letters, 210c for 410 letters, 215c for 420 letters, 220c for 430 letters, 225c for 440 letters, 230c for 450 letters, 235c for 460 letters, 240c for 470 letters, 245c for 480 letters, 250c for 490 letters, 255c for 500 letters, 260c for 510 letters, 265c for 520 letters, 270c for 530 letters, 275c for 540 letters, 280c for 550 letters, 285c for 560 letters, 290c for 570 letters, 295c for 580 letters, 300c for 590 letters, 305c for 600 letters, 310c for 610 letters, 315c for 620 letters, 320c for 630 letters, 325c for 640 letters, 330c for 650 letters, 335c for 660 letters, 340c for 670 letters, 345c for 680 letters, 350c for 690 letters, 355c for 700 letters, 360c for 710 letters, 365c for 720 letters, 370c for 730 letters, 375c for 740 letters, 380c for 750 letters, 385c for 760 letters, 390c for 770 letters, 395c for 780 letters, 400c for 790 letters, 405c for 800 letters, 410c for 810 letters, 415c for 820 letters, 420c for 830 letters, 425c for 840 letters, 430c for 850 letters, 435c for 860 letters, 440c for 870 letters, 445c for 880 letters, 450c for 890 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1330 letters, 675c for 1340 letters, 680c for 1350 letters, 685c for 1360 letters, 690c for 1370 letters, 695c for 1380 letters, 700c for 1390 letters, 705c for 1400 letters, 710c for 1410 letters, 715c for 1420 letters, 720c for 1430 letters, 725c for 1440 letters, 730c for 1450 letters, 735c for 1460 letters, 740c for 1470 letters, 745c for 1480 letters, 750c for 1490 letters, 755c for 1500 letters, 760c for 1510 letters, 765c for 1520 letters, 770c for 1530 letters, 775c for 1540 letters, 780c for 1550 letters, 785c for 1560 letters, 790c for 1570 letters, 795c for 1580 letters, 800c for 1590 letters, 805c for 1600 letters, 810c for 1610 letters, 815c for 1620 letters, 820c for 1630 letters, 825c for 1640 letters, 830c for 1650 letters, 835c for 1660 letters, 840c for 1670 letters, 845c for 1680 letters, 850c for 1690 letters, 855c for 1700 letters, 860c for 1710 letters, 865c for 1720 letters, 870c for 1730 letters, 875c for 1740 letters, 880c for 1750 letters, 885c for 1760 letters, 890c for 1770 letters, 895c for 1780 letters, 900c for 1790 letters, 905c for 1800 letters, 910c for 1810 letters, 915c for 1820 letters, 920c for 1830 letters, 925c for 1840 letters, 930c for 1850 letters, 935c for 1860 letters, 940c for 1870 letters, 945c for 1880 letters, 950c for 1890 letters, 955c for 1900 letters, 960c for 1910 letters, 965c for 1920 letters, 970c for 1930 letters, 975c for 1940 letters, 980c for 1950 letters, 985c for 1960 letters, 990c for 1970 letters, 995c for 1980 letters, 1000c for 1990 letters, 1005c for 2000 letters, 1010c for 2010 letters, 1015c for 2020 letters, 1020c for 2030 letters, 1025c for 2040 letters, 1030c for 2050 letters, 1035c for 2060 letters, 1040c for 2070 letters, 1045c for 2080 letters, 1050c for 2090 letters, 1055c for 2100 letters, 1060c for 2110 letters, 1065c for 2120 letters, 1070c for 2130 letters, 1075c for 2140 letters, 1080c for 2150 letters, 1085c for 2160 letters, 1090c for 2170 letters, 1095c for 2180 letters, 1100c for 2190 letters, 1105c for 2200 letters, 1110c for 2210 letters, 1115c for 2220 letters, 1120c for 2230 letters, 1125c for 2240 letters, 1130c for 2250 letters, 1135c for 2260 letters, 1140c for 2270 letters, 1145c for 2280 letters, 1150c for 2290 letters, 1155c for 2300 letters, 1160c for 2310 letters, 1165c for 2320 letters, 1170c for 2330 letters, 1175c for 2340 letters, 1180c for 2350 letters, 1185c for 2360 letters, 1190c for 2370 letters, 1195c for 2380 letters, 1200c for 2390 letters, 1205c for 2400 letters, 1210c for 2410 letters, 1215c for 2420 letters, 1220c for 2430 letters, 1225c for 2440 letters, 1230c for 2450 letters, 1235c for 2460 letters, 1240c for 2470 letters, 1245c for 2480 letters, 1250c for 2490 letters, 1255c for 2500 letters, 1260c for 2510 letters, 1265c for 2520 letters, 1270c for 2530 letters, 1275c for 2540 letters, 1280c for 2550 letters, 1285c for 2560 letters, 1290c for 2570 letters, 1295c for 2580 letters, 1300c for 2590 letters, 1305c for 2600 letters, 1310c for 2610 letters, 1315c for 2620 letters, 1320c for 2630 letters, 1325c for 2640 letters, 1330c for 2650 letters, 1335c for 2660 letters, 1340c for 2670 letters, 1345c for 2680 letters, 1350c for 2690 letters, 1355c for 2700 letters, 1360c for 2710 letters, 1365c for 2720 letters, 1370c for 2730 letters, 1375c for 2740 letters, 1380c for 2750 letters, 1385c for 2760 letters, 1390c for 2770 letters, 1395c for 2780 letters, 1400c for 2790 letters, 1405c for 2800 letters, 1410c for 2810 letters, 1415c for 2820 letters, 1420c for 2830 letters, 1425c for 2840 letters, 1430c for 2850 letters, 1435c for 2860 letters, 1440c for 2870 letters, 1445c for 2880 letters, 1450c for 2890 letters, 1455c for 2900 letters, 1460c for 2910 letters, 1465c for 2920 letters, 1470c for 2930 letters, 1475c for 2940 letters, 1480c for 2950 letters, 1485c for 2960 letters, 1490c for 2970 letters, 1495c for 2980 letters, 1500c for 2990 letters, 1505c for 3000 letters, 1510c for 3010 letters, 1515c for 3020 letters, 1520c for 3030 letters, 1525c for 3040 letters, 1530c for 3050 letters, 1535c for 3060 letters, 1540c for 3070 letters, 1545c for 3080 letters, 1550c for 3090 letters, 1555c for 3100 letters, 1560c for 3110 letters, 1565c for 3120 letters, 1570c for 3130 letters, 1575c for 3140 letters, 1580c for 3150 letters, 1585c for 3160 letters, 1590c for 3170 letters, 1595c for 3180 letters, 1600c for 3190 letters, 1605c for 3200 letters, 1610c for 3210 letters, 1615c for 3220 letters, 1620c for 3230 letters, 1625c for 3240 letters, 1630c for 3250 letters, 1635c for 3260 letters, 1640c for 3270 letters, 1645c for 3280 letters, 1650c for 3290 letters, 1655c for 3300 letters, 1660c for 3310 letters, 1665c for 3320 letters, 1670c for 3330 letters, 1675c for 3340 letters, 1680c for 3350 letters, 1685c for 3360 letters, 1690c for 3370 letters, 1695c for 3380 letters, 1700c for 3390 letters, 1705c for 3400 letters, 1710c for 3410 letters, 1715c for 3420 letters, 1720c for 3430 letters, 1725c for 3440 letters, 1730c for 3450 letters, 1735c for 3460 letters, 1740c for 3470 letters, 1745c for 3480 letters, 1750c for 3490 letters, 1755c for 3500 letters, 1760c for 3510 letters, 1765c for 3520 letters, 1770c for 3530 letters, 1775c for 3540 letters, 1780c for 3550 letters, 1785c for 3560 letters, 1790c for 3570 letters, 1795c for 3580 letters, 1800c for 3590 letters, 1805c for 3600 letters, 1810c for 3610 letters, 1815c for 3620 letters, 1820c for 3630 letters, 1825c for 3640 letters, 1830c for 3650 letters, 1835c for 3660 letters, 1840c for 3670 letters, 1845c for 3680 letters, 1850c for 3690 letters, 1855c for 3700 letters, 1860c for 3710 letters, 1865c for 3720 letters, 1870c for 3730 letters, 1875c for 3740 letters, 1880c for 3750 letters, 1885c for 3760 letters, 1890c for 3770 letters, 1895c for 3780 letters, 1900c for 3790 letters, 1905c for 3800 letters, 1910c for 3810 letters, 1915c for 3820 letters, 1920c for 3830 letters, 1925c for 3840 letters, 1930c for 3850 letters, 1935c for 3860 letters, 1940c for 3870 letters, 1945c for 3880 letters, 1950c for 3890 letters, 1955c for 3900 letters, 1960c for 3910 letters, 1965c for 3920 letters, 1970c for 3930 letters, 1975c for 3940 letters, 1980c for 3950 letters, 1985c for 3960 letters, 1990c for 3970 letters, 1995c for 3980 letters, 2000c for 3990 letters, 2005c for 4000 letters, 2010c for 4010 letters, 2015c for 4020 letters, 2020c for 4030 letters, 2025c for 4040 letters, 2030c for 4050 letters, 2035c for 4060 letters, 2040c for 4070 letters, 2045c for 4080 letters, 2050c for 4090 letters, 2055c for 4100 letters, 2060c for 4110 letters, 2065c for 4120 letters, 2070c for 4130 letters, 2075c for 4140 letters, 2080c for 4150 letters, 2085c for 4160 letters, 2090c for 4170 letters, 2095c for 4180 letters, 2100c for 4190 letters, 2105c for 4200 letters, 2110c for 4210 letters, 2115c for 4220 letters, 2120c for 4230 letters, 2125c for 4240 letters, 2130c for 4250 letters, 2135c for 4260 letters, 2140c for 4270 letters, 2145c for 4280 letters, 2150c for 4290 letters, 2155c for 4300 letters, 2160c for 4310 letters, 2165c for 4320 letters, 2170c for 4330 letters, 2175c for 4340 letters, 2180c for 4350 letters, 2185c for 4360 letters, 2190c for 4370 letters, 2195c for 4380 letters, 2200c for 4390 letters, 2205c for 4400 letters, 2210c for 4410 letters, 2215c for 4420 letters, 2220c for 4430 letters, 2225c for 4440 letters, 2230c for 4450 letters, 2235c for 4460 letters, 2240c for 4470 letters, 2245c for 4480 letters, 2250c for 4490 letters, 2255c for 4500 letters, 2260c for 4510 letters, 2265c for 4520 letters, 2270c for 4530 letters, 2275c for 4540 letters, 2280c for 4550 letters, 2285c for 4560 letters, 2290c for 4570 letters, 2295c for 4580 letters, 2300c for 4590 letters, 2305c for 4600 letters, 2310c for 4610 letters, 2315c for 4620 letters, 2320c for 4630 letters, 2325c for 4640 letters, 2330c for 4650 letters, 2335c for 4660 letters, 2340c for 4670 letters, 2345c for 4680 letters, 2350c for 4690 letters, 2355c for 4700 letters, 2360c for 4710 letters, 2365c for 4720 letters, 2370c for 4730 letters, 2375c for 4740 letters, 2380c for 4750 letters, 2385c for 4760 letters, 2390c for 4770 letters, 2395c for 4780 letters, 2400c for 4790 letters, 2405c for 4800 letters, 2410c for 4810 letters, 2415c for 4820 letters, 2420c for 4830 letters, 2425c for 4840 letters, 2430c for 4850 letters, 2435c for 4860 letters, 2440c for 4870 letters, 2445c for 4880 letters, 2450c for 4890 letters, 2455c for 4900 letters, 2460c for 4910 letters, 2465c for 4920 letters, 2470c for 4930 letters, 2475c for 4940 letters, 2480c for 4950 letters, 2485c for 4960 letters, 2490c for 4970 letters, 2495c for 4980 letters, 2500c for 4990 letters, 2505c for 5000 letters, 2510c for 5010 letters, 2515c for 5020 letters, 2520c for 5030 letters, 2525c for 5040 letters, 2530c for 5050 letters, 2535c for 5060 letters, 2540c for 5070 letters, 2545c for 5080 letters, 2550c for 5090 letters, 2555c for 5100 letters, 2560c for 5110 letters, 2565c for 5120 letters, 2570c for 5130 letters, 2575c for 5140 letters, 2580c for 5150 letters, 2585c for 5160 letters, 2590c for 5170 letters, 2595c for 5180 letters, 2600c for 5190 letters, 2605c for 5200 letters, 2610c for 5210 letters, 2615c for 5220 letters, 2620c for 5230 letters, 2625c for 5240 letters, 2630c for 5250 letters, 2635c for 5260 letters, 2640c for 5270 letters, 2645c for 5280 letters, 2650c for 5290 letters, 2655c for 5300 letters, 2660c for 5310 letters, 2665c for 5320 letters, 2670c for 5330 letters, 2675c for 5340 letters, 2680c for 5350 letters, 2685c for 5360 letters, 2690c for 5370 letters, 2695c for 5380 letters, 2700c for 5390 letters, 2705c for 5400 letters, 2710c for 5410 letters, 2715c for 5420 letters, 2720c for 5430 letters, 2725c for 5440 letters, 2730c for 5450 letters, 2735c for 5460 letters, 2740c for 5470 letters, 2745c for 5480 letters, 2750c for 5490 letters, 2755c for 5500 letters, 2760c for 5510 letters, 2765c for 5520 letters, 2770c for 5530 letters, 2775c for 5540 letters, 2780c for 5550 letters, 2785c for 5560 letters, 2790c for 5570 letters, 2795c for 5580 letters, 2800c for 5590 letters, 2805c for 5600 letters, 2810c for 5610 letters, 2815c for 5620 letters, 2820c for 5630 letters, 2825c for 5640 letters, 2830c for 5650 letters, 2835c for 5660 letters, 2840c for 5670 letters, 2845c for 5680 letters, 2850c for 5690 letters, 2855c for 5700 letters, 2860c for 5710 letters, 2865c for 5720 letters, 2870c for 5730 letters, 2875c for 5740 letters, 2880c for 5750 letters, 2885c for 5760 letters, 2890c for 5770 letters, 2895c for 5780 letters, 2900c for 5790 letters, 2905c for 5800 letters, 2910c for 5810 letters, 2915c for 5820 letters, 2920c for 5830 letters, 2925c for 5840 letters, 2930c for 5850 letters, 2935c for 5860 letters, 2940c for 5870 letters, 2945c for 5880 letters, 2950c for 5890 letters, 2955c for 5900 letters, 2960c for 5910 letters, 2965c for 5920 letters, 2970c for 5930 letters, 2975c for 5940 letters, 2980c for 5950 letters, 2985c for 5960 letters, 2990c for 5970 letters, 2995c for 5980 letters, 3000c for 5990 letters, 3005c for 6000 letters, 3010



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DEVOTED TO THE PRACTICAL
AND THE ORNAMENTAL IN PENMANSHIP.

EXECUTED WITH A PEN BY D. A. N.

Published Monthly, at 205 Broadway, for \$1.00 per Year.

B. T. AMES, Editor and Proprietor.

B. F. KELLEY, Associate Editor.

Cards of Pennent and Business Colleges, occupying
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Business Education.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THOMAS MAY PEPPER
OF PHILADELPHIA, BEFORE A CONVENTION
OF COMMERCIAL TEACHERS AND
PENMEN, HELD AT NEW YORK,
AUGUST 6, 1878.

Whatever may be the idea of a student to study a subject, whether his efforts are suggested by caprice, or are made in obedience to a discreetly laid general plan, and without respect to the subject studied, two results are secured—the one special, the other general. Not only does he possess himself of the particular special information upon which he labors, but beyond this the mere performance of the mental labor implied in the effort of studying generates mental vigor. The study of all subjects will elide the first result, that is, possession of the special information sought, but with regard to the second, whilst all will secure it, in some degree others will secure a still more healthful and effective discipline of the mind than others.

The value of a study must, however, be measured coequally by both results. By the first to ascertain the dollar and cent power of the information itself, and the effort to determine the mental vigor and discipline communicated in the effort by the effort.

This measurement is nevertheless qualified by a consideration not yet referred to, which, cannot be safely omitted, whose influence, though not direct, is derived so considerably as to be important, that of estimating what is contributed by a subject to one's general usefulness. The hours of such an occasion as the present are too confined to permit the detailed measurement of every branch even of an ordinary common school education, and we shall be compelled to content ourselves with the application of the measure of value here established to one or two of the most familiar subjects of teaching.

Take, for instance, the study of writing. Measure by it the value of the information or ability acquired by a diligent and intelligent seeking of such information and it ranks among the most valuable studies for it, of itself, and by itself, constitutes a means of livelihood, yet so far as the second result is concerned, that of securing mental discipline, it is scarcely to be named, the degree

of advantage in that particular being so low. Yet it again rises in importance when its effect upon the general usefulness of a person is contemplated, for who of the world writers among an intelligent audience will not allow that to write well is no inconsiderable accomplishment. The subject of Grammar, on the contrary, when measured by the business value of the information secured is inconsiderable, for without it, fortunes are made and lost, its fortunes are lost and conditions of poverty are continued. The trade is understood when he offers his wares cheaply, though the offer may be couched in ungrammatical language, whilst the collegiately educated merchant is fully impressed with the honesty of the customer paying a bill though the King's English may be murdered in the language accompanying the cash. But when we consider the mental discipline secured by its study, and the general intelligence resulting therefrom, grammar deserves to take very high rank. Until recently all our educational plans and systems have regarded subjects with regard to their effect on the mind and their influence upon the general intelligence of the student to the exclusion of an examination of the dollar and cent value of the information itself. Now the tendency of the age is to consider every branch of education in that light without counting its value in other respects. The popular move is in the right direction but goes too far.

If it is to be an engineer he can well afford to drop Latin and Greek, for geometry, Geometry and Algebra, mechanical drawing; but to practice his calling with credit, an amount of general education must first be possessed which will at least place him upon the plane of the average general intelligence of society, and his mind must have been disciplined by studies whose effect is powerful in that direction, so as enable him to prosecute effectively the special studies necessary for his profession.

When an education results from such principles it is generally educated and specially fitted for some established calling of life, but he also has that very desirable information of knowing how to study any new matter, which fancy or interest may suggest, for "knowledge is orderly, all parts materially supporting and lying in the mind in the natural order, so that they all become united into a solid whole, easily remembered and easily proved." I do not know but I am prepared to claim that man as the best educated whose mind is best disciplined without reference to the bulk of the information possessed. I can at least claim him to be the best capacitated for teaching.

The thoughts here presented have been suggested by a close observation of the wants of our communities and a thorough personal identification with widely different educational systems, and I will now summarily state.

Let our children receive, as by the old system, a general stock of information made up of divers branches, and continue this at least until they have reached the plane of the average general intelligence of society, then harmonizing with the tendencies of the day, let us form some general idea of the means of livelihood which the child is adapted to or

upon the foundation of general intelligence already secured an education specially fitting him for the proposed vocation. Let the prospective lawyer then attend a law school, the prospective physician dissect, the future business man attend the Business College.

Business College: What a misnomer that would have seemed to the old school men. How it would have shocked Plato, who pronounced the trade of a shop keeper to be a degradation to a freeman, and wished it punished as a crime. The institutions themselves would probably have been mobbed, among the Boeotians who excluded for ten years from all office in the State those who had dealed themselves with commerce, but now what is more successful or more respectable? The demand for the mere learned is decreasing, that for the practical and useful is increasing, and the practical and useful are demanded alone, detached from every thing else. And is there not a justification for this popular movement? Using the word *utilitas* in its broadest sense as noting anything which in any manner contributes to happiness, we may say in general terms education is improving its proportion as it becomes utilitarian. It is improving in proportion as it renders men more fitted to avail themselves of the properties of natural agents in the production of wealth, and at the same time fits them to enjoy refined pleasure, and to seize on all the opportunities for promoting their own or others happiness which are presented in life.

Now one of the most important requisites of happiness is to have freedom of choice, not to be forced to ministering and distasteful pursuits as essential accompaniments of those which are useful and agreeable.

For instance, George will be a chemist, his most important aim is that to study such results of scientific investigation as will enable him to solve the chemical problems which will be presented to him, in his future career. It is a matter of comparatively minor importance to him that the differential of the size of an arc is equal to the same fraction of the differential of the arc itself, that the cosine of the same ratio of the radius, or that to the year 885 Egbert, King of England, defeated the Danes at the battle of Hastings Hill. He may in his hours of leisure and recreation find amusement in facts like these, and the pleasure they produce may justify their acquisition, but apart from gratifying individual peculiarities of taste, they are not likely to be productive to him of any valuable results. Why should he be forced to learn them? Why should they be forced to learn them? They are not likely to be productive to him of any valuable results.

Why should he be forced to learn them? They are not likely to be productive to him of any valuable results. Why should he be forced to learn them? They are not likely to be productive to him of any valuable results.

Let us study the conditions, and causes of courts of law, the growth and present state of the government of his country, and for purposes of comparison, those of other countries. He will be likely to have some influence in reforming or modifying the laws, and therefore he wishes to know what principles among thinkers have adopted as the foundations of their systems of jurispru-

dence and to what general end they have tended in their labors and recommendations.

Recognizing the demands of the hour and conforming to them, let the special preparation for a known vocation be made practical in the largest sense, let it, if possible, embrace a drill in the duties of the position itself so that the time spent in securing this special adaptation may be literally an apprenticeship in the work connected with the position. Let the Business College not content itself with teaching book-keeping, to practice which but one of a large number in a store is required, but let there be goods bought and sold, let the customs which have grown up in business be taught, not by precept, but place your students where they can and do perform business itself. Comparatively slight would be the advantages of business colleges if a technical knowledge of accounts was all that they furnished. When legitimately managed and fully equipped they yield a business education comprising the manner of transacting business, when and how and what the correct, energetic and careful business man should do in every conceivable variety of position qualified by every sort of circumstance, the legal relations of a merchant to the maker, drawer, and payer of a check, note, or draft, the usage of books, the obligations of the buyer and seller, all the multifarious, but well regulated movements and duties of those who trade, and the most approved method of securing protection from fraud, counterfeit money, etc.

Beyond this they can detach from a course of Business Education such branches as arithmetic, penmanship and letter writing, and by reason of the principle of individual instruction they can be a desirable means teach those who are deficient therein from whatever untoward circumstance in early life.

That they should be managed as well as taught by professional teachers, is such an audience as this I need not take time to prove—that litigants employ professional lawyers, religious men resort to theologians, the sick seek physicians, that learners should seek professional teachers, are quite truisms here.

That Business Colleges are sometimes managed by business men and few by advocates yet, I will not attempt to deny, but an easy explanation of this is found in the fact that these colleges are recently devised means for supplying the mercantile community with educated help, and in covetousness, the most, the legitimacy of the undertaking to justify the inclination of a few, to exact a high salary, in view of the hazards of business. Yet in an educational institution, how necessary that the teacher should be there armed with the absolute power of proprietorship. How emphatically do the interests of students require the generalizations which the trained teacher makes and the systematic arrangement of the information to be taught which the science of teaching involves.

Business Colleges have, however, passed the period of experimental schools, and risen into that of permanent and recognized institutions of the mercantile community. Their graduates are preferred for business purposes to such an extent over those of institutions imparting general education, that \$500 and \$500 persons are fair averages of the salaries paid in the two cases; the special business knowledge commanding a figure so superior in the merits of trade, where all values are determined.

Who then should have a business education? Naturally answered—those who transact business. And who does not? How often is the lawyer in the practice of his profession required to submit bills of account? And how frequently does the physician fail to secure a bill in consequence of the want of system in his books, or want of regular business customs and habits in preparing and presenting bills? Those controlling money may be no more actively employed than sluggishly drawing its interest, need a record of their transactions, and information concerning business customs, forms and affairs, and can insure safety to themselves and possessions, only by a system of business which is carefully kept. No system of education consists so largely of what the Germans call the "bread and butter subjects," nor is there any system so immediately remunerative. Judged by the money value, it commends the number of persons needing it, or the small amount of time required for its acquisition, it is at once desirable, economical and useful.

I apprehend that the book-keepers who were the earliest to engage their talents in such institutions, never in the exercise of a lively imagination saw a larger field of usefulness for these enterprises, than comprised those occupying inferior positions in business, who wished to command higher and more profitable ones together with the general class who were in any way connected with business, either as proprietors or assistants, to whom a knowledge of accounts is essential, but since those early days the

the principle of educating specifically for the supposed future of the pupil, has become so deeply seated in the public mind as to require such a modification of the business college as would permit it to attain such a relation to the mercantile community as the medical college sustains to the practice of medicine—that of giving specific information to be used in a specified walk of life. As the mental vigor and previous education of the medical graduate largely determine his efficiency as a physician, so those same circumstances will largely determine the efficiency and success of the book-keeper graduated at a business college. As the newly-dedicated medical graduate is not an old and experienced physician full of years and honor, so the newly graduated book-keeper is not the peer of the gray-haired old clerk who has, year after year, settled the cash and struck the balances of the ledger of his employers. But old men die and young ones grow up to take their places, and the old carry with them to their grave all their valuable experience, and it dies with them. The young cannot get it from them. The best and most that they can do is to equip themselves with the tools of education which will make them eligible to the practice of their calling, be it medical or commercial, and thus society is protected in book-keeping by processes parallel to those which protect it from the ravages of

The theory that an individual should slowly read up medicine in some physician's office, and quietly accompany the doctor in his round of practice, and thus become a man of medicine, has given way to the medical college, with its trained lecturers, dissection rooms and elaborate apparatus, and those who hold as to the wisdom of such a change. Associate with the medical college, personal contact with the physician of practicing medicine, if you please, it will do no harm, but who dare assent the necessity of

help, but who dare assent the necessity of the collegiate course of lectures. So we are witnessing other methods of acquiring a business education beside the long and ill-paid apprenticeship in the counting houses, costing years of routine duty without the refreshing contact of a reason for aught w-

do, and comparatively speaking without remuneration. The business college, with its trained teachers full of business experience, its business department and graded courses of instruction, will educate thoroughly and economically, those having design entering the coming house. Those holding a position in a business house prior to engaging one's self in a course of business studies, will secure a better understanding of the teaching exactly as a year or two's study in a physician's office will secure a better understanding of the medical lecture.

But besides those whose immediate needs called the business college into existence, there are three large classes to whom it is fast becoming a necessity. Those who have completed the elementary English studies, and who wish to engage in business; those neglectful of early opportunities and until now unable to hear the expense of their tuition, and all classes and conditions of society needing a rapid, legible hand-writing, either for business or as an accomplishment. In the preparation of people for business one soon learns the importance of pressing writing on the attention of his students. No business man in seeking an employee is indifferent to the applicant's handwriting, let the employer write however carelessly he may. A good easy business hand is the surest passport to favor in the counting house, and will win in every contest against every circumstance where the contestants are stranger to the employer. Facile computation, solid arithmetic as a book-keeper is needed to retain the position won.

be executed and shown, secures the opportunity in which to display one's other merits. And to such an extent is the disposition to popularize many subjects heretofore strangers to the common school carried, that as History, Etymology, Physiology and Constitution, are added, less and less attention is being given to reading and writing, which lamentably suffer in the public schools of our city, and in so much of the country as has caught the city notion of congregating more studies in a plain English education.

Those two circumstances, the one showing how much the young aspirant to business hours need an easy, little writing, and the other showing how little opportunity he has in the ordinary educational institutions to obtain it, have been so marked that a Business College, disregarding the importance of this branch and failing to secure a first-class teacher making this subject a specialty, will sink in other respects. There would be the need of such an encroaching as this, in order of explaining what is meant by business education, could a new thing be ushered into existence with all the improvements suggested by time and free from the follies of youth, but men are not born as men but as infants, and time is needed to develop the manly form and perfect judgment, so there has been required time to slough off the professed ideas and check the wild schemes of those who started out in the new field of educating specially for business, knowing not where to tread. More or less apprehension has been created in the popular mind in the past by issuing flaming circulars parading a university course of study to be taught for a small amount of money, and to be finished in the unprecedented period of from eight to twelve weeks—a wondrous economy of both time and money, but so suggestive of economy in these essentials of time and money that we would recommend a still further economizing by withholding all of one's time and money, which is monstrous and absurd proposal. As the child does many foolish things of which the parent is honestly ashamed, when the children have done them there have been many unbecoming and circulars. Nay, many yet may issue from some quarters, descriptive of a business education which the professional teacher and conscientious business man may heartily regret, but if such be the case let a discriminating public refuse its endorsement of the manifest absurdities and shows of empiricism.

ism, and it will sink away from a cause which it at once dishonors and misrepresents.

the Science of Accounts and its Corollaries, in Mental and Moral Philosophy.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE
THE PENMEN'S CONVENTION IN NEW YORK,
BY E. G. FOLLOW OF ALBANY.

"A Science," says Prof. Perry, "is the body of exact definitions and sound principles deduced from, and applied to a single class of facts or phenomena." The science in question answers precisely to this definition. It is both inductive and deductive.

principles are educated from and applied to the phenomena of the business world. It begins with value which is the underlying principle of business and accounts. Book-keeping and keeping trace of something is the same as value. Value is exchangeable power. What is value? Here Folsom Economy comes in. Value is said to be in the science of exchange, whatever generates it is the science of value. Folsom says: "Value is the exchange of services." Prof. Ferry gives a similar definition. It is often called a "purchasing power." Anything that has power to purchase something is value. Mr. Folsom calls it "an exchangeable service;" since it is only service that exchanges. A clear conception of value is essential to a scientific view of accounts. It becomes, indeed, the wedge clew to both economies and accounts. Every little study will master it. A competent teacher can convey it in an ordinary initiation. Business phenomena yield only three classes of value—commodity, claim, and service. These compose all business transactions, which are only equations of these three.

trage economics, and still stronger ethics in all wealth, on the theory, is acquired not on the principle of *quid pro quo*, but on that of *something for nothing*! Indeed, Mr. Gladstone, in his speech on the subject, speaks of his "divine" work, "a service for a commodity" he says he has in fact received "something for nothing." The same idea, it is carried out in his definitions of loss and gain. For, he says: "In every case of exchange which results in a *gain*, the value of the thing received must be greater than that of the thing given; and in cases where the result is a *loss*, the value of the thing received must be greater than that of the thing received." This error, observe, springs from his having ignored the law of *equality*, in the exchange of values in all business transactions. Overlooking the *service value*, as the key-stone in the arch of business exchanges, it is not strange that he should conclude that there is a difference between values received and given in those transactions in which gain and loss originate. On

vacuum than commerce is an inequality of exchange. These transactions, which are the four great sources of the increase of wealth, if we receive wages, or profits, or interest, or rent, we give, in each case, an equivalent value in use or service; and so of all transactions. On this theory, the service value underlying loss and gain. What is loss and gain? According to Mr. Peckard, it is the difference of values exchanged. Mr. Folsom defines them as follows: *Gain is receiving pay for our services; loss is paying for others' services, which are not again exchangeable.* These definitions comport with the universal law of equality of business exchanges.

Again, Prof. Perry reduces all exchanges to *cases*; but Mr. Folsom makes out *nine*, which he calls *equivalents*, for the reason that all exchanges are *equivalents*. These are all explained in his *Logic of Accounts*. Prof. Perry does not call his six *cases* of exchange *equivalents*, because, probably, he like Mr. Packard, must have seen *inequality* in those cases, in which loss and gain occur. Indeed, Prof. Perry does say, in his most admirable treatise on *Political Economy*, that "the difference between the estimate of what is received and the estimate of what is given is the measure of the gain or exchange," so it is, of course, the loss of exchange. Hence, Prof. Perry and Mr. Packard are in accord in their views of exchange; but both are *mistaken*.

Mr. Folson not only makes out nine equations of exchange, under which he places all business transactions, but he demonstrates, in his "Logic," thirteen results of exchange, as shown by double-entry ledgers. From these relations he draws corollaries in material and moral philosophy. Man exists in three realms—financial, intellectual, moral. In the first, loss and gain are the potential factors; in the second, error and truth; in the third wrong and right. The difference of these couples, in either realm, determines the status. In finance, a man may be solvent, insolvent, neither; in knowledge and morals, he may be the same; and, in all the principles of equality are at the basis. In every case of loss and gain, which varies financial status, there is, nevertheless, equality of values exchanged. So, too, in all cases of error and truth this equality is at work. In fact, *truth is the equation of ideas and objects, and error a supposed equation*. This gives us a test of truth and error. Formerly, some thought the world was flat; others, that it was round. In one case, there was error, in the other, truth. Magellan circumnavigated the earth, and the objective fact was found, by experiment, to agree with the subjective theory. In the trial of Galileo, the court of law and of science, while error, a supposed equation, this is irreconcilable with any theory of knowledge. It is irreconcilable, even of Keir Joseph Cook's four tests of knowledge—instinct, intuition, experiment, syllogism, which makes the four quadrants of the circle of human knowledge.

But these financial ratios, however, seem to be the only ones that are of any use in

larly illustrative of moral relations. Macbeth, for example, morally sinned, sinned, and died; neither through his right and wrong doings. There is, therefore, in the very nature of things, up end down in moral as well as in financial relations; for, he who perpetually does the most wrong the right, is as certainly on the road to the moral hells, as he who effects continually more loss than gain, is on the downward road to financial ruin. Man cannot escape his relations. There is a right course; there is a wrong course; the former carries him up, the latter down, in the moral sense. Moral standing is the difference of his wrongs and rights of a life. Theodore Parker used to say: "Every fall is a fall forward." But this is not the teaching of any other financial or ethical relations.

There is a moral insolvency, so there is a moral insolvency in the world, and the consequences of his status in either case.

In conclusion, it must be conceded that in double-entry accounts, we have no means of science, which while it misately interprets all financial exchanges, thereby creating

The fact that no advertisement not in line with the objects of the JOURNAL are solicited, and quite a limited number of others are desired, renders it doubly valuable to the few who do advertise.

Writing and Science.

With a few words, however,

By A. W. PAYSON.

Hall brothers, Hall! to day we proudly meet,
Each member of our worthy cause to greet,
For in honor of our journal make that plain,
A strain from the heart of every hand.

As strains divide their way from hill to plain,
And from mountain to the ocean main,
To let all our lights in one combine
In the grandest gathering to refine.

We'll find the light of truth to review,
And honor freely give, when honor's due.

What we have done, we'll do again,
All science was, give to make it nobler;

A noble cause, a noble cause to spread,
That serve the workings of the mind of man.

The sun looked down as now, on Edna's bough,
Before the world was made, and man was born;

And man was but the child of nature's part,
Until the world was made, and man was born.

Years came and winter scenes found a tongue

And at the first on frail tradition,

Till God in wisdom sent an active mind,

These were the first to speak, and spoke,

The art of letter, came, and spoke change,

And all before the sounding chord that shakes,

And all before the sound of man's voice,

In sympathy with that which gives the sound,

When man was but a child, and man was born;

And so where Genius walked, at every stride,

From man's first food, and feet on every side,

Sprang writing, measurements of wealth behind,

And man's first active, infantived life;

As strains divide their way from hill to plain,

The purest clouds bearing the archy bine,

Light rains diffused, through which on every hand,

Men and women, and the world, were born;

In living characters the record stood,

Indicates the world, and man, and man,

And cast their eyes as upon man's fame;

On writing characters, lighting man's fame;

Tradition, the first, the first, the first,

From which the first of error long had sprang,

Was the first of error, and the first of truth,

To yield to speaking man's living truth,

The soul awoke, and by strokes of art,

But how aroused when art more fully grew,

And then the world, and man, and man,

When golden knowledge was born in the mind,

Was circled first in Caxton's print;

The art of letter, the first, the first, the first,

Now over whole brightened nations sped;

As bright as the light of noon in the north,

The light of intellect, breaking by degrees,

The pen, the pencil, the brush, the pen, the pen,

As mind as brought its powers to understand,

Of knowledge, now, the fountain of the deep,

Were fashioned, broken up, no more to sleep;

Great and small, the first, the first, the first,

The master's hand by magic touch revealed,

Here, and there, and there, and there,

Between the lower and the higher spheres,

Of progress, when the birth and age of art,

When man was but a child, and man was born,

Mark, first, the noble spider in his sphere,

Who spins the web, and spins the web,

And copied forms the little pettibbles here,

The first, the first, the first, the first, the first,

But here the spider was along the shore,

His light was caught before it long had shone,

Launched on the water, and the water shone,

And gave the unpreending spark a name,

The sun, the sun, the sun, the sun, the sun,

The moon, the moon, the moon, the moon,

The stars, the stars, the stars, the stars,

The clouds, the clouds, the clouds, the clouds,

The winds, the winds, the winds, the winds,

The waves, the waves, the waves, the waves,

While broad clouds, to the far, to the far,

Atlantic's waves cannot retard its course;

The sun, the sun, the sun, the sun, the sun,

And daily send its blare of knowledge higher,

Such is art, the artist, and the man, and man,

And how the unpreending spark a name,

That speaks a name, and the sun, the sun,

That light now, over the land, in triumph spread,

From man's first food, and feet on every side,

On its early pride is burning sun;

Padmilla's world to man, still,

A Convention of Western Penmen.

We notice in the June number of the *Penman's Help* (which, by the way, is the latest number received) that several parties are advocating a convention of Western Penmen, to be held during the holidays. By all means, let such a convention be held. Penmen can not come together too often or become too thoroughly acquainted with each other. If possible, should be happy to attend such a convention, but with us the holiday season is the time, above all others, that overburdens us with work. We shall, however, watch any movement in that direction with a great degree of interest and favor. Let our western brethren assembled, have their says and essays and adjourn to join in a grand united national convention at Cleveland, O., in August next.

Encouraging.

It is not only encouraging but highly gratifying to receive such substantial assurance as that given by Prof. Soule in the following letter, that the JOURNAL and its efforts in behalf of practical education is being appreciated and acknowledged by representative teachers.

OFFICE OF THE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Philadelphia, Aug. 25, '78

MY DEAR AMEE.—At the last meeting of the Business College Teachers' and Penmen's Association, held in New York, last Saturday evening, I made a few remarks on what I deemed the duty of college principals and penmen in the support of your paper. I said that I felt and asserted, that your efforts to establish a journal devoted to curiosities and which will be the organ of the Association, should receive hearty and liberal aid from every member of our profession.

I desire to see it placed on a paying basis for a number of reasons, one, that you, to whom so much time, trouble, and expense will be rewarded for your generous outlay of time and money; another that it be made a permanent medium, a permanent library, that when well established you may be able to devote to it your whole time, thus improving and elevating each department.

I wish there was more interest taken in this matter, and that greater participation was shown by principals of Business Colleges in aiding to secure a large circulation of the JOURNAL. The same noise can also afford to subscribe for at least five or ten copies, which may be distributed among the rewards for improvement in writing, the sets of books, etc., by pupils.

I enclose check for ten (10) years subscription, please give me credit. The names of parties to whom I wish them sent will be forwarded as soon as possible.

When the season opens, efforts will be made to send you one or more large clubs.

Very truly yours,
J. E. SOULE.

To the Business College Teachers and Penmen of the U. S. and Canada.

The undersigned duly elected members of the Executive Committee of the "Business College Teachers' and Penmen's Association," having been authorized to admit as charter members of the Association, all who are eligible to membership, and who pay the dues of 1878 (\$5), or for before October 1st next, hereby notify those whom it may concern that communication to either of them on the above subject will receive prompt attention.

L. L. SPRAUKE, Kington, Pa.
H. C. SPENCER, Washington, D. C.
THOMAS MATTHEW, Philadelphia
Executive Committee.

Business College Items.

Col. Soule, President of Soule's Commercial College, New Orleans, La., is spending his vacation in Europe.

E. P. Head's Business College Journal, San Francisco, Cal., is the most interesting and readable college paper that finds its way into our sanctum.

The prospectus of Peirce's Union Business College, Philadelphia, in keeping with the institution it represents, is a practical, business like statement of what patron desire to know.

The Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill., D. L. Muselman, principal, has a re-unio and a reception on September 3. We regret not being able to accept an invitation to be present.

Henry C. Wright's Catalogue and College Journal for 1878-9, is received. Both are models of good taste, and command success in advertising. The specimens of penmanship presented in the catalogue, from the pen of W. E. Dennis, are superb.

G. W. Brown has become the sole proprietor of the Jacksonville, Ill., Business College, and will be assisted in the col-

legerity for that institution during the past year; over five hundred pupils having been in attendance.

A Beautiful and Valuable Premium.

Until further notice we will mail to each new subscriber, and others renewing their subscription with the first copy of the JOURNAL, a copy of The Lord's Prayer, 19 x 24. This is a fac-simile copy of one of the most artistic, beautiful, and perfect works that we have ever executed with the pen; besides displaying the text of the Prayer in highly ornate and perfect lettering, there are represented ten of the most important scenes in the life of Christ, together with the ten commandments. The original pen and ink copy of this picture was executed by us on an order from the publisher, Mr. G. M. Allen, for which he paid us five hundred dollars in cash. Copies the same size and quality, as we now offer free as a premium to every new subscriber and renewer, will be sold through agents for one dollar. This premium alone is well worth the entire cost of a year's subscription to the JOURNAL. Want of space forbids a more extended description at present.

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This book is a continuation of the Elementary edition, enlarged, for Schools of higher grades. Double and Single Entry, and used extensively in Commercial Departments, High Schools, and Commercial and Business Colleges. Contains 168 pages. Printed in two colors; cloth cover. Retail price, \$2.00.

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Buffalo, N. Y.



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lege by I. J. Woodworth and H. B. Chickens, Mr. Chickens graduated with J. E. Soule, and is an accomplished writer and teacher.

T. B. Stowell has become proprietor of the Providence Business College, formerly owned and conducted by W. W. Warner. Mr. Stowell is a graduate of the State Normal School of Mass.; he is a skilful, experienced and popular teacher, and will undoubtedly win favor and success in his new position.

The Annual Catalogue and college paper issued by H. E. Hubbard, Principal of the "Bryant & Stratton Commercial School," Boston, has been received. Both are in excellent taste and tell of remarkable pros-

perity will close by giving two among hundreds of complimentary notices it has received from the press and lovers of art.

Elizabeth, N. J., Daily Journal.

April 21, 1876.

"It is a curious and wonderful production

of the pen, and deserves a place in every home in our land."

Daily Standard, Syracuse, N. Y.

April 24, 1876.

"Prof. Ameen has brought out many a noble and many an artistic design, and I never did hear of another who did so many and more worthy or noble design than the Lord's Prayer. The whole work is a master piece of ingenuity and taste. We are confident that no illustration copy of the prayer was ever originated which can compare favorably either in taste, skill or excellence of execution."

The Convention.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

Pursuant to the circular of invitation issued by the preliminary committee in June last, nearly one hundred teachers of writing and commercial branches assembled at Packard's College Hall, in this city, on August 6. The convention was called to order by William Allen Miller, chairman of the committee, who invited L. L. Sprague, of Kington, Pa., to preside as temporary chairman. After a brief and able address the chairman announced the convention to be in readiness for the transaction of business.

On motion of S. S. Packard, the Hon. Ira Mayhew, of Detroit, Mich., was unanimously elected President of the convention. After a few words of thanks to the President, the organization was completed by electing D. T. Ames, of New York City, Secretary; J. W. Van Sickle, A.M., M.L., Sprague, of Cincinnati, Ohio, 1st Vice President; and H. C. Spencer, Washington, D.C., 2d Vice President. Wm. Allen Miller, L. L. Sprague, E. G. Folson, C.L. Miller and S. S. Packard were appointed a committee to prepare and present a programme for the order of exercises during the session.

On request of the committee for instruction regarding the duration of the convention and its hours of session, a motion was made by Henry C. Wright, and carried, that the convention continue in session four days and hold daily sessions from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 12:30 to 3 p.m. A motion was made by H. E. Hibbard, of Boston, and carried, that, while waiting for the report of the committee on programme, the roll be called and each person in responding to his name, rise in his place, and give a brief history of himself and his present occupation, which being done proved to be not only very interesting but a very pleasing method of introducing each individual to the convention. After calling the roll the committee on programme presented their report and the convention was adjourned to 2 p.m. The afternoon session was opened by an able and interesting address of welcome from Prof. Z. Richards, Washington, D. C., to whom the convention tendered a unanimous vote of thanks.

Vice-President Van Sickle was then called to the chair, and an address was delivered by the President, Hon. Ira Mayhew, upon the subject of "Business Colleges and their place in our system of education." On motion of Mr. Hibbard a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Mayhew for this very able and instructive address.

Motion was then made by Mr. Hibbard, that the exercises be opened Wednesday morning, nine o'clock, by a practical lesson in writing, to be given by the person who should be selected by ballot from the members of the convention. Henry C. Spencer receiving the largest number of votes, was announced as the teacher.

At 9 a.m. Wednesday, the convention was organized into a writing class by Mr. Spencer, who occupied an hour and a half in giving a very interesting and instructive lesson, illustrative of the best methods of teaching writing, in which he strongly advocated the muscular or forearm movement and sitting left side to the desk by the pupil.

After this lesson, L. L. Sprague addressed the convention upon the subject of Business Correspondence, his well chosen language, apt illustrations pointed and humorous anecdotes served to render this one of the most pleasing and valuable addresses before the convention. It was followed by a spirited discussion by Messrs. H. C. Spencer, Packard, Granger, Folson, McCreary, Shattuck, Hunt, Peirce, Sprague, Soule, and Stoezel. At the opening of the afternoon session, S. S. Packard in his peculiarly happy manner, gave a history of the life and work of John D. Williams. He was, said Mr. Packard, one of the most earnest, skillful workers he had ever known, most exacting of good work from his pupils, severe but just, in his criticisms, and one of the most open, frank, and liberal men he had ever met. Mr. Packard's address was followed by remarks from William Duf, H. C. Spencer, and W. A. Miller, all of whom were pupils and associates of Mr. Williams, and gave many interesting reminiscences of his life and character. The address of Mr. Packard will be given in full in a future number of the *Journal*.

The following telegram from H. B. Bryant, one of the founders of the Bryant and Stratton chain of colleges, to the President of the convention was read by the Secretary.

CHICAGO, August 7, 1878.

PRESIDENT OF PENMAN'S CONVENTION.

Greeting and good fellowship to you all. May much good result from your deliberations, and practical education, never more popular than to-day, be strengthened and advanced by the valued papers and discussions that will be presented. Should chess be named for the next meeting, rest assured the compliment would be duly appreciated.

H. B. BRYANT.

Prof. A. R. Dunton, of Boston, then occupied an hour, during which he illustrated in a very apt and enthusiastic manner his method of instructing classes in writing, by advancing the forearm or elbow movement and sitting with the right side to the desk.

Prof. Geo. H. Shattuck followed Mr. Dunton with a very interesting and practical paper upon the best methods of teaching primary penmanship.

An able and instructive paper was then read by Prof. H. W. Ellsworth entitled "Writing in Public Schools." A vote of thanks was then tendered to Prof. Spencer, Dunton, Shattuck, and Ellsworth, for their interesting and instructive lessons and papers on teaching writing.

On motion of J. E. Soule, a committee of five consisting of J. E. Soule, S. S. Packard, L. L. Sprague, Thomas A. Peirce, and W. A. Miller were then appointed by the chair, to devise and report, on the following day, a plan for a permanent organization and defraying the expenses of the convention.

A motion was then made and carried that on Thursday evening the members assemble in the hall of the convention, and spend the evening for the extending of acquaintance and social intercourse. Miscellaneous remarks were made by Messrs. Miller, Van Sickle, Meads, Ames, Duff, Cooper, McCool, Mayhew and Sprague, when the convention adjourned to Thursday, 9 a.m.

At the opening of the exercises, Thursday, a poem which will be found in another column entitled "Writing and Science," written by W. A. Talbot, of Albany, was read by Mr. McCrea. A profound and able address was then delivered by E. G. Folson of Albany, upon "The Science of Accounts and its Corollaries in Mental and Moral Philosophy." An animated discussion followed upon Mr. Folson's paper. The committee on permanent organization and finance then reported the following preamble and articles of association, which after brief discussion were unanimously adopted.

PEAUME.

Forasuch as there are a large number of Business Colleges in the United States with an attendance as great as that of the Normal Schools, and as there seems to be a want of clearness in the public mind as to the mission of these Colleges and the place they occupy in the educational field, it is agreed by the following proprietors, principals and teachers in Business Colleges and authors and teachers of penmanship, to organize an association to be known as the BUSINESS COLLEGE TEACHERS' AND PENMEN'S ASSOCIATION,

the object of which shall be to promote fellowship and fraternity among the teachers, to draw together in social feeling and intercourse the employer and employee, thus giving the employer personal acquaintance with those adapted to helping him in his work, and to the employed a personal knowledge of those likely to need his services, to canvass and discuss methods of teaching and conduct of study, and generally to promote the cause and elevate the standard of business education.

MEMBERS.

Any one engaged in teaching or qualified to teach any branch of Business College education is eligible to membership, and may become a member by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any regular meeting.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the association shall be a President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, and an Executive Committee of three to be elected annually and serve until their successors are duly appointed.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

The duties of the President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be such as are ordinarily performed by such officers. The Executive Committee shall have charge of the business matters of the Association, such as the auditing of all bills, the revision of proceedings for publication, the calling of special meetings, the preparation of a programme of exercises, for all meetings and generally to perform any duty not otherwise provided for by these articles of association.

MERTINSON.

Meetings shall be held annually, during the vacation period, at such time and place as the association shall designate at the last preceding annual meeting.

EXPENSES.

Each member shall pay annually at the opening of each annual meeting to the Treasurer the sum of five dollars. Failure to pay at or before the time specified shall have the force of an accepted resignation.

QUORUM.

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum.

ORDER OF BUSINESS, ETC.

In all other matters the association shall be governed by the rules laid down in "Cushing's Manual."

AMENDMENTS.

Any of these articles may be amended by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting.

The articles of association having been adopted, the convention proceeded to the election of the following officers for the ensuing year. S. S. Packard of New York, President; Hon. Ira Mayhew Detroit, Mich., Vice Pres.; J. E. Soule, Philadelphia, Secretary; Charles Clagborn, Brooklyn, Treasurer; and L. L. Sprague, Kingston, Pa., H. C. Spencer, Washington, D. C., and Thomas May Peirce, Philadelphia, Executive Committee.

By an almost unanimous vote, the association accepted the invitation of P. R. Spencer to hold the next convention in the rooms of his business college, Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Tuesday in August, 1879.

The following resolutions were then presented and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this association are due to the committee, for the able, faithful, and efficient manner in which they have performed their laborious duties which have so largely contributed to the success of the convention.

Resolved, That the thanks of this association are hereby extended to Mr. S. S. Packard, who has so kindly furnished a room for its use and for his earnest efforts in rendering our stay both pleasant and profitable.

Resolved, That the thanks of this association are extended to the retiring officers for the able manner in which they have performed their duties.

At the opening of the afternoon session a paper upon "Claims of the Study of Book-keeping," was read by W. A. Van Sickle, A. M., M. D., Springfield, Ohio. A short poem entitled "An Internale," was read by J. H. Lenape, Ph. D., Elizabeth, N. J. A very able and practical address was then delivered upon the subject of "Business Education" by Thomas May Peirce, of Philadelphia. A very instructive and practical address was then delivered by H. H. Bowditch, upon the subject of Commercial Law. After some discussion and miscellaneous remarks, the session closed at 4:30 P. M.

At eight o'clock P. M., a large number of the members assembled in the brilliantly lighted halls, and passed the evening in social intercourse and private discussion of various topics of interest connected with their professions. Altogether this proved one of the most interesting and valuable meetings of the entire session of the convention.

At the opening of the session Friday morning, Mr. Mayhew stated that he had in an adjoining room his centennial exhibits of writing and book-keeping from his college, which he had been especially urged to present to the convention, and by a vote of the convention Mr. Mayhew was invited to present them with explanations. After the close of Mr. Mayhew's remarks, W. H. Payson read a paper prepared by his father,

J. W. Payson, upon "Methods of Teaching Writing." On motion of Mr. Peirce, a vote of thanks was tendered Prof. Payson for his remarkable able and interesting paper.

The Hon. Ira Mayhew about to retire from the convention, occupied a short time in a parting and deeply interesting address, at the close of which, on motion of Mr. Peirce, a committee consisting of Messrs. Peirce, Sprague and Soule, were appointed to draft a minute expressive of the very high appreciation of the convening of the services rendered it, and to business education by the Hon. Ira Mayhew. An interesting paper prepared by Lyman Spencer, upon the life and services of his father, P. R. Spencer, was read by Wm. Allen Miller.

On motion of Mr. Sprague a vote of thanks was tendered to L. L. Sprague for the preparation of an admirable essay, and to Mr. Miller for the excellent manner in which he had read the same.

A vote of thanks was then unanimously tendered to A. H. Hinman, for the very elegant manner in which he had written the names of the members of the convention upon the black boards, and he was also invited to occupy twenty-five minutes in giving a practical illustration at the black board, of his method of instructing classes in writing; in this exercise Mr. Hinman displayed not only remarkable skill and facility in black board writing, but he developed the most thoroughly original, practical and effective method that was presented to the convention, for interesting the pupil, and at the same time enabling him to criticize his own writing, and ascertain wherein it lacked the desired excellence. After some complimentary remarks Mr. Hunt offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this association are tendered to Mr. A. H. Hinman, of New Haven, for his skillful lesson on Writing, embodying suitable illustrations, original ideas and suggestions ingeniously presented in the class-room, calculated to awaken and sustain the interest and at the same time cultivate the true eye of the pupil.

The following resolution was then offered by Mr. Clagborn, which, after being strongly commended by Messrs. Sprague, Van Sickle, Peirce, Palmer, Blackman, and Packard, was unanimously adopted:

RECOMMENDED RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, Business Colleges are under no more obligation to provide employment for their graduates than Medical Colleges are to furnish patients to every holder of the degree of M. D. Polytechnic Colleges to secure immediate and lucrative employment for their fledgling engineers, and

Whereas, Business Colleges and all other technical schools and institutions should impart to their students a careful and comprehensive training in the duties of the special occupation that they have participated in the object of their application and study, therefore,

Resolved, That this Association earnestly recommends to all business colleges any circular issued by any Business College promising to secure situations for its graduates.

Resolved, That this Association recommends that the course of study in Business Colleges be organized to lead penmanship, arithmetic, book-keeping, commercial and correspondence, etc., and that this association regards most favorably the growing disposition to lengthen the present Business College course of study, believing that the progress of the individual will be more advanced as the course is lengthened.

LIFE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Whereas, The plan of selling "life scholarships," or giving tuition through an unlimited time, has given a number of dollars, which plan was adopted by the College at their first meeting, upon which an unshakable principle—the giving of something in a unlimited amount, and is so clearly a want of intelligence, industry and application for the sake of ignorance, idleness and inattention; therefore,

Resolved, That this association congratulates itself that so many of its members have discontinued the sale of life scholarships; and that the confirmed use of these scholarships is pernicious to the student, unprofessional to the faculty and degrading to the College.

A motion was then made by Mr. Peirce, and carried by the Society, that the *Penman's Art Journal*, through its instrumentality, chiefly the convention, had brought together, he made and recognized as the true origin of the association, which is unanswerably certified, and the convention then adjourned to meet on the 1st Tuesday of August next, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Read the announcement on the fifth page of our new and valuable premium, for each renewal and new subscriber to the *Journal*.

Answers to



44 No communication unaccompanied with the full name and address of the writer will be noticed, or answered in this or any other number of the JOURNAL.

No communication, however, will be answered, unless of general interest to the readers it answered, or unless the writer has given his name and address or patrons of the JOURNAL.

Specimens upon which criticism is invited should be sent in a plain envelope, in the writer's best and most careful style, none other, and certainly no postal card will receive attention.

G. W. N., Hopkinton, Iowa.—Your writing is excellent in precision, which you can acquire only by much study and practice of the correct form and proportions of letters and their combinations.

W. D. H., Hannibal, Mo.—Your writing should be encouraged by you, present it to the public writing, and, in lack of movement, and your connecting lines are too straight. Give special attention to the proper curve in connecting your writing.

A. L. O., Grass Lake, Mich.—You fee if any practice in movement, movement, etc. It is combined with the finger, the pensman being used to make the contracted letters, and the combined movement for the capitals and extended letters. The quality of your paper is excellent.

A. T., Grand Valley, Pa.—Your writing has considerable merit. Your capitals are too large, your connecting lines are too straight, the proper curves are not well drawn, and give you a loose and ungraceful appearance. It should be given a good and improved preparation. It is shown for first-class card writing.

E. S. E., Lagrange, Ind.—Ames' Compendium is not designed for a text book or guide to penmanship, but is designed to help in the use of students, parents, and artists, in ornamental penmanship, and as such is the most comprehensive, practical, and popular work published. Question? No. 2. Yes.



T. J. Sharpe is permanently located at

Hilliard, Ill.

Miss Leota L. West, Colfax, Wash. Tex., writes an elegant hand.

S. Bonsall has engaged to teach in the Bryant, Johnson & Carpenter Business College, St. Louis, during the coming year.

Oeo G. Stearns, one of the best writers and teachers in Vermont, is instructing large classes in Springfield, Vt., and Charlestown, N. H.

S. Webster, formerly of Morgan, Ohio, is now teaching in the Bryant, Johnson & Bryant Business College, Newark, N. J. Mr. Webster is a graduate of P. R. Spencer's, an accomplished writer and teacher, and will doubtless prove a valuable assistant at that institution.

"Cap. Tyler" who is teaching writing in the public school of Fort Wayne, Ind., is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, penman now actively engaged in teaching writing. He is a good writer, and has been a veteran of the Mexican war, and did some service in the late civil war. The Capt. is still an easy, graceful writer and popular teacher, and appears good for several years of service in teaching.

H. C. Clark, proprietor of the Forest City Business College, Rockford, Ill., is highly complimented by the Rockford Daily Register, which says, "Prof. Clark is making every effort to place his school upon a footing which will render it unequalled by any business college of the west. Besides being a skilful penman he is a zealous worker and appears good for several years of service in teaching."

Fielding Seaford, of B. S. and Clark's Business College, Newark, N. J., has just returned from his recent excursion to Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket. He reports splendid fishing, and any amount of sport, with recuperation and increased popularity to the extent of nine quid a week. We hope he will return to his quiet while and assume new vigor, and evolve more numerous and beautiful forms than ever, which we hope to be manifested through the columns of the JOURNAL.

G. A. Gaskell, of Manchester, N. H., has resigned his position as editor of the "Business and Commercial" of the "Home Guest," which position is assumed by H. B. McCreary. Prof. Gaskell is entitled to much praise for a able and forcible manner in which he has conducted his department of the "Guest," and we hope he will find Prof. McCreary, who is an able and accomplished teacher, is like honor to the position. Prof. Gaskell has revised, and published the first (and very attractive) number of the "Penman's

Gazette," which was merged about eighteen months since in the "Home Guest," of Boston.

The "Gazette" will now be published quarterly.



M. E. Bennett, Schenectady, N. Y., sends a creditable specimen of flourishing and penmanship.

S. R. Bonsall, Salem, O., writes as elegant letter and includes a very skillfully executed specimen of off-hand flourishing.

E. L. Barnett, formerly at Elmira, forwards from C. G. Case, Wisconsin, specimens of writing and flourishing executed in his usual good style.

J. B. Goudier of the Indianapolis Indiana, Business College, refreshes our remembrance of him through a beautifully written and highly complimentary letter.

H. Herold, the veteran penman of Cincinnati, includes a superb specimen of German Tex, which we shall probably present in some future number of the JOURNAL.

A. N. Palmer, of Manchester, N. H., includes a well written letter, several attractive specimens of cards and copy writing, also a creditably executed specimen of flourishing.

W. L. White, Portland, Oregon, sends a splendidly written letter for fee simili publication in the JOURNAL, but want of space has forced us to delay its publication. We hope to have it ready for publication in a few days.

J. M. Mehan, Nevada, Iowa, writes a very handsome letter in which he includes several headings, and a card and a small enough well founded, bird. See "Excellence," Prof. Mehan is now lecturing before ten thousand in Iowa, and is regarded as one of the best writers in that state.

J. M. Jackson, a student at George City College, Quincy, Ill., sends a specimen of card writing, which we have received during this month; it is indeed of rare excellence. J. M. Blanchard, a well educated student, also sends a very skillfully executed specimen of flourishing.

Roll of the Convention.

Below we give the names and Post Office address of all representatives at the Convention, who recorded their names upon the roll—several neglected to do so; some such, we have added to the list. Many were strong, and we have been compelled to omit their names from our list.

S. S. Pashard, 305 Broadway, New York. Wm. Allen Miller, 305 Broadway, New York. G. C. Cannon, 63 Washington St., Boston, Mass. L. S. Springer, Kingston, Pa. V

E. C. Cady, 27 West 24th street, New York. L. Stewart, Franklin, Mass. A. C. Cooper, Cooper Institute, Lauderdale

J. D. Black, 205 Broadway, New York. W. L. Black, Allentown, Pa. T. Mayhew, Detroit, Mich.

Thomas C. Nichols, Troy, N. Y. H. E. Hibbard, Boston, Mass. S. A. Potter, 35 Park place, New York. H. B. McCreary, Boston, Mass.

G. B. Evans, Allentown, Pa. T. D. King, Boston, Mass. J. F. Moar, Boston, Mass.

W. H. Lethrop, " " H. B. Bishop, 198 Grand st., New York. H. C. Hart, Gardner, Maine. C. L. Bryant, Buffalo, N. Y.

J. I. Enright, 304 Fulton st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Geo. W. Latimer, Paterson, N. J. R. P. Spence, Cleveland, Ohio. W. H. Kinnison, Easton, Pa. T. D. King, Boston, Mass. J. F. Moar, Boston, Mass.

W. H. Lethrop, " "

H. B. Bishop, 198 Grand st., New York.

H. C. Hart, Gardner, Maine.

C. L. Bryant, Buffalo, N. Y.

J. I. Enright, 304 Fulton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

E. F. Kelley, 205 Broadway, New York. R. F. Fitz, No. 5127, Boston, Mass.

John H. Lansley, 188 Grand st., New York.

J. E. Sautie, Philadelphia, Pa.

H. C. Wright, Brooklyn, N. Y.

G. S. Shattock, New York, N. Y.

L. P. Spencer, Washington, D. C.

W. E. Streetzel, Newark, N. J.

Chas. Claghorn, Brooklyn, N. Y.

H. C. Spencer, Washington, D. C.

David C. Dyer, 305 Broadway, New York.

H. B. McCreary, Utica, N. Y.

A. W. Handall, New York.

A. H. Hinman, Detroit, Mich.

E. H. Hanzinger, Providence, R. I.

Z. B. Rand, Boston, Boston, D. C.

H. H. Bowman, Paterson, N. J.

H. W. Ellsworth, " "

C. P. Meads, Syracuse, N. Y.

Theodore P. Perce, Philadelphia, Pa. <

W. H. Granger, 19 University Pl., New York.

W. P. Gregory, Newark, N. J.

S. H. Brown, " "

W. H. Thompson, Albany, N. Y.

F. C. Ladd, Gardner, Maine.

Joseph Palmer, Yonkers, N. Y.

Hiram Dixon, 50 Broadway, New York.

J. W. Payson, Hyde Park, Mass.

J. L. Head, 511 W. Fifth st., New York.

E. Burnett, Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. John W. Williams, Brooklyn, N. Y.

J. H. Barlow, 179 Durban avenue, Hudson

A. T. Baldwin, 154 Summit st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

H. F. Smith, 328 Eighth st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

E. Mackey, Hudson, N. Y.

E. P. Head, San Francisco, Cal.

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5-11

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Published Monthly, at 205 Broadway, for \$1.00 per Year.

D. T. ABBE, Editor and Proprietor.
H. E. KELLEY, Associate Editor.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 1878.

VOL. II. NO. 7.

Guide of Penmen and Business Colleges, occupying three lines of space, will be inserted in this column for \$3.50 per year.

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Business Correspondence.
ADDRESS OF L. L. SPRAGUE, A. M., OF KINGSTON,
PA., BEFORE THE PENMAN'S CONVENTION,
NEW YORK, AUGUST 7, 1878.

From a Stenographic Report by J. T. Grant,
of New York.

MR. CHADMAN AND GENTLEMEN :

I shall not attempt to present this subject to your consideration in any profound manner. I unfortunately left all my profound at home, and besides the subject is not a profound one, and I should attempt to treat it profoundly, and bring out all the details bearing upon Business Correspondence, I should deserve to have my audience dismissed as summarily as was that of an historian illustrious who was travelling in the north of Scotland. At one place where he stopped the proprietors of the Halford told him that for a theatrical performance he could get no audience, but as the people there were all fond of Science, they would come to hear a lecture upon almost any scientific subject. He knew nothing of science, but his pockets were empty, and something had to be done, so he boldly announced a lecture upon Chemistry, trust, to his wit to carry him through. When the time came he had a very large audience, and with a Leyden-jar, a retort, and some glass tubes he performed a few simple experiments before them, then taking a quantity of brick dust he threw it into a mortar, and began to stir it vigorously, diluting all the while upon the dangerous character of the compound also stating that he was grievously affected with rheumatism, and liable to drop dead at any moment, as he made the startling assertion that should he stop stirring that mixture for only one second the whole building with its occupants would be blown up.

In two minutes there was a general stampeding running in the house, except the lecturer and assistant who gathered the spoils and left; so I say that if I made this a profound subject I should deserve to be left as unmercifully as was this pseudo scientific lecturer.

During the year 1877, there passed through

the mails of the United States, nine hundred millions of letters, (including postal cards). Estimating the letter-writing population of the country at thirty millions each person wrote one letter every ten days, or, estimating only one tenth of such population to be engaged in business requiring any considerable amount of correspondence, and there was one business letter per day written by each person.

There go to the Dead Letter Office on account of deficiencies in the address, or lack of postage, four and a half millions of letters, annually.

There are twelve millions of the youth of this country attending school, preparing themselves for the discharge of the active duties of life. About one out of every four hundred of these attend business colleges. From these figures we get certain other facts. *First*, that a very considerable portion of communication between man and man, and especially between business men is conducted through the medium of written letters.

Second, that there is in general a lamentable deficiency on the part of the people, in regard to letter writing. *Third*, that the utility of schools in preparing the youth of our country for the discharge of the active duties is unquestioned in the United States.

That business colleges in taking one out of every four hundred of these cannot avoid the responsibility of drilling most thoroughly and comprehensively all their students in a course of business correspondence. I am glad that my subject is limited to *business* correspondence, for if not, it would be far better to scope of a single lecture, in the time allotted to me here to-day. Tallyrand once said that the object of speech was to conceal thought, and it would seem that this was also the object of many persons in writing letters. I wonder if any of these Business College Principals ever received a letter reading in this style, "Sir : Please take notice, I want your catalogue, John Jones," without say post office address or date. I wonder if any of you ever have seen a lettering in this strain.

Sir : I sit down and take my pen in hand to let you know that I am well, with the exception of a bad cold, and "hope you are enjoying the same blessing." I have no doubt you have all seen just such letters.

BUSINESS LETTER WRITING.

I conceive to have at least three divisions: first, mechanical construction; second, the thought expressed; third, the manner of expressing those thoughts. Let us look for a few moments at the mechanical construction of a business letter. I am aware that there are a great many well authorized forms, but I believe that every teacher of this branch should be able to give one clear, well defined, arbitrary form of business letter. Most young men have about as clear an idea of a business letter as they have of ozone, and a variety of forms tends to confuse them, and strengthen them in the notion that letter writing is not an art.

The teacher's first duty therefore should be to convince the scholar that there is a standard form for writing a letter, and then to drill him until he is thoroughly familiar with it.

On this he should give a logical reason for every feature of the letter. Having the correct form for a business letter, the pupil should be made to understand that there are at least two ways of executing that form. One way is very aptly described by Charles Dickens where he gives us a picture of Sam Allen when he wrote at stately, resting upon

two legs, a share of the time, with one foot on the floor, extended as far in the rear as possible, and the other lost in the maze of the rounds of his chair, his head reclining upon his left arm, and making with his tongue like characters, to correspond with those made with the pen. Then, mistakes would occur, these were rubbed out with the finger, and the spot, naked over and wiped off with the coat-sleeve.

The pen was plunged deeply into the ink bottle and with thumb and finger, and clean line on, he demonstrated, that a given quantity of ink will go farther than any other known commodity. Then some thoughts were too large for ordinary utterance, these began with capitals. The superscription began on the very uppermost margin of the envelope, a one cent stamp adorned the upper left hand corner, and a big blot in the lower one, and this is one way of writing a business letter. Another way is to have obtain the very best materials in the market. We ought to exercise as much taste in selecting our

WRITING MATERIALS

as our clothing; they ought to be regarded as certain an indication of a person's taste as the clothes he wears. You would not expect him to execute a fine steel engraving with a cold chisel. I defy a man to write a perfect letter with pen, paper, materials; the spirit which impels taste and tidiness is a distinguishing characteristic between civilization and barbarism. Shakespeare tells us that "the apparel of the mind is man." It is much an act of vulgarity to address a salutation to a friend in a shabby cloth or to a friend in

We all understand that the materials of letter writing are almost a certain indication of the writer's taste. That let us get the very best materials possible. Of course no one should think of using in a business letter highly perfumed or colored paper or envelope. Business is too serious a reality to admit such trifles and most business men do not take any stock in men who do this.

There are now certain sub-divisions under these general divisions I have named. They are, *first*, penmanship; *second*, orthography; *third*, the address of the writer; *fourth*, the date; *fifth*, the name and address of the party, to whom the letter is written; *sixth*, the salutation; *seventh*, the body of the letter; *eighth*, the complimentary conclusion; *ninth*, the signature. It is not necessary for me to explain to you each of these in detail, but I desire to briefly refer to a few of them. *First*, PENMANSHIP.

The penmanship of a business letter ought to be as perfect as it is possible for the writer to make it, and no person with unimpaired faculties is too old to learn to write. I think it was Charles Fox, who when he was appointed Secretary of State in England under King George, being taunted with bad penmanship, actually secured the services of a writing teacher to improve his hand-writing. Poor penmanship should not be tolerated for a moment in the exercise of business correspondence. In fact there is no part of the curriculum of a commercial college more important than penmanship. *Second*,

ORTHOGRAPHY

It is a weakness of mine that I never could fully impress a person that couldn't spell correctly. If a student is old as Methuselah and as big as a mouse, he is not too old or too big to learn to spell. I have heard students say they could never learn to spell, but I as-

sured them, and showed them that they had gone to work in a wrong direction. I think no commercial college is excusable for graduating a young man who cannot spell properly.

Another very important element in a business letter is the

SIGNATURE.

Very early in the course of his commercial studies a student should be instructed in forming a signature; not a spiky, tangled, unintelligible mass of letters, but one plain, legible, and always the same, and this signature should appear in an unvarying form on all letters, and on all commercial papers. I now come to the thought, expressed, in the expression

BUSINESS IN BUSINESS.

It is a terse one, and one full of meaning. The direct inference is that we should not mix up extraneous affairs with business. Social and domestic affairs are of place in a business letter. One of the best business men I ever knew, and one of the most successful, was cold, rigid, and arbitrary in business, but in domestic affairs, away from his business, he was one of the kindest and most genial of men. Social and domestic affairs should not be mingled with business correspondence. If it is desired to communicate social affairs use a separate sheet of paper. In this connection is suggested a few words upon business customs.

Most teachers of experience in commercial branches will have noticed (unless they have been in the habit of giving scholars the fullest outline for their letters) how utterly ignorant they are concerning

BUSINESS CUSTOMS

and relations. Young men often suppose, that, all that is necessary to obtain a bill of goods from one of the great wholesale houses, is to write them a letter ordering the goods, stating the station to which they are to be sent, and to wind up by saying, "On receipt of goods, will bill I will remit check." I conceive it to be the duty of the teacher to fully explain to the student everything that pertains to the practice of selling goods on credit, and I think one of the most important duties of the commercial teacher is to thoroughly inform himself in regard to the regulations and customs of business houses throughout the country. It is no disgrace for a teacher to question business men of known experience and reputation, concerning their business customs. I have never yet found one who was not willing and anxious to communicate such information. The commercial teacher will obtain in this way some of the most practical and valuable information possible to obtain, and let us bear in mind that it is just this information which we are paid for imparting to our pupils.

After the subject for a business letter has been given out, first, let there be the fullest discussion concerning this subject, its relation to each party and all the circumstances bearing upon it. I prefer to do this when the subject of the letter is given out. In this way the student is given an opportunity for the exercise of his judgment in writing the letter. For instance,

THE SUBJECT

give is an application for a situation. The teacher of experience, knows that some students will use language too egotistical; others too servile; others again will not give any references; others will have but little idea of what is required in such a letter. The teach-

or will explain to the student the relations of the application to his desired employer, giving what he believes to be a clear idea of what is wanted. Then, when the letters have been corrected, the teacher will criticize them before the whole class, without, of course, naming any names. I am sure that this is a very nice thing to do, and done judiciously, and with discretion, it will help to impress the errors of the class deeply upon their minds. We must remember our errors, in order to avoid repeating them. I believe it will be found, that by a judicious selection of subjects this plan can be made the means of imparting a vast amount of practical and valuable information, that would not be brought before the class in any other way. I cannot, in my opinion, enforce too strongly this system of imparting to the class all the practical knowledge we may be able to obtain concerning business customs and regulations.

We take young men, comparatively ignorant of these customs and in four or five months turn them out having at least a fair elementary idea of the relations between clerk and employer, between landlord and tenant, principal and agent, shipper and factor, etc., also having a fair idea of collections and remittances, when and how made, and having an idea of these customs and relations, he is a thousand fold better prepared to enter upon the active duties of business life.

Next in importance, to the thoughts expressed in a business letter, I place the

MANNERS OF THEIR EXPRESSION.

First of all, avoid ambiguity. It is not very clear that the person wishes us happiness who says he "is well, except a bad cold, and hopes we are enjoying the same blessing." Cultivate in the student a strong, concise, direct method of expression. There is no place in "business" for that class of men who are forever soaring after the infinites, or diving after the infinites, but who never pay cash." A true business man does not like circumspection; he has no time to listen to it, much less to read it. You cannot digest him quicker than by using long and tangled sentences. Say what you have to say in the shortest time, and in the fewest words. Hard facts are his education. Facts and cash are his staples in trade. Having then a clear idea of what we desire to communicate, we should express it cogently and concisely. There is no better mental exercise than writing good business letters. I defy a practical teacher to write a better letter than any of the business letters coming from any of our first-class business houses. These are models of elegant English. We should bring this idea prominently before the class in the very beginning of our course. They should be given to understand that they have an important duty to perform, and that writing a business letter is not the indulgent expression of a certain number of ideas. After the class is well under way, let the teacher ruthlessly criticize the dictation as well as other features of the letter, not forgetting to give the class due encouragement and praise for my merit. Until a student can write a business letter without errors of orthography and grammar, and serious errors of expression, he ought to be required to write at least one letter a week. I am aware that many of our commercial colleges require business letters in their business departments, but this should not displace the regular exercise. It will require a great deal of work and tax the teacher's inventive faculties to keep up the interest, but it will pay in the end. Another important element is

POLITENESS.

No more potent element, outside of industry, can be found in the character of a business man. In fact it is *sine qua non* to his success, and no where is it more necessary to exercise it, than in business. It was said of the Duke of Marlboro' that to be denied a favor by him was more pleasant than to have one granted by another; he was a poor scholar, spoke bad English, and wrote worse. Mirabeau was one of the ugliest Frenchmen that ever lived, but his polite manners raised him from a position of shame and disgrace to the Presidency of the National Assembly. There is no greater evidence of culture and good breeding than a politely written letter under circumstances of great provocation. But politeness is not weakness. I would give a fig for a man who did not fire up at the right time, but the man who puts very much on

paper during the heat of passion is not a sharp business man. The business man's true motto is "Quicker in moto fortior in re." I think all will agree with me as to the necessity of politeness in business, and especially in business correspondence. True politeness smooths the rugged paths of business life. It is an open sesame to position and advantage.

Another very important feature in a business letter is

FUNCTON.

An un punctuated letter looks strangely unfinished, and we sometimes make very bad work by not punctuating our sentences: for instance, a newspaper man reporting a minister as saying, "last Sabbath a lady died while I was preaching a sermon in a state of deadly intoxication." We should not leave the reader in ignorance to mere mechanical judgment. There ought to be clear and well defined government.

I have given you a faint outline of my ideas as to what a business letter should be. It could not be expected of me on this occasion to give all the features of business correspondence. I know there are many points that I have not touched upon, which had I the time I would like to present to your notice. I could give you my ideas of the correct mechanical construction of a business letter, my notions as to proper punctuation, of folding and of filing; of subscription; of the use of sealing-wax and wafers; also of postal cards, but you will find all this touched upon in your letter writing manuals. What I conceive to be wanted is for us all to realize how important is this branch in business education, and to apply ourselves more earnestly and more systematically to the teaching of it. We cannot have our classes write too many letters, nor can we initiate in teaching this science too closely Abraham Lincoln's motto: "Keep pegging away."

It is a good one that new Manuals of Letter-writing are coming out yearly. It tells clearly that business correspondence has become a science, and it is worthy of a position among the sciences.

It is through the medium of correspondence that the business man obtains his thousands of the world's accumulations, that knowledge is sent broadcast over the land, like the stream of sunlight piercing the gleaming of the morning, and I ask why it is that we are able to communicate by written language with so great facility? Why the immeasurable difference between the Bushman of South Africa and the Anglo Saxon? I answer. The Bushman never saw the inside of a school-house; every Saxon has one almost within a stone-throw. Take our schools from us and put them in South Africa, and the Bushman and the Saxon will change stations in the scale of being at no distant hour. Let us then, my fellow teachers, realize more fully our mission in the world, and let us take courage and go forward.

Mr. Packard's Address.

ON THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.

(Photographically reported by Miss *Lottie Hill*.)

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—I am quite sure you are about to be disappointed in what I shall say to you upon the subject which has been assigned to me. It was due to you, and especially to the committee, who assigned me this work, that I should have taken the requisite time to have prepared carefully a paper which would do justice to my subject and this convention. In the first place, the pressure of other duties made it impossible for me to prepare the paper, and I felt that I must excuse myself entirely from the task. Such was my intention until within the last few hours. It has been intimated to me that the neglect to present the subject in some shape before the convention, would be the cause of serious disappointment to some members who would like to hear in detail more of Mr. Williams's life and work; and also to some others who are perhaps better prepared to speak upon the subject than myself. I trust, therefore, that you will accept what I have to say, more as a prelude to what others may add than as an attempt to treat the subject with any degree of fulness. As far as I know of it, I could not well have written about John D. Williams. It would seem too hard and formal for me to put down with cold ink upon

cold paper my thoughts of this dear friend, and it is only in the hope that I may be betrayed into some appropriate warmth of expression by those who surround me, and sympathize with me, that I am impelled to say anything at this time. Another reason why I feel great embarrassment in the matter is, that I am lacking the elementary training which Mr. Hunt has just spoken of as being necessary for a teacher, and especially a speaker. I am peculiarly unfortunate in my temperament, and am quite likely to do even worse than I fear; for I sometimes think I am the boy who "never had a piece of bread, particularly large and wide, but what it fell upon the door, and always on the butt-end side."

Mr. Williams was known by me intimately for a number of years. He was unlike any other man whom I have known. He was peculiar in almost all respects, as real men of talent and genius are apt to be. He was simply himself, and like no other self. In the first place, he was peculiarly a sincere man; so sincere that he was utterly devoid of tact. There was but one way for him to do a thing, and that was the direct way. If he did not succeed thus, he failed; but he rarely ever failed. If he had anything to say, he said it without circumspection, and without considering the consequences. He simply struck "from the shoulder." I think he could not help doing what he did. He was a poor follower, but a splendid leader. He had the faculty of making what he did seem to be the best thing to be done. He almost always accomplished his purposes. He never knew weariness, but could work twenty hours out of twenty-four and grow fat on it.

I cast no reflections upon any of his disciples when I say that his peculiar kind of work has never been excelled, and that to-day the best off-hand work of our best ornamental writers is, with very little variation, an imitation of Mr. Williams's designs. It was a knowledge of this fact that ten years ago induced me to say to Mr. Williams: "you had better collect your fugitive work and put it in shape for an engraver, put your stamp upon it and let it go out before the world under its proper guise." And out of this suggestion grew at last what is known by all as the Williams and Packard's *Genre Penmanship*.

Before you can understand Mr. Williams's character, and especially his claims to consideration, you must take into account the school in which he was educated. I say school, though the term may not in all respects be appropriate. When Mr. Williams first began to teach the name "Spencerian," as applied to a system of writing, was unknown in this country. Not that Mr. Spencer had not begun to work, or had not acquired a good name of his best work, but his name had not reached very much beyond his own immediate neighborhood. To those of us who are now in the field, and who pride ourselves upon being Spencerian writers, it may be difficult to understand that there ever was a time when the Spencerian standard of writing was unknown; but others of us who were teaching before the era of steel pens and ruled paper, and who knew of no better way of conveying instruction than by setting a copy and telling a student to imitate it, have a better sense of what has been accomplished by Mr. Spencer and his co-laborers in bringing the teaching of the art to such perfection in methods and application. Mr. Williams was one of the very first to appreciate the beauty of the Spencerian writing, and one of the earliest of Mr. Spencer's disciples. I am not sure that he ever received instruction from Mr. Spencer himself, but I know he did of Mr. Rice who was one of the early competitors of the father of Spencerian writing, and that in his after contact with Mr. Lusk and the Spencerian confraternity he made himself a thorough master of the whole subject.

When I first knew Mr. Williams he was not a writer, in any sense in which we now understand that designation. He had great faith in himself, and always felt that he did well because he did to the best of his ability, and as nearly as possible up to his own ideals. He was not only an excellent critic of others, but quite as good a critic of himself, for he was always just. He had a sharp eye to detect beauty, and could always see as much beauty in another's work as in his own. He was always glad to be criticized, and always profited by any fair criticism. He had one great weakness; it was his inability to keep a secret. It was impossible for him to conceal anything that he knew, and when a bright thought struck him he was like a spark that whose money is always exposed to burn a hole in his pocket. As a thought entered his mind, he acted upon it promptly, and took everybody into his counsel. Often through this infirmity, if I may so call it, he lost the advantage which other men gained of getting credit for his own ideas. He was as generous as he was poor; but he was ever unable to recognize a student's merits, and he could often see possibilities which were hidden from less acute eyes. He was apt to make enemies for the moment, but his enemies turned to be lifelong friends. He would always a student round and stir up all the ugly feelings in him; but in the long run the student felt that Mr. Williams's abuse was only fealty to his own good, and then came the reaction which was always in Mr. Williams's favor.

The question has been frequently asked whether he did the work for which he got the credit, or whether his crude efforts were not beatified by the engraver. I would like to put that question for ever at rest. I do not believe that any author of writing ever put more perfect copies in an engraver's hands than did Mr. Williams; and I have not only my own recollections in this matter, but the attestation of all the engravers who worked for him. He was most exact in all that he did for the engraver, and no improvement was ever made upon his work. In fact, I have been told by engravers that any attempt to improve upon Mr. Williams's lines was at the expense of grace and beauty. I have carefully thought about his claims to consideration, and have tried as closely as possible to estimate him as an artist and a teacher, and I have come firmly to the conclusion, that in the matter of off-hand work, he has never had a superior, and that he had an equal. As a teacher of practical writing, he will probably never stand so highly in the estimation of those who come after him; but if any such suppose that he was not a thorough teacher, both of practical and ornamental writing, they should at once amend that judgment. Taking him all in all, I do not know of his superior as a teacher or writer, either practical or ornamental.

There is one thing which should be said of him which may be said of all true artists: he always knew what was to be the outcome of his work. Before a single mark was made upon the paper, he had before his mind's eye a correct impression of just how the work was to look. He made no false movements. His work was always laid out with utmost correctness, precision, and judgment.

I am not at all afraid, gentlemen of the convention, that the name of John D. Williams will ever be forgotten by the true workers in our art. He has so enthralled himself upon his time that as the years grow up, and he lives only in our weakening memory and through his immortal works, we shall learn better and better how to appreciate him and all he did. You may think that in many things I have said I have been extravagant in my praise, and those of you who stand at a safe distance may feel that much that I have uttered should have been tempered with a good measure of criticism; but I have spoken of a very dear friend. I could not say of any man or woman less than I have said. If, in your judgment, I have in any instance overrated his ability or his qualities, I trust that you will consider it as the outpouring of a genuine friendship, and a sincere attempt to do justice to one who cannot now speak for himself.

Regular Issue of the Journal.

Many persons who have from some cause failed to receive certain numbers of the JOURNAL have written to know if it has suspended or if it has been regularly issued. We except it distinctly understood, that with the exception of the month of August, 1877, the JOURNAL has been printed and mailed to every subscriber upon our list during the first week of every month, and should we be blessed with life and health, it will be continued to be mailed, and subscribers who at any time fail to receive the JOURNAL by the 15th of the month, are requested to notify us of that fact that we may discover, and remove the cause of the failure.

Business and Plenty.

BY A. W. TALBOT.

Along the green valleys and the hills,
The tanager and the sparrow sing,
The lark by the sea-scape, sung by the rills,
The lark by the sea-scape, sung by the rills.

The song of business and plenty.

The hum of the spider, the noise of the spade,
The noise of the plow and the hammer,
Proclaim to the toils, there's plenty of room
For all in the business drama.

The slaves of the toils, at the will of the world,
Are toils, the employments, the employments,
Respecting a business of every grade,
Promising a fortune.

The man to be seen there is business and all,
If in the right light you will view it;
Remembering always a business call,
Is business a call.

Those make you most useful, with plenty to do;
Your talents I swear wrong to blemish them;
Those emblems of life are not for the few,
But for the many.

Business of something, though common it be;
If useful it worthy devotion,
The story that concerns at the highest degree
Is business a great business.

Some boys in the field, who are wading the brook,
Displaying an earnest ambition,
In ranks of greatness, are heading a row,
That will end in a higher position.

Some young man, that you "use your own
way,"
A saying of old, with a meaning,
A duty to perform, a fortune may show
To your credit, - is he led a laurel,

And business and plenty will joyfully sing,
And echo in gladness the story; -
But a man to be seen there is business and all,
That a nation responds to the glory.

Teaching with Skill.

BY M. H. HINMAN.

All who have been in the profession of penmanship many years have seen hundreds of young men engage in practicing the art with fervor to excel. Many of these obtain considerable skill with the pen, but like fireflies shine for the moment and vanish. Such are perhaps led into the art by the love of it, also with the hope of securing a success which others seem to gain, yet in their efforts to gain recognition and support, they receive so little encouragement that their once bright hopes disappear and they abandon their pursuit.

After much thought upon the cause of such failures we are of the opinion that it lies in the almost universal mistake of young penmen in believing that success and fame will surely come when superior skill is attained. With eyes closed to all else they practice for the mastery of curves and forms, and when their skill will compare with that of successful penmen they feel that the world owes and should reward them with like success.

Were the attainment of superior skill, *only*, the price of success, there would be thousands in the profession instead of hundreds. The highest success in this world is gained by those who are best able to serve their fellow man. In penmanship those who have been the most famous were those who worked with their very souls to gain ability as teachers. The hundreds who remember Speer, and Williams, well know that without their unusually ability as teachers they would have never gained their fame. What is true of these men has been true of all who have left names on the roll of fame.

The reader will no t ope up to think that the difference between himself and some famous penman, is only the difference in skill, and when dexterous with compliment to their skill, feel that they are making rapid progress to success, and are blind to the development of any ability outside of the absolute control of the pen. To them the science and art of teaching is of small account, yet with those who are achieving success which makes them famous, the learning of methods and development of ability to teach is their highest aim. The young penman says, give me skill. The older one says, give me a better knowledge of methods. How can I teach better? We believe that in the work of improving one's self as a teacher by the careful investigation of methods, and ever vigorous work in the classroom will gain a knowledge of the art and ability to interest others in it that will be a power in securing the recognition and support of the public. Many look around them and say that the country is swarming with copy-books which supplant the work of the penman, but in spite of this, we say, that the teacher who possesses a superior knowledge of the art can convince the public that his knowledge of methods and ability to teach will enable him

to far surpass the work done by the limited instruction found in those books.

The fact that the copies presented in copy-books excel in artistic skill need not discourage one or prevent success, for even the authors will not claim that they contain certain portions of the information, as to superior teaching, which they themselves possess. These to those ambitious to succeed, we would say that success can be attained by all who will become superior teachers. Knowledge more than skill is required. Ability to make others good penmen, not merely ability as penmen, is necessary to a high degree of success.

People surround a teacher because it gives off heat and thereby attracts to them, and the public flock most around the penman who is publicable to supply them with skill.

The art of teaching is something deserving of recognition is shown in the establishment of Normal Schools, wherein each State recognizes that a person to be a teacher requires a special and thorough training. More knowledge is not enough. Ability to impart it to others is requisite to success.

Not many months since a young man said to us that nothing could stop his practice till he attained the skill of Lyman Speer and Mr. Flickinger. A few weeks later we learned that this young man had been dismissed from his excellent position, for the reason that his heart was wholly wrapped up in his practice for skill. He lacked enthusiasm as a teacher, and took little or no interest in the progress of his pupils. To him skill was all teaching irksome, and like hundreds of others who fail to serve the public well, he has vanished from the profession. There is nothing which drags the profession of teaching down like the lack of success of indifferent time-serving teachers. There are not a few who seem to think that because they write well they should be paid liberally to stay in a room with classes of poor writers a few hours per day. They do not realize that they should be paid with enthusiasm and working with their brains to invent methods of illustrating topics and interesting pupils. To be in the presence of a preacher and teacher like Beecher is to be filled with ideas forced into one through a skill in delivery which he has gained through constant earnest effort. To succeed as a teacher is to be ever in earnest. Earnest in the work of investigating and developing methods, and by cheerful, yet vigorous effort, make each hour one wherein one does his best to do all that he can for the advancement of his pupils. Such teachers are always wanted, they always succeed, while those who help to rise through skill alone are the ones most apt to become discouraged and leave the profession.

Renewal of Subscriptions.

Subscribers who desire to continue to receive the JOURNAL should not fail to renew their subscriptions, as the Journal will in all cases be discontinued at the end of the period for which the subscription is paid.

Bad Numbers.

of the JOURNAL can be supplied, beginning with No. 6, of Vol. 1. No prior number can be furnished.

Italian Capitals.

FLOURISHED BY JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
(from Williams and Packard's Gems.)

Spice in the Convention.

At the opening of the late Peacock's Convention each member as the roll was called, arose in his place, and gave by way of an introduction a short autobiography, which in several cases was quite ingenious and humorous in the manner of its delivery, so much so as to be well worthy of a place in the column of the JOURNAL, but want of space in the present number prevents our giving more than the following specimen, by James H. Laclede, Ph. D., Principal of the Elizabeth (N. J.) Business College.

"More than forty years ago, I first saw the light of day, in Albany, N. Y. At the age of 19 I had not received 1 year's schooling and should you converse with me ten minutes, you would doubtless see so impressed with this fact that you would deem it probable I had not attended school since. I am married and have more children than I have dollars in my pocket and can say that I enjoy the presence of the children more than the absence of the dollars. I have been teaching nineteen years and am not wealthy, although I had always been bright enough and some to give away. By the way I have given more away than was ever given to me and I am heartily sorry for having given some of it for I received no thanks from the recipients. Now, while I am not rich, I have often been thankful that I was handsome which you see, compensates me for my lack of wealth. I am yet on the sunny side of fifty and hope to teach at least twenty years more to enjoy what of I expect to earn. Having left my impromptu speech of home I am compelled to decline making any further remarks.

The following original poem which he characterized as an "interlude," was also read by Dr. Laclede before the convention.

The day is come, the day is come, the day is come,
The day is come, the day is come, the day is come.

Strangers in childhood, of resembles yet peer,
Or labor performed to take care of him.

While some were beginners in life and its name,
Some others high up on the ladder of fame.

Some others in course of a mercantile name,
With gold or silver, a good name is much to be sought.

With sure a fortune, obtained at high cost,
And yet, if measured, how easily lost!

The day is come, the day is come, the day is come,
The day is come, the day is come, the day is come.

When we draw near, without favor or fear,
He and to my subject - some snake of their lives.

Young man, then I say you - pray let me advise,
Seek some one possessing a soul in her eyes,

And some one whose name is only a part,
And soon may be heartless, though having a heart.

Young man, then I say you - pray let me advise,
For you will be a man, who will be a wife.

He and a woman, who is only a part,
And to whom you should ever be true.

You can win her, my friend, you never need fear,
If you have any brains and will persevere.

For if you are married I'll tell you no more ink,
How now live it up, and don't you think?

But again I digress - I now to my subject,
And a moment's special attention.

These beautiful hall-lights, cheery and airy,
Sufficient to start a fair tale.

How free and gay, how gay you to day

Much more than a basket of thankys can pay.

I'll venture to say, sir, that all of our class

Appears poor, exceedingly generous plan

Of seeking the comfort of every man,
Now the officers all, and committees too,

Liberally have worked to a good, good and true.

We reader, we reader, we reader, we reader,

To the manager all, for the good they've done.

If now we are friendly, then nothing is lost,

We are fully prepared for the time and cost.

Let each of his neighbor in other speak -

A man and his neighbor, well, well, well, well;

To end talk, end you draw by the tail.

To smooth out your pathway, you'll certainly fall.

There's a well filled with envy and churlish disgrace,

No man, no man, no man, no man, no man,

No man, no man, no man, no man, no man,

All those "kick the bucket" who fall in that well,

But when the hard of will will be saying nigh,

When the hardest of will will be saying good-bye,

Good-bye, then, my friends, may we all meet again,

To talk of our old love - the work of the Pen.

Primary Instruction in Penmanship.

Mr. G. H. Shattuck read a paper before the late Peacock's Convention, on Primary Instruction in Penmanship, in which he said so branch was more neglected.

That statistic proved that more than half the children in the public schools receive all their school education in the primary departments.

He read extracts from Massachusetts School Reports, edited by Hoo. Horace Mann, and Reports of the New York city schools showing great improvements in methods of instruction in penmanship, in many of the public schools of our large cities, during the last twenty-five years, from which we copy only the following:

Horace Mann says, "the defect in (teaching writing) may be traced to the deficiencies in the qualifications of teachers." And from the New York city Report for 1877, the following encouraging extract is given: "Specimens by some of the first grade pupils in the primaries surpass in neatness of style those of which were formerly exhibited by the advanced classes of the grammar grades."

He claimed that all pupils not physically incapacitated could become good writers, that they did not, was just a criticism on their teachers. That the ignorant writing masters should be rejected as proper instructors for children after leaving the public schools, and should not establish themselves that youth could from time to time receive instructions under them at the same teacher.

He summarized the difficulties in the way of better instruction in writing in the primary school as follows:

First - School children do not impart

"methods" of teaching writing.

Second - School Boards do not make it a requirement that primary teachers shall have the proper training to impart primary instruction in penmanship.

Third - School Superintendents and Principals do not examine the writing and give credit as in other studies.

Fourth - Writing is an especial requisite in promotion, and the "writing hour" often taken to secure better results in other branches.

Fifth - Teachers do not bring their instruction down to the capacity of the most incapable pupils.

He would have teachers take this for a model. Teachers can be good writers, the good ones will care to care of themselves.

There were many other points presented bearing directly upon the subject, and others more remotely, but of sufficient interest to be given in full in the paper, but space will allow only a portion of the brief summary which we here give.



Published Monthly at \$1.00 per Year.

D. T. AMES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

208 Broadway, New York.

Single copies of Journal sent on receipt of ten cents. Specimen copies furnished to Agents free.

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We hope to make the Journal an interesting and attractive to all penmen or teacher who sees it can withhold either its subscription or a good word; but we want them to do more than that, we desire their active co-operation and co-respondents and agents, we therefore offer the following:

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The Lord's Prayer, and \$3 we will send a copy of Ames' Compendium of Ornamental Penmanship, price \$5.00.

The same bound in gilt will be sent for eighteen subscribers and \$16, price \$7.50.

For twelve names and \$12, we will forward a copy of Williams & Packard's Guide of Penmanship, retail \$5.00.

All communications designed for THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, and addressed to the office of publication, 208 Broadway, New York.

The Journal will be issued as nearly as possible on the first of each month. Mails designed for insertion must be received on or before the twentieth.

Remittances should be by post-office order or by registered letter. Money included in letter is not sent at our risk.

Address

PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL,
208 Broadway, New York.

Give your name and address very distinctly.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1878.

The Journal for November

Will be one of unusual attraction and interest. We have the positive promise of specimens for publication from the pen of that prince among penmen, H. W. Flickinger. We shall also publish a very able and interesting review of the life and services of P. R. Spencer, Sr., written for the Penman's Convention, owing to a mis-direction it was not received so as to be read, by Wm. P. Cooper, of Kingsville, Ohio, who was an intimate friend and associate of Mr. Spencer. This review will be accompanied with a new and excellent portrait cut of Mr. Spencer.

We have several other very interesting articles promised and in hand sufficient, in all, to warrant us in saying that that number will be one of the most interesting and valuable yet issued. We expect, also, to print the largest edition of that number of any yet printed—probably as high as 15,000. Specimen copies will be mailed to every educational institution in the United States, and to a large list of school offices and other persons interested in education and not subscribers, who will render it exceptionally valuable as a medium of advertising. We shall insert not to exceed two pages of advertisements at our regular rates. No discounts for that number can be made. Parties desiring space should apply early.

Hints upon Teaching Writing

To be able to awaken, and maintain earnest thought and study on the part of the pupil, and skillfully direct the same, is a paramount qualification for successful teaching. Indeed the power to do this is the real secret of the wonderful success that has attended the labors and immortalized the names of our greatest teachers, not of writing alone, but of all departments of education. The interested and attentive pupil is always a success, while the indifferent pupil is a certain failure; the former seems almost to drink in knowledge, while the latter receives it by force. Many teachers of writing rely mainly upon the imitative power of pupils for their success which is a fatal error; writing should be taught mechanically more than by imitation.

An imitative pupil may manifest remarkable progress, and be able to imitate with the greatest fidelity the most perfect copy, so long as it is before him, and yet write most awkwardly when it is removed, from the fact that there remains no correct mental conception or idea of writing to guide his practice; nor so with the pupil who has been taught mechanically, and has learned the correct analysis of each letter, studied its form and construction, at the same time that the errors in his own writing have been criticised and corrected according to established rules and principles—though he may at the outset be greatly distanced by the imitative genius—he will, in the end, become much the more skillful. The removal of the copy matters little to him, its form having become so completely impressed upon his mind that it continues, as it were, constantly before him, a perfect ideal, to reproduce which, the hand will ever strive, and ultimately attain. Writing, in all its grace, case, and perfection, must first clearly exist in the mind, before the hand can, by any amount of exercise, be taught to produce it. The hand can never transcribe a form more perfect or beautiful than the ideal of its master—the mind. Hence, the vital importance of preceding and accompanying all practice, in writing, with a careful study of its mechanical construction. The exercise or copy for each lesson should be short, embracing but a few letters; and they should be systematically arranged so as to present, forcibly and concisely at each lesson, some important feature of writing.

Our own method of instruction has been to use copies, carefully written or printed, upon short, movable slips, the length of each not exceeding one-fourth the width of a sheet of fool's cap, thus concentrating the attention and practice of the pupil upon a few principles and letters at a time. At the opening of each lesson, one of these slips would be passed to each pupil of the class, then written upon the black-board and carefully analyzed, first by the teacher, then by the class. The pupil will thus not only gain a correct conception of the proper form and construction of letters, but be thereby supplied with standards and measures by which to gauge and test the quality and accuracy of his own writing; in short enable him to become his own critic. General criticisms should be made during each lesson, at the board, upon the writing of the class, and individuals without being personal, in which would be presented by the most ingenious and striking illustrations possible the essentials of good writing, and most conspicuous faults in bad writing.

For instance, we would say to the

class that one may learn to make every letter perfectly, yet be a very bad writer, which would be most strikingly illustrated by writing a word upon the board, in which every letter, taken by itself, should be as nearly faultless as possible, but very disproportionate in size, thus:

Auction

At the next lesson illustrate the bad effect of uneven spacing, thus:

Communication

At the following lesson we would present the special beauty of a variety of slant in writing, thus:

Willing

Slant, though quite different, will not be specially conspicuous in the contracted letters, but may be made to appear strikingly so by drawing extended lines through the parts of letters, thus:



At one of the early lessons should be illustrated, by means of a scale, the relative heights of letters, thus:

Straitfastly

This method practiced through a course of even twenty lessons, will not fail to secure to the pupil not only satisfactory improvement, but will establish him on a basis upon which he can continue to practice and improve indefinitely.

It will, of course, be understood that what we have said relative to the use of movable slips applies only to professional teachers, and to special writing classes, not to schools, public or private, where it is found most convenient and practical to use copy books.

The Unparalleled Progress of Writing during the Past Twenty-five Years

The improvements made in the art of writing and methods of imparting instruction, in this country during the past twenty-five years has probably had no parallel in any other country or age.

This extraordinary advancement has been the result of several causes. 1st.—The rapid growth of trade and commerce demanded greater celerity and ease in writing, than was practical with the old sladed round hand, written with the finger movement, which was the prevailing style twenty-five years ago.

2d. The sharp rivalry, between the several authors and publishers of the leading systems of writing.

3d. The fierce competition between the numerous commercial or business classes.

4th. The discovery of the various photographic methods for reproducing pen-drawings upon glass, stone and metal for printing, whereby the pen work is essentially the engraving, thus enlarging the penman's sphere of labor, and offering a larger reward for his skillful work.

Twenty-five years ago Spencer was just beginning to win fame, while unfolding his almost transcendent genius, as a knight of the quill, in his log cabin (Jericho) at Geneva, O. The Duttons and Paysons were winning their first laurels at Boston; E. G. Folson at Cleveland, O.; Duff, at Pittsburgh, Pa.; Cattenden, at Philadelphia, Pa., and George W. Eastman, of Rochester, N. Y., a splendid penman, and the originator of

the system of actual business training in Business Colleges, were then leading off in the grand commercial school movement; they were soon followed by Bell, Bryant, Stratton, Packard, and others.

The system of writing, and fore-arm or muscular movement, taught by Prof. Spencer, soon gained wide spread celebrity, and pupils came to his log cabin from far and near. All of them became active and most of them skillful disciples, and taught—or advocated "Spencerian" with a degree of enthusiasm and skill, which did honor alike to their own faith, and the skillful instruction of their master, and from among them have been many of our most noted and worthy teachers.

Prof. Spencer soon published his system, but in so imperfect a form as to give little satisfaction or honor to its author. It was engraved on stone and printed in form of copy slips, but very soon after was published in form of copy books. About the same time the Payson, Dutton & Sonnen, system was published at Boston; for several years these systems were local; in their use, the P. D. & S. was adopted generally and was the leading system in New England, while the Spencerian held sway, and spread rapidly through the West, though both were imperfect, they each had peculiar merits, and their fame and use rapidly extended, until their spheres met, then began the most energetic and often strenuous rivalry. The agents and friends of one system would often (in their own judgment—at least) annihilate the other, by pointing out the most numerous and fatal deficiencies, in this manner, while to their mutual antagonism, neither was annihilated, but rapidly learned wisdom from the criticisms of their rivals, and both systems were immediately revised, neither losing anything by the peculiar merit of the other. Each system counted among its friends and associated authors, many of the most skillful and distinguished, teachers, aided by equally skillful engravers have been added, until now both systems seem faultless. Nor has the strife of competition been made conspicuous by the criticisms of rivals, while such new merits as could be suggested by the most skillful and experienced teachers, aided by equally skillful engravers have been added, until now both systems seem faultless. Nor has the strife of competition been limited to these two leading systems, many others have enlivened the fight with their presence; among the more prominent of which are the Ellsworth, Potter & Hammond, Williams & Packard, Thompson's (Electric series) Babington, and others too numerous to mention. All have been in the strife, and have no doubt each contributed something toward the astonishing progress and improvement which we see as the result.

Scarcely less favorable and effective for substantial progress in writing, has been the influence exerted by the numerous commercial or business colleges of the country; especially is that of Ornamental and Artistic Penmanship. With these institutions fine penmanship has generally been a desideratum, and in the many sharp rivalries which have occurred among the different representatives of these institutions, the relative display of skillful penmanship, more frequently than any other, has been the test for excellence and popularity of the institution.

The most elaborate and skillful specimens have been executed, almost without number, not only to adorn the rooms of the colleges, but for public exhibition and competition at fairs, and other centers of attraction. In some instances specimens of pen artists have been employed for long periods of time almost exclusively to execute specimens for this purpose. John D. Williams was so employed by the Bryant & Stratton chain of colleges, no link of which was considered to be properly equipped without having one or more specimens from his matchless pen; these specimens became at once a high standard for emulation and imitation, but not to be ex-

celled by the popis and teachers of penmanship throughout the country, and have thus exerted a wide and powerful influence upon the style and degree of excellence attained in this department of penmanship.

Subsequently the publication of the Williams & Packard gems, contributed still more to advance the standard of Ornamental Penmanship, by furnishing the teacher and pupil with a more full, ready and practical guide, than any hitherto placed before them. As the outgrowth of all this rivalry and competition, we have not only several of the most perfect, beautiful and practical systems of writing in the world, but a larger number of skillful writers and teachers than has blessed any other age or people; in place of a single Speerer we now have several, while scattered all over the country are scores of penmen, whose present skill would, to say the least, have been astonishing twenty-five years ago.

Ornamental Penmanship.

Formerly, and until within a few years, the entire scope and purpose of Ornamental Penmanship was limited to striking a few off-hand flourishes, in form of an eagle, swan, quill, or other simple figure, for the sole purpose of amusing or attracting patrons. This, with text-lettering, was all that was necessary or desirable.

But more recently, and since the extensive introduction of the various methods of reproduction of pen and ink work by photography, the demand for elaborate and perfect penmanship, as well as the incentive for its execution has been largely increased. Now the skillful penman practically becomes an engraver, and finds a ready demand for his skill in the execution of elaborate and artistic designs for all commercial purposes. This new demand opens to the really skillful pen-artist a well-nigh unlimited field for profitable labor, but while the demand is great, it is most exacting as regards merit. Work executed for the purpose of reproduction must have certain qualities of line and character, or it fails. It must also have high artistic merit to withstand the criticism and test to which it is subjected, since it at once enters in direct competition with the various kinds of engraving, and must have nearly equal perfection and artistic merit, or it is at once rejected, and the labor of the artist is lost.

Under the stimulus of this new demand, we anticipate seeing a very marked and rapid development of the penman's art and skill, certainly there is now no field for artistic labor more inviting or promising for success.

Business Correspondence.

We invite special attention to the admirable address, on our first and second pages, upon "Business Correspondence," delivered before the late "Penman's Convention," in New York by Prof. L. L. Sprague, Principal of the Wyoming Commercial College, Kingston, Pa. This is a subject of great importance, and one in which, all persons are more or less interested, while the graceful, interesting and effective manner in which Professor Sprague presents the various points in his subject, will serve to make his address very interesting reading matter.

Apology.

A large number of valuable communications and articles have been received, for which it is impossible to find space in the present issue. We shall give all, having sufficient merit, a place as soon as possible.

Obituary.

Prof. James B. Cundiff, vice-principal of Soule's Commercial College, New Orleans, La., died September 15, at the age of thirty-three years. Mr. Cundiff was a native of Owingsburg, Ky. He was a skillful writer and popular teacher. He was prominent as a Master Mason, and Knights Templar, both of which fraternities were largely represented at his burial. He leaves a large circle of warm friends.

Mr. Cundiff was a zealous friend, and earnest worker for the JOURNAL, having forwarded the names of over one hundred and fifty subscribers within a year past, and the largest number sent by any one person during that period.

Inquiry.

Can any of our readers furnish us with information regarding the whereabouts of James A. Congdon. About one year since we executed work for him, and gave credit for engraving and printing to a considerable amount, since which time we have failed to receive any communication from him, or information concerning him.

If he has deceased, we desire to commemorate him by an appropriate obituary notice; if he is living in obscurity.

He is deceased, we desire to com-

The Writing-Class.

BY J. W. PAYSON.

No. 1.

Let us enter the Primary Department in one of the busy bee-hives of school, in this or some other city, and, superintendent, with the teacher's kind permission, the introduction of writing among pupils, whose flexible fingers, and soft, pliant muscles, are quite ready for training and practice. We shall assume this to be the first presentation of the subject. Let this opening exercise be purely conversational and illustrative.

I shall first inquire of the children, how many of you could tell your parents or friends what you have done in school to-day? All say they could. How many of you could tell this to your parents or friends, if they were away from you? All say they could not. Would you like to be able to tell about what you are doing, or about what is taking place, to those who are absent? All say they would. Well, I am going to teach you how to do this; but, first, let us have a little talk about it. What is that your teacher has in her hand? They answer, "A book." Will you tell me something about the book? George says, "It has red covers"; Susie says, "It is a small book"; You have told me that your teacher has a small red book. When you said "book," "red," and "small," you made sounds, which meant book, red and small. We will now make on the blackboard some signs which you all know.

I then write in Roman letters the word *book*.

ing, you use the voice and mouth; in writing, you use the hand and arm.

In the next lesson I will teach you how to sit when writing, how to hold your pen or pencil, how to place your writing-tablet, or copy-book, and begin to teach you how to make letters.

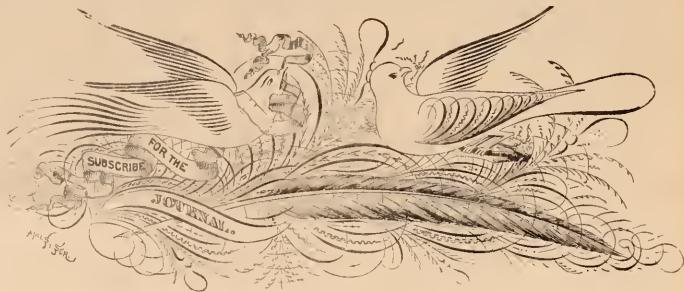
If a portion of each lesson was spent in conversational exercise about, and in blackboard illustration of, writing, before setting out with pen and pencil, it would well repay the effort. The children should be given appropriate finger-exercises for a few moments previous to writing. Extending and contracting the fingers; separating and drawing them together, and five or six minute exercises, practiced on the desk, will help develop and train the muscles used in writing.

Make these little pupils, Teacher, fairly hungry for the task, and eager to begin it. Be sure they know what it is they are doing; and how it is to be done. — *Primary Teacher.*

(To be continued.)

The Special Attention

of teachers, card writers, authors, and professionals, to the JOURNAL, is a great inducement to the advantage of inserting a standing business card of three lines in the first column of the JOURNAL. Its circulation is now so large and extensive as to reach, more or less, the neighborhood of all persons in the United States or Canada. The charge is small, and can hardly fail of being *money times repaid*.



FLOURISHED BY D. T. AMES.

they would shed the fulgence of our light upon the darkness that envelops them.

College Currency.

We are now getting up a series of bank notes for use in Business College banks. The bills will be printed on a good quality of bank-note paper, and got up in an attractive style. Parties desiring to replenish their currency, or procure an entirely new outfit, are requested to send for samples, and estimates; also, for certificates, diplomas, display cuts, etc.

Proceedings of the Penman's Convention.

We have on hand several hundred copies of the September No. of the JOURNAL, containing the report of the proceedings of the Convention. Single copies sent on receipt of 10c; 15 copies, \$1.00; 50 copies, \$3.00.

Teaching versus Skill.

All young penmen who aspire to fame and success in their profession should twice read, carefully, the article by Prof. Hinman, under the above caption, on page three. He happily presents solid facts and sound advice.

Our Thanks

Are due, and hereby tendered, to Mr. T. Granger, Miss Lottie Hill, Prof. C. E. Cady, and Mr. Miller, for verbatim reports of remarks and addresses at the Penman's Convention.

Children, what do you see on the blackboard? They answer, "Book." But is this thing the same thing which you saw in your teacher's hand? "No." Does this mean the same thing? "Yes." Now, if I write this word before it (writing the word *red* in Roman letters), what will it mean? "Red book." I next write *a* and *small* before it, in the same characters; what does it mean now? "A small, red book." Now, children, the words which I wrote on the blackboard mean the same things as the words you just spoke. There are two ways of using words—speaking them, and writing them. Will some schoolmen spell out the word *red*? Harry spells, "R-e-d." How many sounds did Harry use in spelling the word *red*? "Three." How many letters did I use in writing the word *red*? "Three." You see that the spoken words are made up of single letters. Speaking, then, is telling what we think by the use of certain sounds; and writing, is telling what we think by the use of letters. These letters are signs of the spoken sounds.

Will you now give me some short words to write on the blackboard? The children pelt me with words faster than I can write them, and put down in Roman letters, *roses, bee, blue, big, girl*. Did you think those things before you spoke them? "Yes." I now write over two short words to the above-written, and call upon the pupils to read the words aloud. They read, "A white rose"; "An honey-bee"; "The blue sky." Did I think these words before I wrote them? "Yes." Then, children, you spoke what you thought, and I wrote what I thought—so what you think can be either spoken or written. You have already learned to speak what you think; you must now learn to write what you think. In speak-

Answers to

For communication unaccompanied with the full name and address of the writer will be declined, or answered only in a general way, in the JOURNAL. Neither will questions, the answers of which are not given in full, be answered. In particular, no general or critical opinions upon writing are given to any but subscribers or patrons of the JOURNAL. Any question is invited should be written on a note or letter sheet, in the writer's hand and most careful style, none other, and certainly no postscript will receive attention.

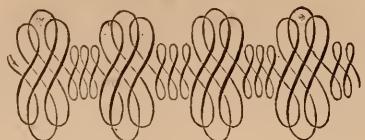
F. E. COOPER, Cov. Col. Your writing is very good, but it is the set stiff, hoary appearance, which you can overcome only by careful and prolonged practice; you need to practice four or five movement exercises, there being a great importance and convenience in particular when you attack the large capital letters, your spacing is quite unequal, with a little careful attention to the movement, and your minor faults, you can render your writing quite good.

J. A. G. Parkersburg, W. Va. asks us to give what we consider the best method of teaching penmanship in public schools in a city where there are eight to ten rooms in several buildings. That is the question of great importance, and cannot be briefly answered in this column. Prof. Payson begins to answer that question in our present number, and will continue the same in each consecutive number until, we trust, it will be fully and satisfactorily answered.

P. West of the system you mention, we do not know where the pen you mention can be had. Your writing has considerable merit. It lacks system; your loops are too thin and sloping. It is irregular in size and does not follow the usual editions. Hints on "Teaching Writing," on the fourth page.

EXERCISES FOR FLOURISHING.

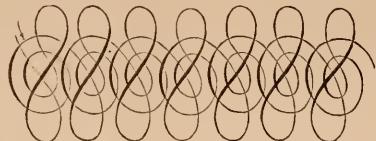
No. 9.



No. 10.



No. 11.



F. N. H. The principal feels with your writing the same ardor, and a tendency to have your capitals below the line; this results from the fact that you see the muscular movement only in making your capitals and it is not sufficiently practised to be fully at your command. We would advise you to put it more in your small letters, and editorial on fourth page, entitled "Hints on Teaching Writing."

C. O. S., Ramson, Pa. How many systems of penmanship are there in the U. S. at present? We could not say how many we know of; but the author of the book now in use, and five of competitors, undoubtedly there are more. Not more than five or six of these can lay valid claims to any distinct system; many are almost without system, others are simply re-arranged or compiled from other systems.

What do you consider the best manner of giving instruction in normal schools? Would you use copy books? In answer to this question, we would advise you to refer the writer to our editorial in another column, entitled "Hints upon teaching Writing."

O. J. W., Vacaville, Cal. You write a very correct hand, it is rather too large and unevenly spaced. A little careful study and practice would soon bring it to a thoroughly standard for a teacher. See editorial upon "Hints upon teaching Writing."

N. T. N., Webster, O. We can furnish all book numbers of the *Journal* and including Sept.-Oct. 1877, (No. 6, Vol. 1.) they will be sent at regular subscription rates.

F. J. S., Jewett City, Conn. We do not know the present address of M. B. Worthington. J. C. M. Moulton, is at Evansville, Ind.



M. E. Bennett, who is teaching writing at Schenectady, N. Y., writes a handsome letter in which he includes, with skillful flourishing by himself, a copy of one of his own prints, "Mabel's Orchard," which for boy only nine years of age is very creditable.

J. N. Y. Harrington, Rochester, N. Y., sends some of the best specimens of card writing received during the month, he is now permanently located in Rochester, New York. As a card writer, he has few equals.

N. G. & E. L., New York, N. Y. send a few specimens of their handsomely written card books.

E. B. Davis, Jewett City, Conn., writes an easy, graceful, and business-like letter, in which he includes several well written cards.

D. L. Mussohann, Principal of the Gien City Business College, Quincy, Ill., sends an elegant set of off-hand capitals.

H. N. Kilb, Utica, New York, writes a graceful letter in which he includes several well written cards.

M. F. Bennett, Schenectady, N. Y., forward an elaborate and well executed specimen complimentary to the *Journal*.

Bertha Venon, Memphis, N. Y., includes several attractive card specimens.

B. S. Collins, Charlotte, N. C., sends specimens of plain and flourished cards.

A. Smith, Fort Keeney, Pa., sends an elaborately flourished bird specimen.



Stephen Howland who has for some time past been with P. R. Spencer, at Cleveland, O., and who is one of the best writers in the country, is now at Sandy Hill, New York, he is open for an engagement to teach writing.

F. F. Prentiss, proposes to spend the fall and winter in teaching writing. Prof. he is a fine writer and successful teacher, we wish him success in his new field of labor.

Walter C. Hooper, one of the most skillful writers and popular teachers, in New York, is teaching large classes in the western part of the State.

H. Pearce is teaching large classes of writing at St. Albans, Vt. Mr. Pearce is a fine writer and highly complimented by the *Albans Daily Messenger*.

Mr. Horrold, the veteran penman of Cincinnati, O., favored us with a call recently, he is still a nimble writer and executes fine work.

B. F. Cagle is teaching writing at the Union University High School, Muncie, Indiana.

A. A. Clark is teaching at the B. and S. Chicago Business College.

Experiences in Learning to Write.

BY "CARICATE."

Experience is said to be a good teacher, and from a personal knowledge of the fact we are forced to believe that it is about as expensive as it is good. Our experience covers a period of ten years, most of the time being spent in common schools, consequently we know something concerning penmanship in our common schools, and if this part of the country (Pennsylvania) is a specimen of the remainder, must admit that penmanship is making rapid progress—in the wrong direction.

We have had the privilege of being instructed in the art by less than fifteen of these teachers. Every teacher had a system (?) of his own, and the "method of instruction" were of the most varied and original kind. Hitherto we could begin to equal some of them, and as for variety we do not believe the "Convention" can boast of half the variety we had, but, "Variety is the spice of life," and we presume it is equally true of penmanship.

Practice was the remedy applied to all the disorders of penmanship, for practice, movement, position, pen-holding, etc., were passed over as unworthy of the least attention, and as for material, every one had the grand privilege of selecting to suit their individual case. All of our spare money went to buy writing material to practice with, but the only persons benefited by this persistent practice was—the manufacturers. How long this state of affairs might have continued, had not kind Providence thrown a combination of self-instruction in our path and thus shown us the error of our practice, we are not prepared to say, but we had made an important discovery, namely, "Practice makes perfect," if you know how to practice.

Our next venture was to take a little flourishing at a normal school, in connection with the other studies, but we have learned since that we did not succeed very well, although at that time we intended to contribute a specimen of our beautiful (?) work to Prof. Ames' Compendium. The reason we failed was because our teacher did not hold us in check the *principles*, and herein is just where many fail. Master principles first, then more complicated forms. Like Robinson Crusoe we were beat on our own destruction for next we were captured by the "Great Egrossing Tramp" and put through a course of egg-shaped forms, straight and curved lines according to his peculiarly original mode of torture. Somehow his "torture" helped us along more than all of the other systems and methods combined. We also received some substantial aid in flourishing, and was carried through a severe attack of the "deer" (he called it "buck") "fever," by the "Tramp." Those who have flourished their deer head will understand what the "fever" is.

In conclusion we would advise those desirous to learn to go to a good teacher or none. ——————

Exchange Items.

The *Home Guest* for September, is of unusual interest, especially the Penman's Department, which is well edited and full of interesting matter, it goes conclusively to show that it is a new editor. Prof. H. B. McCrory, Principal of the Utica, N. Y. Business College by no means mistook his calling when he entered the editorial field.

The *Penman's Help* published by William Clark, Toledo, Iowa, dated September 25th, is received. It is improving in appearance and contents. But although announced as a semi-monthly, it comes to us about every other month, why are we thus slighted, friend Clark?

The *Rapid Writer and Tachographer* published bi-monthly by D. P. Lindsay, 212 E. 39th street, New York, is a fifty-page magazine devoted to short-hand writing.

Brown's *Phonographic Monthly*, published by D. L. Scott-Brown, 737 Broadway, comes as usual, well filled with matter pertaining to phonography and phonographers.

The *Tuckum Tennessee Record*, is a matter eight page well filled with interesting matter.

60 Barclay street, New York, Sept. 30, 1878.

I hereby certify that I printed 10,000 copies of the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL for the month of September.

HENRY NICHOLS,
Printer.

This is to certify that I furnished paper for 10,000 copies of the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, for September.

HENRY LINDENMEYER,
15 & 17 Beckman st.

WORONCO CO. COLLEGE,
Kingston, Pa., Sept. 17, 1878.

PROF. D. T. AMES, New York:
Dear Sir—Enclosed please find check, \$12.50, for which please enter our card in the *Journal*. Send me your Compendium (which we offer as a premium to the best of our writing students), and enter five subscriptions for the *Journal*, to begin with the September number. This list is only a beginning, and will be augmented from time to time.

The *Woronco* from time to time, of the "Business College Teachers" and Friends' Association," Mr. Soule, has set an excellent example in sustaining the interests of the *Journal* as seen in his communication in the September number. He ought to be followed by every Business College principal and teacher of penmanship in the country. There is no reason why we should not roll up the subscription list of the *Journal* sufficiently to enable the manager to make it one of the very first educational publications, and especially to enable it to "run and glorify" in its own special field of usefulness. I cannot see how the Business College fraternity can afford to let a paper, so largely identified with their own interests, so efficiently edited, and so eminently superior in typographical dress, suffer embarrassment from any lack of substantial support.

Hoping at an early day to hear that thirty thousand names are upon its list, I remain yours very fraternally,

D. L. SPAGUE.

The Science of Double Entry.

Atteint be and I'll impart
What constitutes the Accountant's Art.
This rule is clear: What I receive
Is debited, and what I pay out
I debit stock with all my debt,
And credit it for my effects.
The goods I buy I debit, make
To him, from whom the goods I take,
The sum that I lay away.
For what I have made, 'tis plain
I debit Loss and credit gain.
The debtor's place is left hand,
Creditor's place is right hand.
It to these axioms you attend,
Book-keeping will you comprehend,
And Double Entry you will find
Educed to your mind.

Business Colleges.

BY HENRY O. WRIGHT.

The success that has attended Business Colleges in this country, when well conducted, is evidence of their necessity. Until the introduction of these into our system of education there was no provision made in any of the colleges and schools of the country to afford the youth special preparation in the affairs of business. So fully were the people alive to that fact, and so great was the demand for a special training, that the success of these institutions will almost surpass any other conception. Perhaps in a few instances they have not been all that could be desired in an educational sense, but age and experience are working most favorable improvements in widening their curriculum of studies and qualifying their staff of instructors. The community at large are unmistakably looking to these institutions for the solution of the question, "How can we teach our sons that which they will practice when they become men," in other words, how can they give them a practical education?

The report of the Commissioner of Education for 1876, shows 137 of these institutions now in operation, with 590 teachers and 25,235 students. This is probably below the real number, as many schools are not reported. It shows, however, to what extent these schools meet a want in our system of education. But it is not only in the preparation of our youth for mercantile life that these institutions are doing good. They meet the wants of a large class whose early education has been neglected or limited, and who have leisure hours to devote to self-improvement. In large cities and manufacturing towns this class forms no small number. In these schools they can receive individual instruction, and pursue such studies as their needs may require. If these schools received no other patronage they would still be a blessing and a necessity to the country. These young men have gone into business inadequately prepared, and unfortunately their numbers are receiving large accession yearly; they see the necessity of more education, in fact, their business duties demand it, and were it not for the evening sessions of the Business College they would have to go without training and study, or incur a large expense employing a private preceptor. It is true that there are public evening schools, but these are totally inadequate in many ways, to supply the needed instruction. The young man is hopeful, he has arrived at manhood, he feels keenly his ignorance, he needs coaching, he needs individual instruction, his pecuniary and social position require to be studied, and his wants and deficiencies fully understood. It is to this class, as well as the younger members of society who have the time and means to prepare for business before entering it, that business colleges are a special boon.

The Hon. Henry Kidde, Superintendent of the Public Schools, New York City, in a recent address before the students of Packard's Business College, said:

"I have a very high respect and a thorough appreciation of the objects and office of the business college. The fact which has already been referred to, that business colleges have increased so rapidly in this country, that they have been so prosperous as compared with all other institutions, shows that they really fill a want. The scope of a business college is vastly wider than would appear at first. It is not simply to train men for business pursuits. The instruction is, of course, general and technical, and has a practical aim; but that aim is general if it is not absolute, and there is no man, whatever sphere

of life he may choose, who would not be benefited by the knowledge he may gain in these institutions; and I could wish very heartily indeed that higher institutions of learning, the colleges and the universities, always gave this training as one of the essential requisites for a diploma."

The convention of business college principals and teachers, recently held in this city, shows that these men are alive to the interests and advancement of their profession. The discussion of the various subjects pertaining to a business education, the methods and manner of presenting them in the school-room, and the interchange of thought concerning these studies by these delegates, must lead to valuable results. The thought that other business institutions of learning, and even business colleges to a favorable light, should not deter any faithful and earnest teacher in this noble work. Let such an idea be rather an incentive to any principal to so qualify himself, and to conduct his school in a manner that will command the respect of all people of education. I have yet to learn that real merit in a business college is not duly appreciated. In my limited acquaintance among the business college principals, I know many whose personal qualities are much admired, and whose schools occupy an enviable position among the educational and the educational institutions of this country. From the permanent organization formed out of this convention, we may look for rapid and thorough advancement in the cause of popular education.

Rare and Special Premiums.

An induction of subscribers whose terms of subscription to the JOURNAL is about to expire, and in the same aim to compensate them for making an effort to induce others to subscribe, we offer the following special premiums:

For each old subscriber who will remit \$1.25 we will renew his subscription for one year, and add to it the Centennial Pen-and-Brushes, 23x31 inches, with key, (retails for \$1); for each renewal, and one additional subscriber, remitting \$2, we will make the same premium free.

For one renewal and two additional subscribers, with \$3, we will mail the Centennial Pen-and-Brushes 23x31 inches, (retails for \$2).

Our subscribers, "The Penman," will also be mailed free to each new subscriber. For information concerning our general premium list, see 1st col, 4th page.

To enable persons who have not seen these premiums, and are in doubt, to judge correctly regarding their value, we give below a brief description, with a few of the multitude of facsimiles received from the press and engraving departments:

The Original Picture of Progress, which is now in the office of the American *Penman*, is 52x52 inches, and was executed entirely with a pen, requiring about one year of close labor. Although its design and execution were prompted by the desire to exhibit at the Centennial, its design and character are equally appropriate to any time or occasion.

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thirty-eight times around the faces, having inscribed in them the names of the present thirty-eight States of the Union.

Around all these, in a beautiful floral and rustic border, are openings in which are twenty-two pictures, representing leading historical events, and illustrating by contrasts the condition of our country during the past hundred years.

The entire work has the appearance of a fine steel engraving, and constitutes one of the most interesting and attractive historical pictures ever published in this country.

The following are a few of the many comments from the press and eminent men:

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, JUN 1, 1876.
PROF. S. C. FARNOR, N. J. DEPUTY, 14, 1876.

"Dear Sir: I this day forward to you at your office, a copy of the 'Original Picture of Progress in the United States,' which has been exhibited in the Department of Education of New York, and which I have the pleasure to present to you on behalf of this Department to express to you the high regard in which it is held, and the pleasure it gives us all who have the privilege of seeing it."

"You have displayed marvels well, and ingeniously, in this picture, and have done a great service to the presentation of the history of our country during the past century."

"One is looking upon it, sees at a glance the wonderful transformation our country has undergone during the past century."

"The whole conception is grand and the execution equally so. It deserves great honor to you for its authorship."

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I consider your *COMPENDIUM* a valuable contribution to the penman's publications; one which really exhibits what is best, but in the prevailing taste and genius of our time. —*Prof. C. C. Curtis, Washington, D. C.*

It is special advantage to have publications of writing in the process through which you exhibit your penmanship and art of writing. —*Prof. S. C. Farnor, Newark, New York.*

It is a book of great value to penmen, and is unique in its exhibition of artistic designs. —*Prof. A. Waterhouse, New York.*

It is remarkable for its variety and originality. —*Prof. C. C. Curtis, Minneapolis, Minn.*

I think it is a book which will be of great value to every penman; I do not know any other work which can be compared with it. —*Prof. A. S. Ames, Worcester, Mass.*

It is grand, magnificent. —*Prof. A. S. Ames, Worcester, Mass.*

The *Compendium* is a beautiful thing. —*Prof. D. L. Macmanus, Quincy, Mass.*

It is a perfect model in pen-pen work, the *pen plus pen*. —*Prof. H. Waterhouse, Worcester, Mass.*

I expected to see a very valuable work. It is greatly exceeding my expectations. —*Prof. T. R. Southern, San Francisco, Cal.*

I cannot express my opinion, I can only say it is a valuable book. —*Prof. A. S. Ames, Worcester, Mass.*

It is a work of art, a masterpiece of penmanship. —*Prof. G. C. Curtis, Boston.*

It contains an endless collection of designs and patterns. —*Prof. A. H. Birchenough, Worcester, Mass.*

We have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be an valuable book. —*Prof. C. C. Curtis, Newark, New Jersey.*

No penman or student can afford to be without it. —*Prof. T. R. Southern, San Francisco, Cal.*

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SPECIAL PENMANSHIP DEPARTMENT
OF THEBRYAN AND STRATTON BUSINESS
COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE many calls we have received during the past three years for special instruction in Penmanship, have induced the President to open a Department of Penmanship, for those who desire to acquire a beautiful style of Penmanship, or become teachers of the art. The President is under the personal direction of Mr. Bryan, and the College, who has associated with him Mr. H. W. Kibbe, and Mr. J. W. F. Kibbe, and many known among the leading penmen of the country. Mr. Flickinger's large experience, and his long association with the author of Spencerian Penmanship, has induced him to contribute to the preparation of the magnificent display of pen-work which was exhibited at the College. The pen-work he has executed for Business Colleges and societies in this and other cities, is well known, and his name is well known throughout the country. The instruction is thorough, and a master's Plate or Bonus, Writing, off-hand flourishing, Lettering, German Test, Old English, Pen-Drawing, Designing, and Illustrating.

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Students will find in the seeing the teachers of this department at work, and are thus enabled to gain a knowledge of the art, and to learn the best methods of pen-work, which will be of great value to them.

We have the largest stock of collected penmanship and pen-work of sample-work that can be found anywhere in the country.

Circulars giving full particulars will be mailed on application.

For information, by permission, to S. P. Packard, D. T. Ames, L. C. Spencer, M. C. Spencer, L. C. Stever, and A. J. Newby.

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NEW YORK202 BROADWAY
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THE PENMAN'S JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE PRACTICAL AND THE ORNAMENTAL IN PENMANSHIP.

EXECUTED WITH A PEN BY D. AMES.

Published Monthly, at 205 Broadway, for \$1.00 per Year.

D. T. AMES, Editor and Proprietor.
G. F. KELLEY, Associate Editor.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1878.

VOL. II. NO. 8.

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HILL'S MANUAL OF SPECIAL AND
UNUSUAL FORMS,
Penmanship, plain and ornamental, and a vast
number of specimens, etc.,
W. H. SHEARD, Publisher, 110 Broadway, N. Y.

A Brief Description of the Character,
Abilities, Laters and Works of
PLATT B. SPENCER,
Author of Spencerian Penmanship.

BY WILLIAM P. COOPER.

Mr. Spencer was a tribe above medium size, compactly built, firm and heavy in the shoulders; his frame was close and well put up; his muscles well developed and of excellent quality; he was never fleshy, never lean. Possessed by organization of a fine development of heart, lungs, and all other parts that give vital, elasticity, and force, he was in all things well balanced, and thus favored with what we call a vigorous and sound constitution—one that could bear either labor or hardship for a long period of time. His temperament was bilious, sanguine and nervous, the nervous in the ascendant, but so tempered by organization that there was no haste, no dash, no incoherence either in thought, labor or action. Always self-possessed, always deliberate, always master of himself, he could hence not only turn every power to the best account, but by his well poised temperament in all things control others, and beget in them that inspiration properly induced by serenity of mind and manner so marked in all of his bearing and conduct from day to day.

Mr. Spencer's brain was very large, forehead very high and full, the practical and legal faculties being at about equal force; the front anterior brain was very high and full, towering and well rounded up, and heads being highest in this region. *Imitation* and *Benevolence* were very large, and upon the anterior side of the full and fine developed forehead, well defined, shaded, tact, idiom, wit, music, and most especially invention, potent and ruling forces in the always working and busy mind. His moral faculties were also in no respect inferior to the intellectual. There might be but little flesh, bluster and enthusiasm in his religion,

but rather a composed and exalted manliness about it which always gave a high moral tone to his whole bearing with men, and a silent but deep impression of quiet and devotion in his daily communion with his maker and his God. His social nature was in nothing wanting. A true, warm and bold friend, a most excellent neighbor, a good citizen, a devoted and loving husband, and a father (we might say if such a thing is possible) without a fault.

Mr. Spencer might have been a lawyer, a minister, a doctor, or a farmer, but his taste, his passion, his aptitude was not in this direction. He assuredly had almost talent for *authorship*. He was by nature a poet, wanting neither feeling, emotion, imagination or invention, but he was so much, perhaps as any man ever is, born an artist, born to develop the beautiful, not in himself, but in shape. He had the genius for creation. Accident drew his mind in the direction of one branch of art which happily had to do with the every day necessities of the world. He read and grasped the subject of Penmanship, he did it with a certain stolid, and his development stationary, he said to himself intuitively, I will not only make this art more beautiful, but more practical, *hence*; I will re-create English chirography. It shall be more beautiful than any other, and still it shall be just as practical as any other in the world.

Mr. Spencer did not *create* letters; he did not originate English Penmanship, but after observation, reflection, and practically trying almost all imaginary forms, he began to classify, group, harmonize and systematize.

The result so early as 1838 was, "Spencer's Business and Ladies Writing," and I will say

Spencer's "Course Hand."

In 1838, I saw him write, and became possessed of a full illustration of his work.

There was not behind it any other like it in the world.

His "Course Hand" was as much his own as the rest.

His mode of *teaching* was also, as a method new. I will here say that, like his writing, it was not only strongly impressed with originality, but I have never seen another man or woman who could fairly reproduce either his teaching or writing, but thousands approach him in each. Each also loses and supplies something to himself. But who excels or exceeds? It is to me inimitable who: I glory in every man's success. We all know that in teaching there are many methods, in some cases better than others. Mr. Spencer

had a method of his own, and did not claim to author. Others are since introduced, also good. Different teachers use different methods in part and original.

As a teacher considering the man, the master, the model, the illustration, the mode in full, by which I mean his method individualized, I believed him to be one of the best.

I will say that *best teacher in the world*, and more follow him to day as a model or author than all other teachers of the Art put together.

Still I know hosts of men and women who are excellent in this line, of whose ability any man might be proud.



PLATT B. SPENCER,
Founder of Spencerian Penmanship.

There were but few as steady workers as Mr. Spencer. His whole composition drew not only all profit from labor, but his happiness was in work.

The creative and polishing power could not be left idle; he lived in progress, hence he could not be expected to be satisfied to merely imitate, reproduce. This specialty furnished a field for the bent of his genius.

As a rule, Mr. Spencer improved what he touched. It was therefore for him, fortunate that he found an Art at hand ready for a new model—*not* *just* like him to day, this Art could *not* *give a business*. Still the Art is not exhausted. I have heard writers say that he had exhausted the resources of their Art! You might as well attempt to exhaust the creative power of God. No, there are other and new departures in this and every Art. There is in practical writing the spiritual and the scientific. The spiritual is exhaustless.

Mr. Spencer's letters are pictures, and the whole grouping a succession of pictures. I would therefore advise all pupils of Mr. Spencer to study, most of all, the spirit of his Art.

I am not aware that Mr. Spencer ever claimed to have developed ornamental penmanship as a whole.

To his work, however, there was a style of his own. That was true of Tracy, Williams, Cowley and a host of others. Many are, however, merely imitative.

It is not my province here to discuss styles of ornamental Penmanship. I will say of the styles of the artists, the style of each has its excellence.

I would also say this of Mr. Spencer's. But his passion was not in this direction. He found practical writing defective; he corrected and revolutionized that.

This work, together with his continual professional labor, absorbed all energies until his death.

I will here speak of his *literacy*. I might say that there was no need to his literacy in his art. This was true of him from his first to last.

Of course to supply him from his generosity required time and increasing labor. Mr. Spencer's peculiar method of teaching received its direction from the peculiar nature of the man.

His first object was to attach his pupils to both his art and himself.

His whose manner was persuasive, attractive, genial friendly.

There was a silent, subtle, mesmeric influence surrounding him always that won the people's love, sympathy, friendship. Then his great hope and faith in labor was infectious. His grand script thrown liberally about very soon inspired on all sides enthusiasm. I do not say that other men do not successfully employ these agencies—*so*, I only say that Mr. Spencer used them in a greater degree. There was no method of introducing, illustrating or carrying through a lesson or a series of lessons of which I ever heard, and there was no style of writing with which I ever became acquainted that *he did not understand*. This is no disengagement to others. There is much to be learned. What other men will improve in use. Each may claim credit for his own particular excellencies.

If we consider the temper, quality and bent of Mr. Spencer's mind at 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, and if we rightly comprehend the interpretation of these, we see that first he could not remain a copyist. Invention was a ruling faculty with him. Second, The systems and methods of his time or those before published could not be acceptable to his genius. We are told that he was a compiler and no more. He was not a compiler. He critically looked through penmanship as he found it, and his mind or taste gave no ascent to its forms. He produced from the beginning the germs of his own system. This was true of every part of what became his penmanship. Thus through, experiment, trial and practice and invention went steadily on to about 1850, and the work was complete. He did often consult with other persons, and study the books, but not to copy or borrow, but to forcibly choose from his own work. There was in his own script complete, standard in truth, of every letter having its own individual. These, to make, he had to copy and model. These, to make, and put together, time and study. When he was done, his capitals were a finished work and the body of the writing just as much so. Until he produced these capitals, they did not exist, and no odds by how many copied, published or claimed, they are and *must be his forever*.

It is just as true of his writing, it is a unity much as the mind was his that conceived first. Now, how should it be explained and taught. He tried a variety of methods, some wholly new, some mixed. He settled upon a standard method. It was mainly new, and was *his*; what was borrowed was but a drop in the bucket. I never doubted that his method was best for practical as well as for artistic as for myself I could ever wish.

But other men might diverge from his method, wisely, and I do not doubt that these departures under the circumstances, are good, and for these the country is under obligation to them, but still I say his method for him was the best for him, and as a National standard the best that was possible, in my opinion.

I cannot speak for others, but for myself I would hold this authorship as *second*, and guard it as I would his grave. Spencer knew the value of his work; he knew that it cost him forty years of his life, of toil, study and persistent sacrifice. It was bound to be *National*. Beauty like truth can never die. If God Almighty determined that Mr. Platt R. Spencer should produce the *handwriting of a nation*, I am not the man to attempt to strike down the decree of *Providence*.

No, rather to the *immortality of letters*

and his art, and its grand thought which can never die, I would add the *voles* and the immortality of marble. I would gladly add my humble mite on to the and to the, had I but his precious legacy to the people up to them for acceptance, and feel that I was, while helping them, *only doing justice* to the mighty dead.

Still, I do not forget the rights of the staunch supporters of *genius*—Lusk, Rice, Warren Spear, R. C. Spencer, Folsom G. W. Eastman, and hosts of others; these men of whom could have been in a galaxy without borrowed light, both friends of Mine and the public; by exerting himself thereon; men all of original, moral and extraordinary skill and energy. They not only did their friend and the justice, but were each, after his own manner, benefactors of the nation. Mr. Spencer felt his obligations to his friends, but when, after all, we consider that all of this was not for him, or them, but their country, for learning, for art and for time, it was only a common service for our common home, to all forever.

But however much I might admire the grand creations of Mr. Spencer's genius, and the cunning skill of his hand it was not this or those that drew me most to him. It was, then, that manhood was in him glorified. It was the symmetry and fullness of all parts of his character: wanting nothing intellectually, morally, and physically. I know there was no labor of his life which was not done skillfully—well!

But I loved more, that, which was *Spencer himself*. A noble man—I not by men's ordination, but by God himself. It was, therefore, with the deepest sorrow that I saw the incomparable partner of his being, his life and his toil, taken away from him just as great labor, years, and the care and responsibilities of life began to grow heavy upon him. I knew how much he loved, how much he was bound up in this woman; when she was to him in all toil, sympathy, everything—Why should she be taken away?

He finished his work alone, but under a cloud. The day had lost its sun, the night its moon, and the year the sum of nearly all successive sweets.

He now rests from his labor. That peculiar creative work set apart for him was finished. While the English language shall be written, while this Empire of the West shall furnish beds to dictate and hands to write, his *forms* will be learned and used; not as the creations of other men, but his. For history will watch over his right in *forms*, as one of her favored children.

As much as it was to be my fortune that Mr. Spencer through twenty years should be my friend, mine a blinder pursuit to his, and many qualities not essentially convertible in a common pursuit, a common possession of both, which should have furnished this tribute, more feasible and inspiring though it be, to memory of the services and excellencies of my successor and friend.

Holding, therefore, what Mr. Spencer created as in authorship *sovereign*, and not less sacred his memory and his fame. These I hand over to our common country, in her hands let them remain forever.

Rutledge, July 17, 1878.

My First Experience AT THE VETERAN CAPTAIN.

My first attempt to teach a writing school occurred in the fall of 1845, in a northern town in New Hampshire. At that time steel pens were not in general use, and quills were furnished by the pupils for the master to cut and make into pens. They also furnished the paper and ink. The paper would consist of all kinds and sizes and the ink would be of several shades and colors. Altogether there was variety at least. Copy books with engraved copies were not known, and children depended upon their school teachers for the necessary copies and instruction.

Findings it necessary to do something for a living, and being considered a pretty good penman for a boy of eighteen, I executed a few "specimens" on foolscap paper, consisting of a few flourished capitals, an eagle of the old style, a swan and a peacock, and a few lines of plain writing as a heading for the subscription list for a school. With these I began to look about for students, and in the course of a few days I secured the names of

nine boys on the paper. They were taken in with the eagle and the "goose." I got permission to use the school house free of charge. I kept the boys good natured and they kept in busy making and mending their good quill pens.

During the twelve lessons, I learned as much as they did, not only in writing, but how to impart what I did know to them. This experience was worth a great deal to me afterwards.

Having the notion that they needed a writing master more in Vermont, that they did in New Hampshire, I prepared for a winter campaign. I laid myself out on some new specimens, put them in a portfolio, placed my extra writing sparrow in a carpet bag and struck off for a large town on the river. I was a tramp. I had only a few dollars in money, but plenty of confidence, in fact, too much. I walked eighteen miles that day, only to be disappointed the next. I lodged at the hotel that night and in the morning found another writing master canvassing the town for a school. He was one day ahead of me. I then determined to strike into the interior, and by dark had crossed the Green Mountains. I stayed over night in a small village, my funds began to look rather dim, and the town was so far off that I could not get a meal. It had rained during the night and the roads were muddy, yet I made good progress, and I traveled on, and then got a ride with a farmer for a mile or two. "Distance lends enchantment to the view." I began to see that the larger the town the less the prospect for success, to one with so little experience as myself.

I slept that night in a store, with the clerk whom I happened to be acquainted with. He kindly invited me to have myself to crackers and cheese, which I gratefully accepted. When I began to talk about a writing school, I found there had been a teacher ahead of me, and that I must travel on. With all my economy, funds were getting lower. I began to live on crackers and cheese and eat them as I went along, so that was money to my case.

I arrived at another town and made the usual inquiries with the usual success; one had been there only a short time before.

Now I began to grow desperate, as my money was nearly gone. I heard of a small town about five miles distant and pressed on. Just as I walked up to the only "town" in the place, the bakers were sitting down to supper. I had walked over fifty miles, had eaten but one square meal in two days; was among entire strangers and had only a silver ninepence in my pocket. I assumed a cheerful appearance, but it took good acting, and inspired the price of board and lodging. It appeared reasonable as I was very hungry. I took my seat at the table and did ample justice to the wholesome fare. After supper I felt better and determined to succeed in getting a class in that village as I could go no farther.

I made my business known, exhibited specimens, and received some encouragement, in words at least. The next morning I started out in company with a young lad to show me the houses where there were young people living and most likely to attend a writing school. By persistent and desperate efforts I got the names of about the same number of boys I had in my first class, and by commencing at once, I finished the course of lessons in a little over two weeks. The receipts from this class just covered expenses. During all this time I kept the silence, and did not let any one know I was so short of money. Not having much to do during the day except writing the copies and mending the pens, I visited and prospected the adjoining towns for my next venture. On one of these excursions, while returning on a lonely road near night, I was caught and nearly perished in a fearful snow-storm. Pluck generally wins, and by the time I had finished this class, I had another engaged in a town about five miles distant. It was composed of a large number of boys and girls, and young ladies and gentlemen.

By this time the Vermont winter had set in with deep snows and blustering weather; but that did not prevent them from coming. It was their season for fun, and well they knew how to use it. The well-to-do fathers' sons and rosy cheek daughters, within two or three miles

of the village, would come in with their two-horse pungs well filled with a jolly crowd that would not mind the weather.

When the term closed I had given such good satisfaction that another class, larger than the first, was secured, and conducted with the same success. All this time I was improving my own writing and gaining valuable experience in teaching.

Having a natural talent for discipline, the largest schools gave me no trouble, although sometimes containing mischievous elements, the girls being the worst for a young master to manage. I had a few more classes during the winter, and when the time came for geo and spring came, I took up my carpet-bag and portfolio, and re-crossed the mountains on foot, making fifty miles in two days. During those winter months I spent in the State, I enjoyed nearly all the pleasures that are usual for that time of the year—the hospitalities of the farmer, his sons and fair daughters, donation parties at the minister's, *etc.* picnics, sleigh rides and halls.

I wish to testify, even after so many years have elapsed, to their generous hospitality, their general intelligence and proverbial integrity. Happy may they ever be among the lofty hills and beautiful valleys of Vermont. I doubt that any teacher of penmanship of the present day in that State would find the opportunities to enjoy himself as I did then, one third of a century ago.

The Practice of Criticism.

BY PAUL PASTNOK.

To a young man just entering upon the real and tangible duties of his life's work, so hub is it useful, when formed, than the *practice of criticism*. There are so many grievous imperfections, and even falsehoods, which in that a too generous charity proclaims perfect; so many morally and intellectually untrustworthy characters on the pages of life, that it seems as though all that had melted away with the smoke of our Puritan fathers' rude firesides; but that the golden age of freedom had indeed been but with it a largess and a hundred times more all this that we may upon them the beauty and dignity of a vision in the desert. Amid all this allurement to carelessness, before these heavenly beckoning fingers, the friends of joy and happiness, it is, as it were, a wonder that a young man is gravely tempted to forego the rigors of self-examination, and leave the estimation of his character and work to a smiling and lenient world? And yet, what vital fact is more evident than this. No human charity can stand for the lack in a man, nor insure for him a fame and a memory such as, in his fond delusion, he imagines he shall gain without labor or care? The world may tolerate shiftlessness, yea, even, smile upon it, but it can never reward it.

How necessary then, it becomes for each of us who are striving for a noble name, a noble place in life, to ignore the seeming praise of a world which does not condemn, and seriously set ourselves to discover wherein we lack. Not that I would deify true merit and its true recognition and praise. Let us be thankful that there is yet a full and clear distinction between deserved and undeserved commendation; yet our vanity often leads us to shut our eyes to this which we know so well, and to accept for true praise what we are very well aware is false and unmerited.

Self-criticism is the first duty of a man, young or old. We never pass our pupilage in the school. That is a hard duty, none will deny; that it is a necessary duty, all will admit. Self-criticism implies: First—A careful examination of our motives and purposes. Second—A rigid scanning of our work, as we do it. The examination of our motives and purposes is a higher science than most of us attempt to bring into practical use. We all pore over our texts and text-books on this subject, but very few of us are ready to meet the question of our stern teacher, conscience. And yet, if we could only hear in mind that there is no hope of graduation from the school of discipline into the fair future of success until we have mastered this hardest of lessons, I think we would neglect it less. You never knew a great man who was not conscientious, though I grant there have been some great *recreoles* who were not. Self-respect must go hand in hand with the respect of other

men, otherwise notoriety will be your highest round in the ladder of success.

A rigid scanning of one's work is a duty secondary to examination of one's motives only in order. It follows naturally and unavoidably from the former, and is, in fact, its visible and outward expression. A conscientious man is almost invariably a good artisan and a good artist. But the object of careful attention to one's manner and kind of work is two-fold—as the highest mental culture, and as the best and surest means for improving the quality of that work. The first consideration leads us back to the subject of motive and purpose, second brings us to the real and practical theory of this subject.

Self-criticism is as means of professional improvement is a subject on which volumes would be trivial. All the importance and necessity of the duty could never be written or said. Every life presents a thousand instances of it, either as the hand-cause of splendid success, or, when neglected, the sombre companion of eternal failure. Innumerable are the places, the lights and shadows, surroundings and distances, of this living picture. No camera could contain them all, no eye drink in the variety of their forms. A few suggestions, however, might serve to direct your thoughts to this, unshunned theme, and in so doing lead you to discover many peculiar and beautiful relations, which can never be less divine than personal!

Criticism of one's own work fits one for application of one's own resources. In no other way is it possible for the mind and heart and soul to see clearly each others depths. Self-criticism develops a logical faculty in the mind. One's previous impressions rise up to refute their accusers; and before the matter is satisfactorily settled, one will have passed through a regimen of intellectual trial which will probably have laid open facts and resources of thought and imagination hitherto unknown. Self-criticism is often wholesome self-punishment. Shame, disappointment, and regret are often valuable lessons in the great school of life. A chapter once learned with tears, though blushed and dim be the page where our sorrow fell, will never be washed from the mind. There are elements of discipline in self-criticism whose bitterness is only equalled by their mighty influence as life inspiring elixirs.

Finally, self-criticism capacitates one for the criticism of others; and upon this thought I would round out my subject with a few words.

The criticism of others should never be attempted until one's conscience endorses the justice and value of our own criticisms upon ourselves. An artist ought never to put a picture upon the market which he is ashamed to see hanging in his own studio. For how can amateur thoughtless criticism be other than selfish and unjust?

Again, one ought never to criticize his brother unless they have something in common, some bond of sympathy by which they may understand each other. If your methods are altogether different from your fellow-artists, "you have no right to criticize their production. Adopt this rule: Be as honest and fair and careful with others, as you would be with yourself.

How to Achieve Success.

Young men should avolve to the grand possibilities of achieving competency, wealth, success! The world is *there's*—as much of it, at least, as they can conquer! Direct effort, a little time, a small outlay, and the greatest barrier is surmounted! Faith, effort and time are to command, but what is the *outlay*? It is tuition, simply with which to buy salable qualifications; for it is an axiom, that if we would buy, we must have something to sell. This is too often overlooked by young men. They forget that practical qualification is a product as merchantable as flour, cotton, or cloth! An outlay, indeed, of one hundred dollars tuition, for a complete business education at Folsom's Business College, yields bountiful returns, in salaries from \$300 to \$1,000 the first year, as hundreds of graduates will testify. Young men, the dark eye of business paralysis is soon to pass away, to be succeeded by halcyon days of financial prosperity, in which you may, with proper business qualifications, finally achieve certain success.—E. G. Folsom.

Ode to Writing

How justly bold, when in some Master's hand,
The Pen at once finds Freedom with Command!
With softness strong, with Ornament not vain;
Loses with Propriety, and with Neatness plain;
Not a word; yet full, complete in every part;
And artful most, when not affecting art.

Presentation to P. R. Spencer, on His Sixty second Birthday.

From our Scrap Book.

Quite a pleasant affair came off at the *Log Writing Seminary* of one beloved friend and fellow-citizen P. R. SPENCER, in Geneva, on the occasion of the Sixty-second birthday (1881) of its proprietor, the author of the *Spencerian System of Writing*—a system more current than any other in our country, and its merits appreciated coeval with the Anglo Saxon race and language. His celebrity as a teacher, it seems has drawn around him a close, fitting for teachers, hailing from six different States and from Canada. This class, unknown to Mr. Spencer, had at a previous meeting, prepared for the presentation by appointment of a committee of eight, to wit, S. D. Clark, of Ia.; W. C. Hooper, of N. Y.; C. P. Thayer, of Pa.; Fr. Granger, Mich.; Miss M. E. Brown, O.; Miss M. Wheeler, Ky.; and S. Annabel, C. E.; to arrange material, and prepare a suitable address, electing E. C. Adams, of Ia.; chairman of the meeting, in absence.

On Friday, at 3 p. m. the chairman announced the design and desire of the class and Mr. Spencer vacated the school for their untrammelled action, whereupon S. D. Clark addressed Mr. Spencer as follows:

Respected and Esteemed Teacher:

It has been truly said that those alone are really great who have labored successfully for the benefit of their fellow men, and have left the world the better for their having lived. Foremost among these stand the inventors of writing and printing, and those who have assisted largely in bringing these nobles of arts to their present high state of perfection. To them the poet, the philosopher, the historian, owe their immortality. And who can portray the great services rendered the human race were the vast results of these sister invasions to-day blotted out of existence.

This was a beautiful thought of the ancients, and scarcely less true than beautiful, that an artis (Gothic) in writing, one destined to lead mankind from the midnight darkness of barbarism, into the bright noonday of civilization which now dooms the world with a blaze of glory, could be the work of Deity alone, and instead of a discovery of man's, it was taught him from a higher sphere.

"When the rapt pen with words of flame,
Burnt on the bosom of heaven's own blue,
The world awoke, when the pen
Lived like the light of day."

A shrine was reared where wisdom boud,
And the penman's name was hallowed.

White thought emerging from her shroud,
Upon the pen she wrote her sceptre there.

"And taught her what the Godlike drew—

Not cannoting, when she bared her woe,
Where Hope and Faith had shrouded their woe.

"The living hand of light to view,

A shriveled world to see the dardest fade."

Yon art divine, and the pen divine,

Beneath whose Impres gleams with light,

And gives the world a new life.

Small but increases thy wondrous magus,

"His hands bring wings to thee,

And thy gloomy robes release

The saddest woe which doth exceed

"One shade around a universe,

Only the pen can pierce,

Of inspirations to the given,

And points the soul of every age,

Unto the world a new life.

"And I foes sweet charms have rung

Upon her soft, voluptuous bane,

Thou lingerer on an echoing bane,

Her life, her love, her joy, her care,

Far Friendship pays a tribute due,

And the penman's name is hallowed,

Beyond the distance lies now,

Or chance and change a triumph still.

Of those who have labored with marked success in raising writing from what you have shown us to have been its rude beginning, to the "thing of beauty" which greet us from the written page, few occupy so enviable a position as the author of the *Spencerian System*, and while writing in the wave-washed sands of Erie, in your youth, studying the endless forms and combinations of beauty displayed in wave and leaf and flower, and the streams, culminating from nature's rich pages forms of grace and ease destined in after years to mould the writing of a nation, you were laying the foundation for that monument to your genius, carved out by the labors of your ripe years, a monument as enduring as the love for the true and the beautiful implanted by an all-wise Creator in the human breast.

History gives us a few instances in which those who have labored for the good of their race have been duly appreciated in their own day, and have lived to reap the rewards of their efforts in the blessings of their fellow men; Socrates, for his wisdom of wisdom was professed the poison cup; Columbus, for giving a new continent to the world, received the tribute of poverty and chains; and Milton, the illustrious author of these, unequalled works, had to seek in after years the boughs due to his almost God-like genius. But, living in a more enlightened age, you are happily spared to see your system, the result of years of careful study and experiment guided by a rare artistic taste, not only the acknowledged standard in this country, and bidding fair within your lifetime to become the only system taught here, but also being adopted in foreign countries where the English language is spoken or taught.

Few men can look back upon a life's labor

What is said of the Journal

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D. J. S. Sawyer, Principal of Dominion Business College, Lindsay, Ontario, Canada: "Your paper is doing a great work by keeping up a spirit of emulation among penmen. It is whole-souled and absolutely useful. Succeeding generations will bless and cherish the name of America."

J. W. Washington, United States Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.: "Your JOURNAL is a 'jewel.' It is the best dressed, the most ably edited, and contains more real 'hard' penmanship in its columns than any paper I have seen that has ever been published in this country."

S. S. Packard, New York: "You have shown the disposition as well as the ability and taste to give us a class paper for one *colonel* a year, which in point of artistic appearance, and general adaptability for use, is not excelled by any publication in the country."

J. C. Bryant, President of the Buffalo Business College, Buffalo, N. Y.: "I am so heartily pleased with it and so well filled with sensible and spicy matter that I feel it almost a duty to double my subscription. I need not express a hope that it will be a permanent success, for there can be no failure if you keep up your present style."

G. A. Gaskell: "The variety of excellent *few similes* of your pen-work you are giving, as well as its choice reading matter, makes it, in my opinion, superior to any of its predecessors. No greater credit can go to the editor, or beginners in the profession, and the JOURNAL without deriving great pleasure."

W. P. Cooper, Kingsville, O.: "I can imagine nothing more elegant or better. It is excellent in choice of subjects which revive old memories, lost friends, and rich in wholesome instruction; while its embellishments are superb bits of art, not only redolent of progress, but warmed by the ever-creeping grace and cunning hand of genius and trained skill."

Hon. Ira Mayhew, Detroit, Mich.: "I have been more and more interested in the successive issues of your JOURNAL from the first number. It seems to me to be filling an important position. I trust it will be successful and aid penmanship as no other, but that *applied* penmanship, as a commercial branch, shall, by its influence, materially promote the interests of business education, whose great importance is not yet generally recognized."

Henry C. Spencer, Spencerian Business College, Washington, D. C.: "The JOURNAL is the medium of fresh news, useful information, best ideas of generic headed teaching, and the highest degree of excellence that any of its predecessors."

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W. P. Cooper, Kingsville, O.: "The penman's best friend."

J. French, Ellingsham, Ill.: "I must say I am delighted with the JOURNAL. The teacher of writing can afford to be without it."

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J. C. Ricketts, teacher of writing, Malta, O.: "The paper is far in advance of any periodical which has yet been published on the subject of penmanship. It is admirable."

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From the Press

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The products of his skillful pen are many and varied, and show that he is truly an M. —not member of Parliament, but *Master of Penmanship*."

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This work is universally conceded by the press, professional penmen, and artists generally, to be the most comprehensive, practical, and artistic guide to ornamental penmanship ever published. Sent, post paid, to any address on receipt of \$5.00, or as a premium for a club of twelve subscribers to the JOURNAL.

so signally crowned with success, for you have not only wrought an entire and happy revolution in the writing of the country, but have raised your favorite art to the full dignity and importance of a science.

Several of our number have already gone forth upon their important mission as teachers of the *Art Spencerian*, for which you have so well prepared them, and others soon to follow, but we are assured that we speak the sentiments of every heart, when we say that we shall ever look back upon the hours passed under your instruction as among, not only the most profitable, but most pleasant of our lives; and whatever the conditions of life assigned us by the fickle goddess Fortune, you will ever be grateful and affectionately remembered. And, as a slight token of our high esteem for your character, of our appreciation of the unswearable efforts you have made to promote our advancement, and of gratitude for the great boon you have conferred upon us in common with all who write our noble language, in giving to the world your unequalled system, we in behalf of the class, beg you to accept this volume, embracing the imitable works of Milton, and with your well known poetical talents few so highly appreciate the beauties of the greatest of modern poets, as you have done.

The volume presented was of the largest print, of firm, beautifully gilt binding, and cost \$8.

Mr. Spencer responded appropriately to the action of his esteemed students, and thus much of "a feast of rascos, and a flow of soul," was crowded into an hour, constituting a beautiful spot in the pathway of all, and on which all will look back with emotions of pleasure.—*Ashtabula, O., Telegraph*.

SANDY HOOK, Ct., Oct. 18, 1878.

D. T. Ames: "Dear Sir—Your Compendium of Ornamental Penmanship received. It is the most beautiful and valuable book for penmen ever saw, and I have a number of others to judge from."

Yours truly,

I. P. BLACKMAN, Penman.



Published Monthly in \$10 per Year.
D. T. BRYANT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
205 Broadway, New York.

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We hope our subscribers will be interested in observing and observing that no penman or teacher who uses it can withhold either his subscription or a word of word; but we want them to do more even than that, we desire their active co-operation as correspondents and agents, we therefore desire the following:

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To every new subscriber, or renewal, until further notice, we will send a copy of the *Lord's Prayer*, 19x34.

To any person sending their own and another name as subscribers, including \$2.00 in postage to the JOURNAL, we will send a copy of the *Lord's Prayer* to the other, a copy of either of the following publications, each of which are among the finest specimens of penmanship ever published, viz.:

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For these names and \$3 we will forward the large Continental Picture, size 28x40 inches, retail for \$2.

For six months and \$12, we will send a copy of *Wm. & F. Packard's Penmanship*, 18x22 c. in.

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The same bound in gilt will be sent for eighteen subscriptions and \$18, price \$7.50.

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All correspondence to THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, should be addressed to the office of publication, 205 Broadway, New York.

The JOURNAL will be issued as nearly as possible on the first of each month. Matter designed for insertion must be received at or before the twentieth.

Remittances should be by post-office order or by registered letter. Money inclosed in letter is not sent at our risk.

ADVERTISING ART JOURNAL,

205 Broadway, New York.

Give your name and address very distinctly.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1878.

Platt R. Spencer.

Upon the first page of the JOURNAL will be found an excellent portrait of Platt R. Spencer, author of Spencerian Penmanship, accompanied with a delineation of his character, abilities and labors, by his co-laborer and friend, Wm. P. Cooper, and most admirably has the writer treated a most worthy subject. No other penman, in the annals of time, has in all respects left a record more to be envied, or more worthy of emulation than Platt R. Spencer, and what is scarcely less remarkable, his own genius and skill have been to a remarkable degree transmitted to a large family of sons and daughters, all of whom have won for themselves enviable reputations as writers, teachers and authors, and have ably supplemented the skillful labor of their father in perfecting the system and upholding a fame that is now almost worldwide.

Robert C. Speer, the oldest of his sons, is a popular and successful manager of a business college at Milwaukee, Wis., Henry C. is conducting, with like success, a business college at Washington, D. C. Platt R. is at the head of the Spencerian business college, Cleveland, Ohio; Harvey A., a twin brother of Henry, conducts a commercial school and manages a general land agency at Dallas, Texas. He is running on the Greenback ticket for State Comptroller, Lyons, Vt. In the young of their brothers, devotees have turned to the preparation of Spencerian publications. He resides in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Sarah Spencer Sison, the elder daughter of Platt R. Spencer, is the wife of Mr. Junius R. Sison, an artist of wide reputation. She is probably the most accomplished lady writer in the world, and a

portion of her time gives to Chicago seminaries of learning the benefit of her talents as a teacher.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, the only other surviving daughter, is the wife of Gen. R. D. Mussey, a talented lawyer of Washington, D. C. She was a teacher of penmanship and commercial branches prior to her marriage, and is said to be an able assistant to her husband in his office work.

Since Mr. Cooper in dealing directly with the character and labors of Mr. Spencer, has very properly omitted all information regarding his parentage and early history, perhaps a brief sketch here would be acceptable to our readers.

He was born at Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y., in the year 1800. While quite young he manifested a marked taste and skill for writing—it is claimed by his biographers that when a mere boy practicing writing after the rude copies in a common school he conceived the plan of a more perfect system, and that great precocity and skill was shown in his criticisms of copies. About the year 1807 his father moved from Fishkill to Windham, N. Y., where, some two years after, he died, and the mother and children emigrated to the then wilderness of Northern Ohio. Here as a pioneer, beyond the verge of civilization, away from schools, without social advantages, his mother being poor, he was, while a mere boy, thrown almost entirely upon his own resources. Through youth to manhood, he was in a severe struggle with poverty. But his intense application and zeal in the study and practice of writing enabled him at the age of fifteen years, to acquire sufficient skill to commence instructing classes, which he did very successfully in many of the then small villages of northern Ohio. He continued thus, to teach with rapidly growing fame for many years, until he built at his home in Geneva, Ohio, his "log cabin seminary," which, although a rude and uninviting structure, was furnished with all conveniences for school purposes. Hitler came pupils from far and near, drawn by the widely spreading fame of its master, and they went forth, all true disciples of Spencerian; and many most skillful and successful teachers; until at length the old log seminary, or "Jericho," as it was called, became one of the most widely and justly famed institutions in the land, and is the cherished "Alma Mater" of scores of our most noted teachers and authors of writing. In the later years of his life he devoted much of his time to the preparation of his system for publication, and to teaching writing in the Bryant and Stratton chain of business colleges. He died at his home in Geneva, Ohio, in 1864. His system, revised and in many respects improved by his sons, is most famous, and more extensively taught and practiced than any, perhaps all other, American.

Worthy Friends of the Journal.
Throughout the country are a large number some thousands of persons engaged professionally teaching and practicing penmanship, many of them with a marked degree of success, as regards both finance and fame, while many others have never even seen the sunny side of fortune, "luck being perpetually against them."

We have observed, that almost without exception, the former are among the early subscribers, and many have been able correspondents to the JOURNAL, and all have manifested a lively interest in its welfare, from its first advent. While few of the latter class are among its subscribers or have manifested any interest in its success, beyond occasionally sending a postal card for a specimen copy or boring its editor with chatty, selfish letters covering from one to four pages of foolscap, and perhaps promising to subscribe for the JOURNAL when they could get a dollar, for which we suppose they are still striving.

Success in any calling is measured by the means one can command to secure it. The teacher who is well qualified, clear, ready, and bright, will find that fortune delights to attend him, while one poorly qualified, dull and rusty she will slyly watch from the dis-

Discerning, aspiring and working teachers know this, and accordingly, seize with alacrity, upon any worthy means to add to their

strength and accomplishments. They saw at once in this JOURNAL a strong, powerful friend and aid to themselves to the profession, and intended to welcome and encourage it with their cordial and unanimous voices to its columns. Indeed, as we have upon our roll of subscribers as they have been added from month to month from its first issue, the names are, with few honorable exceptions, graded from first to last, according to the recognized standing and ability of the persons as skillful teachers or earnest pupils of writing. Those first upon the roll are the acknowledged leaders and the representatives of the highest intelligence and greatest skill in the profession, and are so, because they avail themselves promptly and liberally of all the best means for obtaining new thoughts and practical information bearing upon their chosen profession. The largest success to them is natural and easy, while to others it is correspondingly limited and difficult.

Now, there is scarcely a professional teacher in the United States or Canada, who has enterprise or skill sufficient to command respect or attention, who is not a subscriber to the JOURNAL, and is not successfully exerting his or her influence to increase its circulation among pupils and friends who are less directly interested in writing.

What is true regarding the early subscribers to the JOURNAL, is by no means exceptional. It will hold true regarding any new and worthy enterprise or innovation. It is very natural that the first friends and patrons should be those who are most ripe from study, thought and experience in that direction.

Should a periodical devoted exclusively and ably to science, art, medicine, music, law, agriculture, mechanics, or any trade or profession, be started, the first to hail its advent, welcome and sustain it, would be the most able, conspicuous and aspiring representatives of that calling.

To those who so promptly and ably come to the support of the JOURNAL, we return our thanks, and assure them that we shall spare no labor or expense to render the JOURNAL to the highest degree interesting and valuable to all friends and patrons of skillful penmanship.

The New Bryant & Stratton Counting-House Book-Keeping.

BY S. S. PACKARD, IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., NEW YORK.

This book is intended to supplant the old counting-house book-keeping which for the past fifteen years has been familiar to our best commercial teachers. It can hardly be said to be a revision of that book, for it is, in almost all respects, wholly new. It starts out with a clear and full enunciation of economic principles, which are so broad that they make a generous foundation for all necessary theories of book-keeping. The author has evidently expended a great deal of time and investigation in laying this foundation, and although he has found it necessary to establish a nomenclature differing somewhat from the text books on political economy, he has not made his premises very clearly and drawn his conclusions therefrom in a logical and satisfactory manner. Beginning with the measure of value, he proceeds to regular steps to the great moving force of business, *acquisition*. He gives five distinct powers in acquisition, namely: *labor, rest, exchange, gift, and circumstance*. The first three, may be used, and are used actually, the other two are incidental, but not the less effective. Upon these divisions he finds the whole theory of business out of which grows the necessity of record, and enforces his ideas with a fullness of text and illustration which leaves nothing to be desired by teacher or pupil. In fact, they is liable to exist a question as to whether too much elaboration is not given to that part of the work which is styled "the statement of the subject." It must be conceded, however, that Mr. Packard, who has for so many years held the position as teacher and author, and whose book-keeping theories, original and sweeping as they were, have been so generally accepted by teachers, has a right to be heard at reasonable length upon any part of a subject to which he has given so much of his life, and we feel free to say that a critical examination of his posi-

tions, in their order and effect, has brought us to the conclusion that he has made no mistake in making his mind freely. It is true that he has devoted an unusual space to the philosophy of book-keeping, but every page and section are so fraught with practical suggestions, which can but be helpful to the student as he proceeds in his work, that he is more likely to be commended than severely criticized for this departure. The teacher who brings himself honestly to the task of adopting this book to individual instruction, will soon see that what appears to be simply a philosophical dissertation upon the economical aspects of book-keeping, is really a fund of knowledge from which practical hints can be drawn as needed to apply strictly upon any part of the student's work. In his preface, the author very properly suggests where the student's work should begin, in case it is not best for him to follow the consecutive method as laid down. Upon this matter he says: "Whether the first sixty pages wherein are so fully discussed the main question relating to business and record are to be made a close subject of study by any student at the outset is a matter for the teacher to decide in the case of each student. If he finds no trouble in following the course of reasoning, and becomes fully interested in the gradual unfolding of the subject, a great vantage point will be gained by encouraging him to pursue this method, but, if, on the other hand, he does not readily catch the thought, and is apt to get bewildered in trying to follow the sequences as laid down, he should not be held too rigidly to the work, but turn at once to the practical exercises, depending upon the direct instruction to which references are constantly made. To a certain class of minds, a plain synthetical unfolding of a subject in logical order carries a force and conviction to be obtained in no other way; while to others reasoning must come in detachments, with constant resting places and ample means of attestation. To the former a clear statement of a principle is open door to all the truths it embodies; to the latter the wisdom of formulating ideas in words which are to serve as a key to the knowledge which they seek is never apparent until the knowledge has been obtained through other means."

The hook, as it stands, is the last and best work of the author, and embodies his freshest thoughts upon his favorite theme. It is adapted to private instruction as well as to class drill and to business college work, and will no doubt be accepted as the best contribution to our list of commercial text books yet made. It has few rivals in the work which it supersedes, and will be sold at a lower price, but the author claims that it is in every real instruction and much more work for the student. Great care has been taken to present all the best modern ideas and forms, some of which are far in advance of anything yet published. From our own point of view, one of the most instructive and beautiful sets is that of the wholesale dry goods business representing a Chicago house. It would be possible to put within thirty pages more genuine information. We have looked this set carefully through, and do not remember ever to have seen anything so full and satisfactory. Upon the whole, we feel that Mr. Packard has honestly met the high expectation which his promise has excited, and that the new counting-house book-keeping, will have a career of usefulness not excelled by any recent text book.

Canadian School Journal, Oct., 1878.
Ames' Compendium of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship. By Prof. D. T. Ames, New York.
This work is a complete compendium of pen art, containing over twenty entire alphabets of different kinds, numerous designs for engraved resolutions, testimonials, certificates, title-pages, monograms, and a great variety of truly artistic pen-and-ink designs of every description. The work is the most elegant and elaborate published on the subject, and should be in the hands of every penman and engraver, as ideas, designs, styles of borders, lettering, florishing, &c., may be found therein to suit almost any taste. It has to be seen to be properly appreciated. The photo-engraving and printing of the numerous pen pictures are a marvel of excellence.

Unity and Simplicity of Forms of Letters Necessary to Good and Rapid Business Writing.

Much practice in learning to write is lost by making use of a multiplicity of complicated forms of letters; not only is the acquisition of a good handwriting thus made more difficult, but the subsequent practice is rendered proportionately slow and tedious.

The simple forms are not only more easily acquired, and more rapidly executed, but they are more easily read than the more ornate styles; in fact those forms that cost the most, are worth the least. It is of a man's chancery that constantly purchase an inferior class of merchandise, and pay the high price of the best, his chances for success certainly would not be very promising.

Labor, whether of the clerk or mechanic, is rewarded according to the results it can produce. The copyist or clerk who can write one hundred words, equally as well, in the same time that another writes fifty, will certainly, other things being equal, command twice as much pay.

The rapidity with which writing can be executed, depends largely upon the simplicity of the forms of letters used, and the size of the writing. A medium-sized hand is written with much greater ease and rapidity than a large hand, from the fact that the pen can be carried over short spaces in less time, and with greater ease than over long ones, and can execute simple forms more easily and rapidly than complicated ones.

To illustrate. Suppose one writer were to habitually make the capital R thus:



which requires eleven motions of the hand to execute, and that another were to uniformly make it thus:



requiring only four motions of the hand. It is apparent that the difference of time required to make each cannot be less than the proportion of eleven to four; that is not all. The complicated form, consisting of many lines, some of which are required to run parallel to each other, and all made with reference to balancing or harmonizing with some other line, requires to be made with greater care and skill than the more simple form, so that the disadvantage is even greater than indicated by the simple proportion between eleven and four.

This plan carried out through the alphabet, would be fatal to rapid and legible business writing.

Unity of forms in business writing is also very essential to rapidity and excellence. The mechanic who makes one thing a specialty, acquires great skill and dispatch in his work, in fact he becomes the representative man in his vocation, so the writer who makes use of the minimum number of the most simple forms of letters in writing, will become proportionately more skillful and rapid, than he who adopts the maximum number of the most complicated forms.

These remarks are intended to apply more especially to business and unprofessional writing. In ornamental and professional writing, where show and beauty are of greater consideration than dispatch, variety and complexity of forms are quite proper, and even necessary.

New Drawing Books.

Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., have recently published a school series of White's drawing books, revised by Professor H. P. Smith, teacher of drawing in the New York public schools, which are peculiarly adapted for use in public or private schools. They should be examined by all teachers of drawing. See advertisement on last page.

Photo-Engraving.

We take pleasure in again calling the attention of our readers to the illustrations to the present number of the JOURNAL, as fine specimens of engraving. The cuts are all made by the New York Photo-Engraving Company. We believe that their process and facilities for furnishing cuts are unequalled elsewhere in the country.

How to Prepare India Ink.

In answer to numerous inquiries upon this subject, we would say. Procure a stick of ink of fine quality, and a sloping tray. The stick should be a well to contain and give depth to the ink; put into the tray ratio water sufficient to make the desired quantity of ink, and then grid the stick of ink into the water upon the sloping bottom of the tray until it becomes of the desired degree of blackness, when it is ready for use. It should be thus freshly ground each day that it is used, by standing over night it precipitates or changes, so that when dry upon the paper it crooks and is easily removed by the hand. Many inexperienced persons seek to prepare the ink by slaking and dissolving it in water; it cannot in that manner be sufficiently pulverized to either flow readily or to give a solid black line. A very delicate and pleasing effect is imparted to writing and drawing by first using a light shade of ink and then retouching the shaded portions with darker ink, this will not do, however, for work designed for reproduction by either the photo-engraving or lithographic processes, these require clear, strong, black lines, and the pencil lines should be removed with soft sponge rubber.

A. J. Bicknell & Co., 27 Warren street, New York, have just issued two interesting and valuable works upon architecture, en-



F. C. Hall, of Liverpool, New York, is a fine writer.

Harp Van Riper is teaching writing at Cleveland, Ohio.

T. J. Risius is the accomplished superintendent of writing in public schools at New Castle, Pa.

Mr. E. Beckett is highly complimented by the Secreatary, New York *Daily Union*, for his success in teaching writing in that city.

F. B. Davis, who is reported to be a skillful writer and teacher in New England, is instructing large classes in the "Old Native States."

I. S. Preston, teaching large classes at San Jose and vicinity, assisted by one of his former pupils, H. W. Besser. Both are skillful writers.

Prof. J. W. Van Sickle of the Business College, Springfield, Ohio, is writing a history of the Van Sickle Family in the United States.

Professor F. K. Fritz, an accomplished writer, and formerly editor of the "New England Star," Ansonia, Conn., is spending a season in Europe.

G. W. Michael, Valparaiso, Ind., has been a very popular and successful teacher of writing. Many of our Western Knights of the Quill are indebted to him for their skill. He includes some superior slips of his writing.

E. L. Burnett, LaCrosse, Wisconsin Business College sends attractive specimens of flourishing.

Two most exquisitely written letters have been received during the month from Lynn, N. J.

F. Davis, Jevitt City, Conn., sends superb specimens of plain, flourished and fancy colored card writing.

T. J. Prickett, penman at Soule's Business College, Philadelphia, Pa., sends an excellent specimen of business writing.

J. E. Soule, Philadelphia, Pa., sends a photograph of a beautiful specimen of engraving executed at Soule's business college.

W. H. Hamlin, New Augusta, Ind., writes a handsome letter, in which he excels in skillful flourishing and card writing.

D. R. Lillicridge, Davenport, Iowa, Business College, sends a fine specimen of letter writing and off-hand flourishing.

A well executed specimen of flourishing and a set of colored capitals has been received from C. F. Cagle, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Gus Hulizer, Tolon, Ill., sends a hand-somely flourished specimen, and a fine collection of unique designs of flourished cards.

H. W. Stoner, Soule's & B. S. Business College, Philadelphia, Pa., sends most easy and general specimens of business and card writing.

Some most elegant specimens of business writing have been received from S. R. Webster, who is teacher of writing at Gregory's School, New Haven, N. J.

Joe Fether, Ashland, Pa., sends a photographic copy of the Lord's Prayer in the Irish language, which is skillfully designed and well executed.



The specimen given above is reproduced by the N. Y. Photo-Eng. Co. from flourishing and lettering by Mr. H. W. Flickinger, who is associated with J. E. Soule, in the special Penmanship Department of the Bryant & Stratton Business College, Philadelphia, Pa., and with the Souper Brothers as associates author of the Revised Spencerian Copy-Books.

Although this cut, as is necessarily the case with all reproductions, fails fully to present the exquisite touch and line of Mr. Flickinger's work, yet it speaks well for its author, who has for some years been justly recognized as leading this department of Penmanship in America.

His skill combined with Lyman Souper, produced those most exquisite and interesting specimens exhibited at the Centennial, by Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co. and which have since attracted so much attention and praise, at their publishing house in New York.

W. E. Deacon, at Wright's Business College, New Orleans, has recently produced an excellent and fine specimen of pen drawing in the form of a cherub surrounded with a finely wrought wreath of flowers. It is among the finest specimens we have examined.

W. G. Soule, President of Soule Commercial College and Literary Institute, New Orleans, has recently produced with a dash and spirit, a fine specimen of pen drawing in the form of a cherub surrounded with a finely wrought wreath of flowers. It is among the finest specimens we have examined.

W. G. Soule, Principal of the St. Joseph, Mass. Business College, sends a very fine specimen of flourishing, also a lithographic copy of an elegant specimen of writing as taught in his college.

H. W. Flickinger with J. E. Soule, in the B. S. Business College, Philadelphia, Pa., sends two good specimens, a reproduction from one which will be sold on another page. It will speak for itself.

Messrs. McCrank & Shiekh, forwarded a specimen of engraving 2228, executed in a sumptuous style, by King, N. Y., and the proprietor of the Pen Art School, connected with their business college at Utica, N. Y.

Masters Heron and Orchard, Pupils of M. E. Beckett, teacher of drawing and writing at Schenectady, N. Y., send a specimen of creditably executed hand-scrip. The specimen is a somewhat elaborate specimen of drawing. Considering the age and period of instruction of the lad, they are creditable to pupils and instructor.

Some of flourishing and exquisite card writing, accompanied with a most grace-fully written letter comes from Thomas J. Stewart, penman at the Capital City Business College, Trenton, N. J. Mr. Stewart is a pupil of H. W. Flickinger, whose skill a penman deserves compliment when he says: "I try to



W. D. Speck, Roxbury, Pa., sends creditable specimens of card writing.

J. M. Van Pott, Aylmer, Ont., sends a skillfully executed specimen of flourishing.

F. H. Waters, Garrettsville, Ohio, incloses a tastefully executed specimen of flourishing.

O. W. Palmer, Sullivan, Pa., sends some beautiful specimens of plain and flourished cards.

follow the footsteps of my dear teacher, Mr. Flickinger, but the master has too much skill for his pupil. I frequently get disengaged when I study the exquisitely displayed in his penmanship." We appreciate the pupil's task, but discouragement should yield to hope.

Answers to



"No communication unaccompanied with the full name and address of the writer will be noticed, or answered. We do not accept any other communication. Neither will questions, the answers of which are not of a general interest, be answered, or criticisms upon writing be given to any subscriber or patron of the JOURNAL.

Proposed articles, or any article invited, should be written on a note or letter sheet, in the writer's best and most natural handwriting, and certainly no postal card will receive attention.

J. L. M., Wampum, Pa.—Your writing is superior in every respect. Extended and careful practice will add to its ease and grace of execution.

H. D. Potomac, Ohio.—Your writing is very good. What you need most is careful practice upon the fore arm and combined movement, which is by all means the best for practical writing.

A. L. C. Boston, Pa.—We cannot well give lesson, or practice, through the JOURNAL. Your writing is tolerably correct in form. You do not give sufficient attention to the proper curves in your connecting lines. You appear to use the figner movement largely, and fail in the bold and graceful.

C. D. B. Springfield, N. Y.—Your writing can be reproduced by either photo-enlarging or photo-lithography without reduction; but the lines are enlarged, which gives to the print a coarse, bold, and somewhat heavy appearance. It is not the case when reduced from a drawing twice the size of the desired cut or print.

O. B. G., Newark, N. J.—Your writing has much merit; it is too sloping; you have a bad habit in not giving to certain parts of your letters the proper place, as in the letters a, e, and h, the same slopes as the other parts. You letter, You should study our article "Hints on writing," in the last number of the JOURNAL.

In the article in the *Penman's Help*, just received, we notice that Mr. G. R. Rathbun complains that he has not received the September number of the *ART JOURNAL*, and asks what he become of it? We suppose he means the *Penman's Art Journal*. We would say that it has been month been promptly mailed to all subscribers, and that we can divine no cause for his failure to reach Mr. R. It is the fact that his subscription, which expired in August, has not been renewed. We are sorry, for Mr. R. is a live, enterprising teacher, and ought to read the *JOURNAL*.

The transitions from the familiar Roman Letters to Italics, and from these to the script forms, can be easily illustrated, and are of great interest to amateurs, which will help to fix the writing movements more firmly in the mind. Do not let the child feel that he has the severe task of learning wholly new characters for the written alphabet; but rather teach him to recognize the known Roman and Italic forms in the written letters.

"How many can read Italic letters?" All can. Then you can see learned to write written letters.

I write on the blackboard, and nearly small i. "What letter is this?" A few tell.

I erase all of the first line, and nearly all of the last, and make the top just like the base of the letter, only reversed. "What does it look like now?" All say, "i." As it stands now, it is Italic small i. I will make the written letter beside it, so that you can look at both. Let us now close from the pupils, by means of apt questions, that there is a short head, or turn, at the base of each letter, that the Italic has a short head or turn at the top, while the written one is sharp and pointed at the top; that the Italic begins and ends with very short lines, while the written letter begins and ends with long lines; that the middle line of either is straight, except where the turn is added at top or base; and both are dotted above the top. This will teach the children to resolve the written letter into parts, and to compare it with, and build it up from, the Italic. After the written form is fully pictured in the mind of the child, we proceed to analysis.

"What is the reason here, that the primary changes in writing may be taught analysis?" The elementary analysis of the script alphabet is so simple that it can be easily understood by the youngest pupils.

The curves of the script alphabet are formed from the straight line, and the oval. The parts of the oval used separately in writing are the top, and the base.

These, together with the straight line,

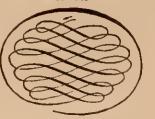
make up every script letter.

The following diagram illustrates the analysis of the lines in the oval, and the combination of the

EXERCISES FOR FLOURISHING.



No. 12.



The Writing Class.

BY J. W. PAYSON.

II.

Teacher. I see something written on all these child faces, and that is interest in the lesson. I would advise first a short review of the previous lesson, condensing it, and giving the pith in a few simple sentences—thus: We can speak words, or we can write them. When we speak words, we tell what we think by the use of certain sounds when we write words, we tell what we think by the use of letters. The letters which we write are signs of the spoken sounds. We speak with the voice, we write with the hand.

Note. If this review is repeated in concert after the teacher, it will help the pupils to store up with them what they learn, and to have it ready for use. A confused little brain is a very poor work shop.

THE WRITING LESSON.

Let us think and talk about letters, before we begin to write them. We have three kinds of letters in common use. First, we have the square Roman letters, which you see in your reading books; these are printed letters, which are much like the Roman, but lean over to the right. Third, we have the written letters, which also lean over to the right, and are much like the Italics. All of these letters are made up of lines.

Note. The transitions from the familiar Roman Letters to Italics, and from these to the script forms, can be easily illustrated, and are of great interest to amateurs, which will help to fix the writing movements more firmly in the mind. Do not let the child feel that he has the severe task of learning wholly new characters for the written alphabet; but rather teach him to recognize the known Roman and Italic forms in the written letters.

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I erase all of the first line, and nearly all of the last, and make the top just like the base of the letter, only reversed. "What does it look like now?" All say, "i." As it stands now, it is Italic small i. I will make the written letter beside it, so that you can look at both. Let us now close from the pupils, by means of apt questions, that there is a short head, or turn, at the base of each letter,

that the Italic has a short head or turn at the top, while the written one is sharp and pointed at the top; that the Italic begins and ends with very short lines, while the written letter begins and ends with long lines; that the middle line of either is straight, except where the turn is added at top or base;

and both are dotted above the top. This will teach the children to resolve the written letter into parts, and to compare it with, and build it up from, the Italic. After the written form is fully pictured in the mind of the child, we proceed to analysis.

"What is the reason here, that the primary changes in writing may be taught analysis?" The elementary analysis of the script alphabet is so simple that it can be easily understood by the youngest pupils.

The curves of the script alphabet are formed from the straight line, and the oval. The parts of the oval used separately in writing are the top, and the base.

These, together with the straight line,

make up every script letter.

The following diagram illustrates the analysis of the lines in the oval, and the combination of the

oval elements with the straight line, showing the derivation of the turns from the top and base of the oval.

Analysis of Lines.

The Five Elements.



Combination of Lines.



El. I. is the straight line; El. II., the Lower Turn, is the base of the oval; El. III., the Right Curve, is the right side of the oval; El. IV., the Left Curve, is the left side of the oval. El. V., the Upper Turn, is the top of the oval. The pupil will easily learn to recognize the straight line, and the right and left curves. The other two oval elements are more difficult. But if we expect children to write these turns in the letters, it is logical to teach them to see the turns in the same, as much as individually to the letters. These, as to the greater parts of the letters, these young scholars are just passing over the threshold of the art, but should not have a single step to learn.

"How many lines are there in written small i?" "Three." I will write the lines separately. "What can you tell me about these lines?" Some say, "They are crooked." Others, "They lean over." "What is a crooked line?" "The answer comes, "One that is heat;" "One that is not straight;" "One that is held upright (holding it upright) straight?" "Yes." Suppose that I let it lean a little to the right. "Now, is the holder straight or crooked?" "Straight." I place it parallel to the middle line of i, and show the pupils that this has a straight line as far as the short turn at base. "Are the first and last lines of i like the pesholder?" "No." "Why not?" "Because they're crooked." They are what you call crooked; that is, they bend a little, so that the ends of the lines run away from the pesholder, when I place it beside them on the right. "Do these lines head even?" "Yes." "A line that heads evenly is o or curve; what do you call these lines?" "A curve." "Curves." "When a line heads to the right, thus, it is a right curve; when it heads to the left, thus, it is a left curve. Are the curves in right or left curves?" "Right curves." "You have told me that the lines of i lean over. When a line leans to one side, it is slanted. The straight line and curves of i are all slanted. Do they slant alike? that is, do they all lean over equally?" "No." "Which slants the least?" "The middle one." "The curves of i slant more than the middle or straight line, as you can see that the pesholder leans over farther when i place it opposite these lines. Written letters and Italics are made up mostly of slanted lines. The upper part of a line or of a letter, is the top; the lower part is the base. I wish you all to look carefully at the middle line of i, and see whether it is slanted at top and base. Is the line slanting all the way over, like the pesholder, or does it head a little, either at the top or at the base?" "Itheads a little." "Where?" "At the base." "How many can see this short bend?" All can. "A short head in a letter is a turn; if a downward head, thus

it is the lower turn; if an upward bend, thus, the upper turn. Have you a same, now, for the short bend at base of middle line of i?" "Yes." "Is it an upper, or a lower turn?" "A lower turn."

"How many parts have you found in i?" "Four." "Name them in order, as I point to them." "The right curve; the straightline; the lower turn; the right curve." "Can you see any other part to the letter?" Some answer.

"The dot." "Now how many parts are there in i?" "Five."

"The dot is the smallest mark that can be made."

"(To be continued.)

KINGSVILLE, O.

Mr. Ames:

DEAR SIR—We received a few days ago your five papers, also the beautiful pen design and sheet entitled "The Lord's Prayer," by Prof. Ames. Not to say that your liberality is beyond praise is to say very little. To say that your skill is less as an artist than your liberality as a man, would be to grossly unjust; however, I must say, that while heartily pleased with your liberality, I am, after all, more than delighted with your art as by you rendered. I thank you for all at once.

W. P. COOPER.

In the above graceful compliment Mr. Cooper does us too great honor, especially so much as related to our liberality. He is indebted to another for the receipt of the papers mentioned.

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of the JOURNAL can be supplied, beginning with No. 6, of Vol. 1. No price number can be furnished.

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Published Monthly, at 205 Broadway, for \$1.00 per Year.

D. T. AMES, Editor and Proprietor.
H. F. KELLEY, Associate Editor.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1878.

VOL. II. NO. 9.

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Pen Art.

BY G. T. OPLINGER

The most obvious advantages which the art of pen work possesses over literature is, that it appeals directly to the eye, and requires no deliberate study for the appreciation of its merits or delicacy of touch and beauty.

The man whose business, indifference, or occupation prevents him from studying a certain book which he is compelled to read, has only to keep his eyes open for a brief space of time, to gain as much influence from a skillful pen specimen, as his nature is capable of receiving. This is an advantage which not only belongs to the pen artist as pitted against the author when both are seeking public attention and patronage, but it is also an advantage which pen pictures markedly possess as a means of public instruction. The influence of a pen picture is immediate. The most talkative person, unless he be tipsy, almost invariably becomes silent on entering a room where pen work adorns the walls, such as in business colleges or in rooms where artistic pen work is exhibited.

The most eminent animal painter of the present century was Sir Edwin Landseer of England. As we refer to a recent history of his work in sketches and paintings of animals which were superior to anything ever before seen, we observe that in his sketches Landseer frequently employed the pen and ink in his most mature time, with all the appliances of color. Landseer never exhibited before the public, deer and dogs more lively than those which, with a few touches of the pen are represented on white paper. As we refer to this we are tempted to believe that of all the instruments that can be used by the skillful artist, there is none quite so ready and magical as the pen.

We have in this country a very tolerable collection of tastefully designed pen pictures, and works published on the Art, both in practical and artistic pen work, which might become a powerful means for popular education, if properly exhibited and introduced through such a widely circulated medium as THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL. It should contain numerous engravings in fac-simile of specimens from the best masters in the United States, has rendered it a rare work of art, and should be liberally patronized by all the professional penmen, as well as other teachers and artists. The introduction of THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL in all our public schools, not only for teachers but the pupils would be a powerful aid and incentive to improvements in this much neglected and instructive branch of education.

As a mental cultivation, the study of good specimens of writing is valuable, and the instructions for the student that is given with the specimens presented with your Journal is much more so, than the specimen alone.

Of one thing I feel certain, that the Journal should be in the hands of every young lady and gentleman who aspires to any distinction as professional writers.

An Indication of Meaning.

BY PAUL PASTORIN.

There are three things that attend the existence of an idea—conception, formation and expression. Thoughts are like the courses of deep springs. First they must have their birth in subterranean strata; then they must be restrained and collected in some impervious cup near the surface; and finally they must well up into the world, bringing with them gracious beauty and refreshment. And all things have their foundation in thought. No matter how mechanical or manual an occupation may be, it has its essence and source in some underlying idea, without which it could never have existed. Three steps, then, there are to be considered in the acquirement of any art or science: three stages of development corresponding to the three epochs in the development of an idea.

I wish to call attention to the methods of study employed by great men and great artists, as laid down in their biographies. You will notice, first, a strong, restless crudity in the work of a sort of blind but mighty groping after that which is practically unknown yet yest' infinitely familiar. Birth into this world among words is not altogether a helpless nakedness. God sends, as it were, fatherland memories with us—divine recollections of life in other spheres, where the soul existed ere it was transported to this distant Eldorado. These memories act as the inspiration of life. It is the recognition of them which forms the first element of every life, great or small. The first stage, then, which we detect in the biographies of great men, is their *unusually strong perception* of hidden instincts. This stage, we can see, is the concept of Gradus, returning alight and across these miseries, we then perceive a sunbeam of divine intelligence, lighting up the shadowy hollows of memory, and bringing into sharp distinctness the great outlook of life. Suddenly the oppressive uncertainty and groping is removed from the story, and with the spirit of our great ideal we burst forth into the sunlight and the meadowlands of an upper world. The third period of life

is its period of *expression*. After the instinct has been re-organized and the path which it indicates followed to its end, the work done and the course almost finished, what more natural impulse could there be than that of final and earnest review? Here, indeed, hangs the sweetest fruit for us. All that precedes this period is, in a certain sense, experimental and interrogative. Now all the questions of life are answered, and answered truly. After the bud and the blossom has come the perfect fruit.

Now, what does this hasty glance at the lives of great men teach us, one and all? In the first place, our hearts tell us that we too, are thus inspired, governed, developed. Secondly, we learn the proper sequence of acquirement and growth; and thirdly, we see how essential it is that we thus train ourselves systematically and in order—first re-organizing, then formulating, and finally expressing what we believe to be the abiding impulse in our individual life.

The various forms of expression by which we actualize and make practical latent ideas are always indicative of the hidden meaning which they contain. This, we see, is necessary from the natural sequence in which they occur. Expression must follow conception and formation in both the ideal and real life. Especially is this truth prominent in all the arts. Direct, forcible, elaborate expressions then follow ideas so immediately and closely that the connection is at once beautiful and strong. It is to this closeness of sympathy we owe the chief aesthetic charm of art. More form, incapable of translation into idea and emotion, would be meaningless and vain.

Exceptions to this rule must be anomalies utrusque as arts, and as ideas unsatisfying. Personal peculiarities are to be traced to the underlying principles of a man's life. They are as necessary to the expression of a new and true character as is the difference in men's faces. Standing forth prominent in an artistic work, they are to be baited as new revelations, not despised as erratic vagaries. Many a work of art which the world now adores and venerates was once the sport of shallow critics, who saw in its bold peculiarities only a wild presumption and conceit. I could wish there were more room and charity for *personal expression* in the art which this JOURNAL represents. Following of course some recognized method, might not a young penman give more scope to his own skill of fancy,—be not so monotonously literal? He certainly is not a machine. A moving bias behind the pen, a soul and an imagination. Why then, not exercise these, and produce that variety in penmanship is so sadly deficient?

Classes in Reading Writing

BY H. RUSSELL.

It is a matter of observation that very few persons, and even apt scholars, can read various kinds of hand-writing with ease and grace. Blunders and miscalculations when attempting to do so before an audience are frequent. I speak from experience when I say that nothing is more humiliating than to face an audience under such circumstances. Well do I remember, when in the full conceit of my teens, of making a most disastrous failure in trying to read a long-winded temperance oration, written by a certain divine, to a large and critical audience. That failure, however,

resulted in a great benefit to me, for it set me to thinking, and to work, reading various kinds of handwriting, and, after much practice, I was able to read readily almost anything. I distinctly recollect of one of our most prominent State officials, I will call no name, making a sad failure not long since in trying to read the credentials of delegates, which had much to do in losing him the nomination for a very lucrative and important office. The important inquiry here suggested is, how are we to secure improvement in this respect? In reply we would say that we believe a vast amount of benefit could be derived by having regular classes for practice in reading various kinds of writing; in a surprisingly short time one can read almost any kind of writing easy and well. I have devoted at least a half hour each day in my school during the last year to reading writing, and have been extremely gratified at the manner in which students learn by this practice to read various kinds of writing. This is a work for our Commercial Colleges which should not be overlooked.

Next in importance to a good hand-writing, in my opinion, is the ability to read writing readily. In many of our large business houses, with a large correspondence, a large proportion of which is badly written, this ability is of great account, and often calls for the highest skill and greatest experience, to accomplish it.

It is manifestly the duty, then, of all colleges that pretend to give their students a thorough, practical education—one which will meet the requirements of business in all its various points—to give this important accomplishment proper attention.

Upon this subject I have as yet seen nothing in any of the various penmen's papers but it is of sufficient importance to interest all who desire the advancement of practical education.

Writing Materials.

The materials used for writing on, says the *Edinburgh Review*, have varied in different ages and nations. Among the Egyptians, slices of limestone, leather, bone and papyrus, especially the last, were universally employed. The Greeks used bronze and stone for public monuments, wax for memoranda, and papyrus for the ordinary transactions of life. The kings of Pergamus adopted parchment, and the other nations of the ancient world chiefly depended on a supply of the paper of Egypt. But the Assyrians and Babylonians employed for their public archives, their astronomical computations, their religious dedications, their historical annals, and even for title-deeds and bills of exchange, tablets, cylinders and hexagonal prisms of terra-cotta. Two of these cylinders, still extant, contain the history of Semiramis against the Kingdom of Judah; and two others, exhumed from the Birs Nimroud, give a detailed account of the dedication of the great temple by Nebuchadnezzar to the seven planets. To this indestructible material, and to the happy idea of employing it in this manner, the present age is indebted for a detailed history of the Assyrian monarchy; whilst the decades of Livy, the plays of Menander and the lays of Anacreon, confided to a more perishable material, have either wholly or partly disappeared amidst the wreck of empires.

POEM IN HONOR OF TRIAH MCKEE.

BY R. D. MCKEE.

The following poem was written in honor of Uriah M. M. M. Principal of the writing department of Oberlin College.

Farwell my friend, before we part
Let us sing one song for sing—
One strain resounding from friendship's harp.
That we will have strong.
My fancy sees through eye serene
The wreath of laurel waving now,
That soon shall shed a lasting bloom
Upon thy noble bane.

Thine is the flowing, flowing strain
Your footings grand and high,
Or pink one star of granite down
From honor's cloudless sky.
When that art called by one divine,
To dwell near heaven's throne,
Long will thy name in beauty shine,
Carved high on glory's stone.

But better pros can make divine,
With pen and pencil skill,
That's who the world has no power,
The Pen is mightier still!
For when the voice of law is heard,
He-voiced loud and long,
Peculiar point most form the word
To charge the wall to song.

Well may it judge what is past
Of what is to be,
With the bold and the wise, the cast
Whence shall roll the cast?
I see thy students fast depart,
Those gates of victory wear,
And others hate with joyous heart
To fill the vacant chair.

Self Assertion.

BY MARY MAPLE.

Condone yourself to some people and it is the same as giving them an unlimited license to heap condemnation upon you. Blame yourself for this little thing or that—something in fact that is nothing at all—and you will very soon find others reminding you of these same failings as if they were enormous, and of others which really are enormous, but of which you are not guilty, and of still others by insinuation of which you never dreamed. Express the slightest regret for anything said or done, of which in fact, these same persons would have built unmeasured glory to themselves, and what a terrible sinner you are. The errors of greatness to itself errors are the very loftiness of honor to the contemptibility of small minds. An error through an error which had its origin in great design is really not an error, though greatness may see where, to it might have won greater success and added fine touches to what must seem to greatness an unfinished effort. Humiliation of one's efforts in the presence of littleness, or even confession of what to one's self is one's failure, is fully unmannerly—unmannerly. Crucifying one's spirit to people who have no spirits or if any, the most infinitesimal is sharpening a gash with which they will pierce you, and keep upon you unmerited shame and blushing. Small minds can only see through their own narrow scope of vision, and they cannot comprehend that the sinless can be sinner, or that acknowledgement of error means nothing but acknowledgement of untold errors never even dreamed of. They confess no failures ever themselves, unless trucked out in them and thoroughly concerned. They confess the very least possible then, and excuse themselves by falsifying others. Apologizes to such people are a crime against one's self. Self assertion and bravary of assumption is the only right way. Be all that you are and more than you are on every possible occasion. Such persons come into property from the pinnacle of dignity. Do not shoo, tiny of life with them as little as possible and suffer nothing like equality. *Be above them.* They will be above you then. Otherwise they will be above *you*. Equality is out of the question with independence. It will either be above or below, and it is best to keep it far below, and look aloft to something higher. One can't be kind to thieves, neither can one be kind to pretenders who are more dishonest than thieves. Be true to yourself. This is the way to make even villains respect you. Assert your title to what is best in you, and claim the proper recognition of it. Do not pander to fools for kindness' sake—it is suicide to great purposes. Don't hear them. Be beyond them. This is the way to be true to truth, this is the way to be true to right this is the way to serve with nobility every purpose and call of nobleness. Honor your

self if you would be honored and never deprecate whatever of greatness God has given you. Remember the injunction concerning pearls before swine.

Good Writing not Properly Appre-
ciated.

In this advanced age of education a legible and elegant handwriting is not considered of very great advantage, and the instances are few in which a graduate of any college or university is denied his diploma or account of his handwriting; any scroll, however illegible or inelegant, being accepted as an evidence of his ability.

As a general rule, good penmanship has not been a distinguished feature of college graduates, but rather the reverse. When the rules of this accomplishment, or rather this necessity, in every sphere of life is considered, it will be obvious that the policy of thus disparaging penmanship as an accomplishment of a student, is an entirely mistaken one.

No young gentleman or lady's education should be considered complete without an elegant handwriting and a thorough knowledge of the art. It should be considered one of the most important and highest branches taught in every institution of learning in the land; and should be a requisite qualification of every teacher in any school or college to be able to teach it. His pupils upon scientific principles, and the teacher who is not thus qualified, is no more competent to teach even a common school than were he deficient in arithmetic, English grammar, geography or composition; and until these qualifications are strictly required of every teacher, whether

business letter? How many can make a bill, draw a draft, make a note, figure an invoice, render an account, or, in fact, draw up understanding and correctly any business papers? How many can correctly figure discounts, average an account, settle a partnership, calculate investments, commissions or exchange? How many understand their rights and their liabilities when making sales, purchases, contracts, or investments? How many of them know what it is to endorse another's paper?

But why enumerate! We all know the value, the absolute necessity, of a practical understanding of these and many other matters which so thoroughly appertain to success and standing in the business world, and we must admit the value and importance of a course of study and practical training in an accomplished business man can avail himself of the best and easiest methods, act understandingly, with a certainty which makes success more than a mere possibility. He will enjoy the respect and confidence of business men, and many places of honor, trust and profit will open to him. Why is it there are always—not in full times only, but at all times—so many idle young men and women? Is it not because they are not qualified for business. Hundreds of young men and women are always complete failures, simply because they are not competent to perform the ordinary requirements of business life. Who would trust his life in the hands of an ignorant quack? Who would trust his case at law to an ignorant pethogger? What business man would trust his affairs to the hands of an ignorant and hung-

understandingly manage their own affairs and not be swindled by dishonest guardians, trustees, or agents persuading them to sign business papers, of the force of which they are entirely ignorant. Instances frequently occur, where, out of four or five hundred applicants for one position, a graduate of this college has been selected, because of his superior qualifications. The mechanic is selected for his skill; the artist for his finished and beautiful work; and the young man or young woman is selected by the merchant because of his or her skill in penmanship, figures, accounts, and other requirements of business affairs.—*Utica (N. Y.) Business College Journal.*

A Public Servant to be Kept

The people of Vermont have elected, as usual, Republican State officers, and, except in one district, where a second vote is necessary, Republican Congressmen; but the main question of the canvass is yet to be decided. It is not yet determined who shall represent this staunch old Republican State in a Democratic Senate—who shall stand, with Senator Edmunds, to speak the voice of Vermont against rebel claims and Democratic jobs. There are many Republicans in the State well worthy of the place which Senator Morrill now holds, but the party will make a serious mistake, as it seems to us, if it does not return Mr. Morrill himself.

Senator Morrill belongs to a class of public servants who can exist only in intelligent communities like that for which he stands. A New England State will re-elect and re-elect a representative who shows himself

public or private, the rising generation may expect to remain a nation of scribblers. It is astonishing to see how little attention is given to penmanship in most of our public and private schools. In all schools pupils are often under the necessity of writing for other purposes than that of improving their handwriting, and when the writing hour comes they are furnished with a copy-book in which are perfect engraved copies for them to imitate by a laborious process, in which the eager movement only is used, the hand turned over on the right side, or the wrist fast on the paper, with the fingers and thumb all doubled up around the pen, without any attention from the teacher being given them in regard to position, position or pen-holding. And to the hour is spent in contriving such habits of bad writing as generally remain with them through life.

JACOB CAOLE.

What Is a Business Education? Who Needs It?

A very erroneous idea prevails that a business education consists simply in a knowledge of book keeping. Such is not the fact. Important to a practical understanding of accounts is to every business man and woman, yet it forms but a small part of a business education. The studies pursued at this institution are not those of our public schools, but are such as no young man or woman, hoping for business success, can afford to neglect. It is well known that a public school education is of necessity only general in its nature, and simply lays the foundation for some special course, to be pursued after leaving school. Take, for example, the common studies of writing and arithmetic. How many of our sons or daughters acquire either of them *practically*, that is, as required to business? How many can write a correct

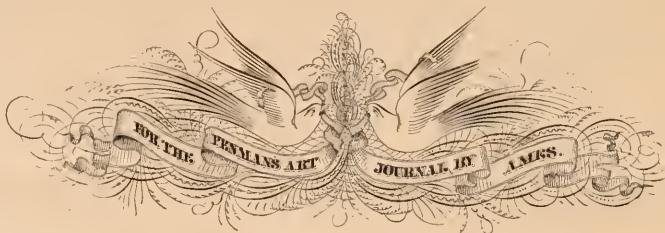
ling account? What merchant can expect to succeed if he is ignorant of accounts and keeps no record of his transactions? Do not such men always fail? A business education is as much a necessity to a business man as a medical education is to the physician. It is a great advantage to all, no matter what their calling, for there is no man or woman but has some occasion to understand business transactions and papers.

A business education is too often sought simply with a view of obtaining some position as book-keeper, as such book-keeping was the only requisite. Aside from the absolute necessity of a knowledge of accounts to every business man, the study of Commercial Arithmetic and Book-keeping furnishes a more valuable discipline, teaches the most rapid and best methods of calculating, and provides a sure and reliable guide in thoroughly understanding one's affairs. Every business man should be able to "look his books in the face" and always know the true state of affairs. The course of study should be so arranged as to meet the individual wants of each student, embracing all those branches which are of everyday use in business affairs: Penmanship, Business Arithmetic, Grammar, its Practical application, Correspondence, Business Papers, Book-keeping, Actual Transactions, Commercial Law, and Lectures. These should be taught not as mere theories, but by actual practice, free from all the mere clap-trap devices to take up and waste the student's time, which exist in many schools. Such a course affords an education of inestimable value to young men and women—better, in many respects, than a money capital. It will yield a surer and better return than the thousands of dollars and years of study so often lavished upon merely ornamental acquirements. Give your daughters this knowledge, and then they can

honest, capable and dignified, while in a new region the same spright and worthy man might be fiercely elbowed out of the way after a term or two, in the struggle of men bent on sudden success and determined to go to Congress as well as the next man. Where a State finds a Sumner or a Wilson, an Edmunds or a Morrill or a Blaine, it honors itself, as well as him, by repeated recognitions of his high qualities; and Vermont will lose an opportunity to add to its own reputation if it does not return Mr. Morrill. His service of twelve years in the House and twelve years in the Senate has been as exceptional in its character as in its length. He has always been one of the very best men in the house to which he belonged. He is a man who mastered all the details of legislation, especially of appropriations and financial matters, for to these he has chiefly devoted himself, and upon these he has been, successively, the author of the most important authority. As each year goes by he is better equipped than ever before. Add to this that he is a man of the most refined honesty—that his record is beyond compare, and there would seem to be reason enough for the people of Vermont should re-elect Justice S. Morrill in second term.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

We have personally known Senator Morrill from our earliest remembrance, to the present, embracing a period of over thirty-five years, our boyhood and youth having been passed in his immediate neighborhood, and it was with no small degree of satisfaction that we read the above appropriate and truthful comments upon his character and public services. The *Tribune*, always true to merit, never uttered a sentiment more truthful and better deserved, or offered advice more evidently worthy of heed than in the above article. We most heartily agree with it that Vermont can do herself no greater honor than to continue to honor, so able, true, and long tried, a public servant, as Mr. Morrill.

ED.





Published Monthly at \$1.00 per Year.

D. T. AMES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

205 Broadway, New York.

Single copies of JOURNAL sent on receipt of ten cents. Specimen copies furnished to Agents free.

ADVERTISING RATES:

1 Column.	1 month	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	\$16.00	\$35.00	\$45.00	\$120.00
1/2	8.00	17.50	22.50	60.00
1/4	4.00	8.00	10.00	30.00
1/8	2.00	4.00	5.00	15.00
1/16	1.00	3.25	4.00	10.00
1/32	0.50	2.00	2.50	7.50
1/64	0.25	1.00	1.25	3.50

Advertisements for one and three months, payable in advance; for six months and one year, payable quarterly in advance. No deviation from the above rates. Headline matter, 20 cents per line.

LITERAL INDUCTION

We hope to make the following interesting and attractive to the penman or teacher who sees it can withhold either his subscription or a good word; but we want them to do more even than that, we desire their active co-operation as correspondents and agents, we therefore offer the following

PROMISES.

To every new subscriber, or renewal, until further notice we will send a copy of the *Lord's Prayer*, 1924.

To any person sending their own and sending us a subscription for one year, and forwarded to us in the name of the subscriber, a copy of either of the following publications, each of which are among the strongest specimens of penmanship ever published, viz:

The Centennial Picture of Progress... 2024 in six parts.

The Master Copybooks... 1922 6.00

The Family Record... 1922 6.00

149 Beautiful Copybooks and 100 Original Designs... 1922 6.00

Or 160 Beautiful scroll Cards, 18 different designs... 1922 6.00

For three names and \$6 we will forward a large Centennial Picture of Progress.

For six names and \$6 we will forward a copy of *Williams & Packard's Guide*, regular for \$2.50.

For twelve subscribers and \$12, we will send a copy of *American Companions of Ornament*, Penmanship, price \$1.00, and will add \$1.00 with a set for eighteen subscribers and \$18, price \$7.50.

For twelve names and \$12, we will forward a copy of *Williams & Packard's Ornaments of Penmanship*, retail for \$5.

All communications designed for *The Penman's Art Journal*, should be addressed to the office of publication, 205 Broadway, New York.

The JOURNAL will be leased as nearly as possible on the first of each month. Models designed for penmanship, will be sent on a post-office order, or by registered letter. Money included in letter is not sent at our risk. Address

PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL,
205 Broadway, New York.

Give your name and address very distinctly.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1878.

The Last Number of Volume II.

In view of the fact that it will greatly add to the convenience of the publisher as well as patrons of the JOURNAL to have its volumes begin with the year instead of March, when the second year of its publication ends, we have decided to commence our new and third volume with the new year. This will, of course, have no effect with present subscribers, as, in all cases, their subscription will end with the twelfth number after the date of their subscription.

We invite the earnest efforts of all friends of the JOURNAL to largely increase its circulation at the beginning of its new volume. We trust that the JOURNAL during the past two years has given sufficient evidence of its firm basis, and loyalty to the interests of the profession of penmanship and practical education, to remove any doubts that may have existed, at the outset, regarding its permanence and value to all teachers, pupils, and friends of the specialties it advocates.

The experience of two years in the new field of editorial labor will, we trust, enable its editors, in future, to perform more ably their functions in the JOURNAL, while the great and growing interest manifested in the JOURNAL throughout the United States and Canada will add alio to the numbers of its readers and contributors of valuable and interesting articles to its columns.

With so broad a scope of usefulness, and reaching as they do to every class and condition of society for their patrons, there can be but a brilliant future to all really merit

The aggregate value of such a periodical as the JOURNAL to the professions of penmanship and practical education can easily be appreciated or estimated. In addition to a number of practical and instructive thoughts upon this subject, it has already well-wooded, in a large degree, a general interest in the methods of teaching and practicing writing in public schools and elsewhere. Several of our leading Educational Journals, hitherto almost silent upon the subject of writing, observing the rapid and almost unprecedented growth of the JOURNAL in popularity and circulation, are now earnestly soliciting from prominent penmen, articles for publication in their columns upon this subject. During the past year the JOURNAL has been largely instrumental in bringing together, in a convention, the largest body of representative teachers and authors of writing and the practical branches of a business education, ever assembled in this and probably, any other country. Out of that convention was organized a permanent association which, if we mistake not, is destined to do more, much more, than has hitherto been done, to place the professional teacher of writing and other commercial branches, upon the dignified and honorable basis to which the great and growing importance of these branches so justly entitle him. This association will further greatly promote the interests of these professions by annually calling together their ablest representatives for conference and council regarding principles, system, and method therein involved, and also by extending personal acquaintance, establishing a strong bond of mutual and brotherly sympathy and co-operation, in all of which the JOURNAL, as the official organ of the association, will take an earnest and conspicuous part.

Business Colleges and Business Education.

The day when the propriety or utility of Business Colleges, and their special course of business training, could be questioned, is now past. Precisely what shall be their status in the future educational system of the country may be an open question, but the growing demand for a more practical education, its acknowledged importance, and its general utility will in the future certainly command for these institutions an honorable and conspicuous place.

Unlike all other institutions designed to impart a special or class education, which is of comparatively small, or no account, for any other than its special purpose; the well ordered and conducted business college imparts an education which, while specially important, yet, a necessity to all aspirants in purely business or mercantile pursuits, is scarcely less important and useful in every other human occupation. Graduates from our literary colleges, seminaries and academies, law, medical, scientific, and other class institutions, finding nothing in their course of training, that is the least degree fitted for performing, or properly recording, the ordinary business transactions necessarily incident to their calling, indeed as a rule, they find themselves in this respect inferior to all young men without special education, for in their long years of secluded study, they have failed to acquire by observation what they would have done if engaged for the same period in any active pursuit of life.

A good hand-writing, a knowledge of accounts, and the forms and customs of business, is essential to every trade, profession or occupation, the business college course, therefore very properly supplements that of every other educational institution in the land, from the highest to the lowest, and is no less needed by the graduate of Columbia and Yale Colleges, than from the public schools; indeed the knowledge and experience to be derived from a business college course of training, is as universal in its use and application to the affairs of all classes of society, that it can hardly be regarded as class education more than the fundamental branches of the common school.

With so broad a scope of usefulness, and reaching as they do to every class and condition of society for their patrons, there can be but a brilliant future to all really merit

rious business colleges, and they have only to be true to themselves and patrons to win an honorable fame among the educational institutions of our land.

One-Sided Correspondence.

It is quite natural that persons having much leisure and few correspondents, should unwittingly multiply and elaborate their communications, to an extent that would annoy and embarrass one having a larger number of correspondents. This annoyance is undoubtedly experienced by all publishers of widely circulated periodicals. Persons unfamiliar with such matters would be utterly astonished to observe the amount and kind of correspondents that usually pour into the editorial rooms of the JOURNAL, and to note the amount of thoughtless or desultory correspondence thereon. Letters come in a mass of footloose or written upon a post card, asking all sorts of questions and favors, to answer or bestow which, would cost much time and considerable money, the writer not even furnishing the postage for the return of the expected answer or favor.

In conducting the JOURNAL, one of our chief labors and greatest annoyances, has been from this class of communications.

Our anxiety to appear courteous to all correspondents has led us to answer many communications, that should never have been written, or if so, from their want of concern to us, should have contained a reference to postage and trouble.

As we said before, persons, especially the young and inexperienced, with plenty of leisure, with a correspondence requiring them to write not more than one letter a day, or perhaps once a week, think little of the time required to write a long letter, or the occasional payment of gratuitous postage; but were they to receive, as we do, hundreds of such communications daily, sufficient to require all their time to answer, and dollars for postage, we are certain that they would soon pray earnestly for deliverance from so unprofitable a task.

During the past few months, this class of correspondents has so increased, as to become not only a great annoyance, but a severe tax upon our time, energy and purse. Each small brings to say nothing of long, chatty letters, from tea to twenty postcard, asking every conceivable question and favor, to answer which, according to the expectations of the writers, would consume our entire time and a large sum of money for postage. Should we leave such communications unanswered, we would be charged with discourtesy; should we answer them, as requested, no time and little money would remain for other imperative demands. Being thus forced to choose between evils, we shall, in future, leave all *one-sided* postal cards and letters unanswered.

As a Special Inducement

For present subscribers to renew their subscriptions and to induce others to subscribe, to begin with the volume of 1878 (January number), we make the following liberal offer of premiums worth \$2: For each new or renewer subscriber enclosing \$1, and 20c extra in stamps for postage on premiums, before February 1, we will send with the first number of the JOURNAL a copy of the Centennial Picture of American Progress, 2024, and a copy of the Lord's Prayer, 22x32 inches; each of which is alone worth the price of the subscription. Remember this offer extends only to February 1, 1879.

The regular premiums offered for clubs will be given additional to the premiums offered above.

Now is the Time

To subscribe for the JOURNAL and begin with the new year and a new volume. Back numbers may be had at the regular subscription rates, from and including September, 1877, in all sixteen numbers, back from January 1, 1879. The whole sixteen numbers will be sent, post paid, on receipt of \$1.

Teachers and others desiring special instruction in the higher departments of Pen Art, are requested to read our advertisement in the advertising columns.

Let Your Light Continue to Shine.

To the many earnest and skillful teachers, authors and workers in the profession, who have so liberally favored the JOURNAL with valuable articles and illustrations from their pen, we send our most earnest thanks, and trust that in future their light will continue to shine with increasing lustre through its columns, while we hope to add many brilliant contributors to our list before the close of the approaching year.

Apology.

Owing to the very large number of new subscribers, the first large edition of the "Lord's Prayer," given as a premium to each, soon became exhausted, hence a slight delay in sending it to a few of the subscribers during the past month; but we now have a ample supply, and in future it will be mailed promptly with the first copy of the JOURNAL. It meets with most flattering praise from all who receive it.

Canadian School Journal,

Published by Adam Miller & Co., Toronto, Ont., is one of the most interesting educational journals published in America. It contains twenty-three solid quartos pages of choice reading matter, devoted to all the various departments of education. It is edited with great ability and printed in first class style. Money paid for subscription to such a journal is a good investment for any teacher.

Attention is invited to no advertisement in another column, of White's Industrial Drawing. A new series, prepared by Prof. H. P. Smith, formerly President of the Drawing Teacher's Association of New York City. This new series possesses many new features of striking novelty and utility, and is thoroughly progressive and well graded. We are glad to hear of the great favor with which this new course is meeting. They have already been adopted for use in the public schools of New York City, Jersey City, Hartford and Bridgeport, Conn.

The October number of THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL is indeed excellent. It is literally filled with reading matter and illustrations of the highest interest to every one who loves penmanship. We can see how any one who claims to be a penman can think more of a dollar than of twelve numbers of such a journal. —Home Guest.

Good Teachers in Demand.

MY DEAR AMES.—Would it not be well for you to open a bureau of supply for colleges and schools in want of good commercial teachers? From my own experience I can say that there is a great want of them. This is surely a work that I do not deserve letters of inquiry as to teachers of different qualifications, and I am ever, or scarcely ever, able to put my fingers upon "the right man." For this reason I have recently been requested to "find" an incomer to a most excellent position in a most excellent school, and with a most excellent master. He must be a good reader, writing and book-keeping well, and a talker, a clear speaker of the part. The salary offered is adequate. Do you know of such a man who is not mortgaged? Yours,

S. S. PACKARD.

We have long thought that such an agency as Prof. Packard suggests ought to be established alike for the benefit of teachers seeking positions and persons wishing to employ the same. To a certain extent the JOURNAL has already become such an agency. In order to more effectively aid all parties, we will, for a fee of \$2.00, enter the names of any persons wishing a situation, together with specimens of their writing and such other evidence of experience and qualifications in any branch of education, as may be furnished, and also for a similar fee enter upon another register the names of any persons desiring to employ a teacher of writing or any of the commercial branches, and we pledge ourselves to furnish, at any time, all the aid and information possible to any party who shall avail themselves of this agency. This act to take effect immediately.

Again *Ours* are troops. We hope our friends will promptly show good hands

"HILL'S MANUAL of Social and Business Forms."—Shows how to write any social epistle or business document correctly; including penmanship, plain and ornamental, with explicit directions for self-instruction and the art of teaching.

We especially refer our friends and readers to the card on 1st page, headed "Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms," and recommend to them said work as being reliable and practical, and adapted to the wants of everybody. It is a perfect cyclopedia of the social and business forms used in the every day affairs of life, and is alike useful to the old and young, male and female, in every condition of society.

Messrs. Keuffel & Esser, dealers in artists' materials, 127 Fulton street, New York, have recently imported a series of steel pens, graded from fine to very broad nibs, for use in text and round hand writing; we find them very practical and economizers of time in that class of work. See advertisement in another column.

System and Methods of Teaching Writing.

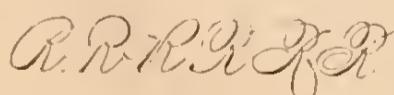
The following address upon "System and Methods of Teaching Writing," was delivered Nov. 7th, 1878, in Assembly Hall at Plainfield, N. J., by D. T. Ames, before a large concourse of teachers, pupils and citizens.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is not my purpose upon this occasion to make any attempt at a display of rhetoric or oratory, but to present a few plain, practical thoughts upon what is deemed to be the best system, and methods of teaching writing.

Of the great importance to all classes of a rapid, graceful, and legible handwriting I scarcely need speak. To the young man it opens more avenues to desirable and lucrative employment than any other one qualification. To a young lady it is not only a rare accomplishment, but to such as are required to earn their own livelihood, it is the one most ready and available.

The observation and experience of more than twenty-five years as student, teacher and author of writing, has lead me to believe that every person possessed of ordinary faculties can and should learn to write with facility, at least, a legible hand. That they do not, is due alike to the faults in our methods of teaching and practice. The first great fault has been with the teacher and authors of systems of writing, that they have given to the pupil to many, and to complicated forms for letters, apparently, in the belief that the more numerous and fanciful were their forms, the greater the evidence of their own skill, and deserved popularity. Not unfrequently in a single copy-book or a short course of twelve or twenty lessons has the pupil been required to practice upon from two to four distinct and radically different types or forms for all the capitals and many of the small letters of the alphabet, and all or most of these forms much too complicated to be practical for rapid business writing. We will here illustrate in the case of one letter, and this is no fancy sketch, but from a case of actual observation.* We have found all the following types of the letter R in a single copy-book, and have seen them all, and others, taught or attempted, by a teacher of writing in a short course of ten lessons:



This method carried through the alphabet would require the pupil to practice upon one hundred and eighty different forms for the capitals alone, and a corresponding, though necessarily less, number for the small letters, all given and practiced often without any sort of system or science. Is it any wonder that the pupil is a discouraged failure at the end of a course of such diversified practice upon complex and multitudinous forms?

The labor and practice, necessary to become skillful in making such a multitude of difficult forms, is too great to be overcome except by rare genius, or the most persistent

* Here the lecturer rapidly gave numerous illustrations upon the black-board showing the variety and styles used for each of the several letters of the alphabet too numerous to be all represented here.

and prolonged practice. The multitude must fail; while if required to make but twenty-six of the most simple forms, and those reduced by system to seven elementary principles, the multitude can and will succeed.

Another fruitful cause of failure is found in the effort of many, perhaps most, teachers to teach writing almost or quite wholly by imitation, by which method pupils acquire little or no absolute or permanent idea of the true form or construction of letters or the general style and excellence of writing. They may succeed well at imitating their copy so long as it is before them, but fail utterly to write well when it is removed. This will not be the case when it is systematically and analytically taught; each letter being accurately analyzed, its correct form and manner of construction explained by the teacher, and understood by the pupil, at the same time that his writing is thoroughly criticised and its faults pointed out and corrected according to well established principles. Where this is done the eye and understanding is disciplined and taught as well as the hand, and there remains impressed vividly upon the mind of the pupil a clear and well defined conception of the form and construction of his copy, so that, though literally absent, to the mind's eye, it is ever present, and is a perpetual copy for the mastery of which the hand will ever strive and ultimately accomplish. Unlike the pupil who practices without system or principle by imitation, and who not only ceases to improve, but actually goes backward, when the instruction ends, and the copy is removed, the analytic pupil will continue ever to advance, and is certain, ultimately, to become a good writer.

HOW WRITING SHOULD BE TAUGHT POSITIONS.

The first care is to secure and maintain the correct positions of body, arm, hand and pen. The position at the desk or table will be governed somewhat by circumstances. In the school-room where desks are small and narrow, we think a position with the right side to the desk, thus,



will be the best.

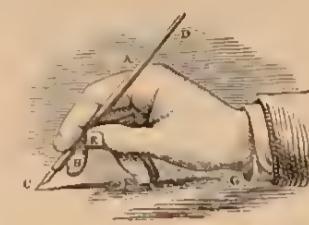
In business colleges and writing academies, where the table or desk is more spacious, and especially in the study and practice of book-keeping where the books are often large and numerous, also by artists and penmen working upon large pieces of work, the front position will be found the best, thus:



In this position the same relative position of hand, pen, and paper should be maintained as described in the former one.

Some authors and teachers have also advo-

cated a position of presenting the left side to the desk, in favor of which we have nothing to offer, for we believe either of those above described entirely preferable; yet the position at the desk is of much less importance than that the proper relative positions of the pen, hand and paper should be sustained and observed.



PENHOLDING.

Take the pen between the first and second fingers and thumb, letting it cross the forefinger just forward of the knuckle (A) and the second finger at the root of the nail (B) $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch from the pen's point. Bring the point (c) squarely to the paper and let the tip of the holder (D) point toward the right shoulder.

The thumb should be bent outward at the first joint, and (E) touch the holder opposite the first joint of the forefinger.

The first and second fingers should touch each other as far as the first joint of the first finger; the third and fourth must be slightly curved and separate from the others at the middle joint, and rest upon the paper at the tips of the nails. The wrist must always be elevated a little above the desk.

These positions should be rigidly maintained, thus keeping the nibs of the pen flat upon the paper, and both always under the same degree of pressure, when the pen will give a smooth, clear line, and move smoothly and easily upon the paper.

MOVEMENTS.

The positions secured, attention should be directed to movements, all of which should be explained and illustrated, the peculiar advantages and disadvantages of each set forth.

There are four different movements, more or less employed in writing.

The First or Finger Movement is most generally used and taught by unprofessional teachers, and practiced by most unskillful writers, and is so called because the fingers alone are employed in giving motion to the pen. Writing by this movement is less rapid and graceful than that by either of the other movements. It is more of a drawing process, it seems to be the most easy and natural to acquire, and being the only movement known or taught in a large majority of our public schools, it is practiced by a very large proportion of people outside of the mercantile and professional pursuits. Most of the latter have found it necessary to gain some further knowledge of writing than that acquired in our public schools, when they have either attended a commercial school or received instructions from some professional teacher of writing, and have been instructed in other movements.

The second is the Fore-arm or Muscular Movement. By some teachers it is called the Spencerian, and by others the Carstairian, being so called after the names of two of its most noted and skillful teachers and advocates: this movement is obtained by resting the fleshy or muscular part of the fore-arm upon the desk, and then by simply contracting or relaxing the muscles of the fore-arm a very rapid, graceful and tireless motion is imparted to the hand and pen; but it is only when combined with the finger, producing what is known as the Third or Combination Movement that it is employed to the greatest advantage. In this movement the muscles impart rapidity and endurance, the fingers accuracy of form, and ease in making the extended letters, thus rendering it, as a whole, by far the best and most desirable movement for practical writing.

The Fourth, or Whole Arm Movement, is the most graceful and rapid of all the movements: it is also, when employed on a small scale, much less accurate, and hence less desirable for practical writing. It is used to advantage only where considerable license is allowable, as for instance, in writing dates, signatures, superscriptions, black-board writing, &c. To be able to employ this move-

ment with skill requires much and continued practice. Its proper and skillful use is, however, an important accomplishment to the professional penman.

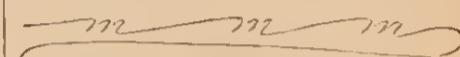
It is obtained by raising the entire arm free from the table, resting the hand lightly upon the nails of the third and fourth fingers, and then striking the letters with a full sweep of the whole arm. This movement is also used in all off-hand flourishing.

MOVEMENT EXERCISES

should be frequently and extensively practiced, and a short exercise should precede the regular practice of every lesson. Their object is threefold. First, to secure a free, graceful and rapid general movement to the fingers, muscles and fore-arm. Second, a special upward and downward motion; and thirdly, a latteral movement of the hand. To secure the first two, exercises like the following should be practiced:



To secure the lateral movement the following or similar exercises should be practiced:



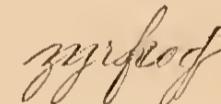
The major part of the time for the first, considerable of the second and third, and a part of the time for every lesson of a course, should be devoted to careful movement exercises.

These exercises as well as all the copies of the course should be either engraved or written upon short movable slips and passed to each pupil of the class with the opening of each lesson.

We are now prepared to present the principles, and begin the analysis and practice of writing, which we do by placing upon the black-board the principles.

At the same time we briefly illustrate to the class their use and importance in learning to write, by rapidly making a few monograms embracing the entire alphabet, capitals and small letters; showing the close resemblance between the form and construction of many of the letters of the alphabet, and how very simple and easy is their construction from these principles.

This can be very clearly and strikingly illustrated in the case of the small letters by a monogram representing them all as follows:



We then combine the capitals in three monograms, those having the fifth principle for their base thus:



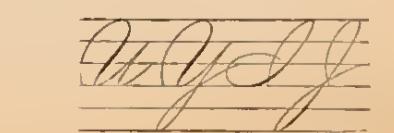
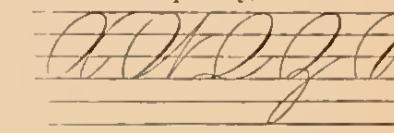
Making the letters and subsequently arranging them in groups, each embracing those letters that most resemble each other in their form and manner of construction, thus:



Monogram embracing the letters having the sixth principle as base is made as follows:



and the letters separately, thus:





James N. Mitchell has recently opened a Business College at Springfield, Ill.

The *Business World*, issued by Platt R. Spencer, Principal of the Cleveland (O.) Business College, is an attractive and sensible publication.

The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye*, of Nov. 23, contains a very complimentary notice of the Burlington Business College, of which W. P. Allen has recently become proprietor.

The Catalogue for 1878-9, of Eaton & Burnett's Business College, Baltimore, Md., has been received; it is got up in good taste. The college is enjoying a good degree of prosperity.

Mr. Folsom, of the Albany Business College, has recently taken as partner in his college, Mr. C. E. Garhart, formerly for two years a teacher in the institution, and since a practical accountant, in which capacity he achieved marked success. Still later he established a commercial department in a literary school, which he conducted successfully for two years. Mr. Garhart is a young man of ability and experience, and will undoubtedly make an excellent partner. His specialty will be the practical side of a business education, while that of Mr. Folsom's always has been and still will be the scientific side, which, as is well known, he has carried to a high degree of perfection. The Albany College is meeting with well merited prosperity. Mr. Folsom has long been an able and earnest worker in the cause of practical education; and we certainly wish him a constantly increasing patronage, which he so richly deserves.

Writing in the Public Schools of Newark, N. J.

Editor Penman's Art Journal.

DEAR SIR—I am often appealed to, to know how better results in penmanship can be attained in public schools.

In the October number of the *JOURNAL* you gave an abstract of a paper read by me before the Penman's Convention, in which I enumerated the obstacles in the way of greater success in teaching primary school children to write.

I am and have been on the alert for any suggestions looking to better results in teaching this branch.

Within the circle of my acquaintance with methods pursued in the graded schools of our cities and villages, none have so fully met my views and pointed so directly to satisfactory results as that in operation in the schools of Newark, N. J., a sketch of which I enclose, prepaid, at my request, by Prof. Torry, one of Newark's most prompt, energetic and successful principals, and through the *JOURNAL* I present it to those whom it should most concern.

The plan under the watchful eye and zealous energy of Superintendent Barringer, is a most gratifying success, and bound to be adopted in other cities when its merits become known, and I think that the time will soon come when we shall have no more indifferent methods taught by indifferent teachers in an indifferent way. When such slovenly teaching will be looked upon as a relic of the past, too deeply buried to be resurrected by any teacher, who, in the words of Rip Van Winkle, expects to "live long and prosper."

The plan as set forth by Prof. Torry is a fitting counterpart to the very valuable article in the October number of the *JOURNAL* headed "Hints on Teaching Writing."

"Mr. Geo H. Shattuck:

DEAR SIR—According to promise, I give briefly below our plan of examining writing in the public schools of Newark, N. J. Our Grammar and Primary Departments are each divided into four grades in all their studies. The four grammar grades and one Primary grade write in copy books with pen and ink. We arrange at the beginning of each year, the work for each grade for each of the three terms in the year. Near the end of each term, the classes are all examined, writing upon blank paper prepared for this purpose, by a committee of five (one for each grade) who also prepare the copies which are not seen by the pupils until the hour designated for the examination to take place. If the copy consists of one line the pupils write it

from five to seven times as directed and then upon the back, write their name, date and name of their school. (The copy written designates the grade). Each pupil has but one paper and about thirty minutes to write the specimen. The copy is written on the board or dictated to the pupil according to his age or ability. The first grade, at least, should write from dictation or print.

Every pupil present on the day of examination is required to write a paper, and as soon as possible thereafter, the principal of each school sends or takes to the said committee of five, all such specimens, asserting over his own signature that all directions have been closely followed (also, whole number on register, number present, and that all wrote). Each one of the committee then takes all the specimens of a grade, and associating five other teachers with him commences the examination of the papers. The papers from the different schools are first all mixed thoroughly and then taken by the first of this team of six and examined in reference to one point only, and then passed to the second, who examines it in reference to another point, and so on to the fifth, each marking according to his judgment, twenty credits for each of the five points being the maximum. The sixth sums up the per cent of each paper, and then gets the average per cent of each school by itself.

The five points which we have had reference to are, Alignment, (proportion) Slope, Form, Spacing and Finish. (The five S's form a very good substitute for the above; Size, Slope, Shape, Spacing and Shading.) The papers are then returned to the principals of the schools, together with a copy of the percentage of all the grades in the city, thus permitting them to compare their own with all other schools, and give honor where it belongs. (A like copy is also deposited with the Superintendent, and on a blank prepared for the purpose so that the percentage of every grade in every school can be seen at a glance. We examined 4,500 papers each term. Some may object to this plan on account of the labor attending it, but if any one can tell me how I can have success in teaching anything that is important to know without hard labor, he will confer a favor upon one who has been teaching more than twenty-five years and has not yet discovered such a way. We have pursued this plan for two or three years and the writing has steadily and rapidly improved."

I can appreciate the force of Prof. Torry's remarks in regard to hard labor, had I presented this plan as a theory, the apparent labor would have prevented a trial. I am happy to present a successful success.

The committee of five, I understand to be usually five principals, and as each examines only one grade, no chance for favoritism can result. I presume the five associated with these five principals may be five teachers selected from their own schools.

Any city, not employing special teachers of writing, or union school having a better plan than the one mentioned above I should be most happy to hear from, and at a future date present the same to the readers of the *JOURNAL*.

G. H. S.

What Voices Indicate.

There are light, quick surface voices that involuntarily seem to utter the saying, "I won't do to tie to." The man's words may assure you of his strength of purpose and reliability, yet his tone contradicts his speech.

Then there are low, deep, strong voices, where the words seem ground out as if the man owed humanity a grudge and meant to pay it some day. That man's opponent may tremble and his friends may trust his strength of purpose and ability to act.

There is the coarse, boisterous, dictatorial tone, invariably adopted by vulgar persons, who have not sufficient cultivation to understand their own insignificance.

There is the incredulous tone, that is full of a covert sneer, or a secret "you can't dupe me, sir," intonation.

Then there is a whining, beseeching voice that says "sycophant" as plainly as if it uttered the word. It caresses and flatters you; its words say, "I love you; I admire you; you are everything that you should be."

Then there is the tender, musical compassionate voice that sometimes goes with sharp

features and sometimes with blunt features, but always with genuine benevolence.

If you are full of affection and pretence, your voice proclaims it.

If you are full of honest strength and purpose, your voice proclaims it.

You cannot change your voice from a natural to an unnatural tone without its being known that you are so doing.—*Boston Transcript*.

Pleasant Paragraphs Pertaining to Penmanship.

PILLFERRED BY PENSTOCK.

A feline and disagreeable letter—Cat R.

How to acquire shorthand—Fool around a buzz saw.

Lost at sea—The boy that didn't know his alphabet past II.

Benjamin Franklin said that he owed his first success in life to his good handwriting.

Napoleon Bonaparte rewarded his writing teacher by giving him a pension for life.

Queen Elizabeth wrote a good, plain hand, and was an admirer of good penmanship.

What kind of tracing-paper does a man use when retracing his steps?

"That boy will make his mark in the world some day," said a parent of his dullest child. So he did—he never learned to write.

Why is the letter q the handiest in the alphabet? Because when it is in use you always find it before u.

Bryant wrote in his old age a hand as neat as that of a writing master. It was small but it was clear, and the flourish was that of a man who was alive.

The good people of Williamstown, Vt., were appalled, the other day, by the following dreadful writing on the wall: "I am ready to ceATE your eChairSE."

"What do I think," replied the young hopeful, eyeing the chirography in a critical manner, "Why, I think the president writes a good hand for so old a man."

EXTRAVAGANCE PUNISHED.—A lawyer wishing to rid himself of an obnoxious clerk, discharged him on account of his waste of time and ink, occasioned by crossing his t's, and dotting his i's.

"Tis strange that men
Who guide the plough should fail
To guide the pen!
For half a mile the furrows even lie,
For half an inch the letters stand awry."
—Crabbe.

"The pencil made by Faber
's more potent than the sabre."

But a Star poet sings:

The pencil made by Dixon
's far better for to fix on.

"What do you think of that," cried an excited parent to his son as he held before his eyes a letter from the president of a college that his son was attending, announcing his suspension for wild behavior.

A Louisville journalist suggests that as the most of the writing in newspaper offices is done with a lead-pencil, that the remark made many years ago, and so often quoted, that "The pen is mightier than the sword," should be altered so as to read:

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of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship is designed especially for the use of professional penmen and artists. It gives an unusual number of alphabets, a well graded series of practical exercises, and specimens for off-hand flourishing, and a great number of specimen sheets of engrossed title pages, resolutions, certificates, memorials, &c. It is the most comprehensive, practical, useful, and popular work to all classes of professional penmen ever published.

Sent, post-paid, to any address on receipt of \$5.00; or for a premium for a club of 12 subscribers to the *JOURNAL*.

The following are a few of the many flattering notices from the press and patrons.

You have certainly taken a long step in advance of other authors. You have not only furnished alphabets and material for the use of penmen and artists, but you have combined that material into the most beautiful and artistic designs for resolutions, memorials, testimonials, title pages, &c., thus placing before penmen and others what has long been needed. No penman having once seen this work will willingly be without it.—Prof. C. E. Cady, New York.

We have never seen a work containing so many alphabets and designs of exquisite beauty. The volume becomes at once a standard compendium of practical

and ornamental penmanship. We heartily commend this great work to our friends who seek the best designs.—*National Journal of Education*.

Its special advantage over other publications of writing is in the process through which you exhibit the penman's instead of the engraver's art. It evinces great care in preparation and thorough knowledge of the field you occupy.—Prof. S. S. Pickard, New York

I consider your *COMPENDIUM* valuable contribution to the list of penmanship publications; on which justly exhibits not only the author's talent, but the prevailing taste and genius of our times.—Prof. H. C. Sprouer, Washington, D. C.

It gives us all the old chirographic effects and new patterns. Whoever wishes to learn the mystery of fine and heavy lines, flourishes and all wonderful pen arabesques will find as much as he is likely to master.—*New York Tribune*.

I think it far superior to any work of the kind yet published. It meets the wants of every live penman; no energetic worker can afford to be without it.—Prof. A. Clark, Newark, N. J.

Penmen and artists have here specimens of almost every kind of work that can be done with the pen. Considerable artistic power and remarkable skill is shown all through the work.—*Publishers' Weekly*.

It exceeds in extent, variety and artistic excellence, as well as in its peculiar adaptation for the use of penmen and artists, any work we have ever examined.—*New York School Journal*.

We have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be in advance of all the works upon the subject ever produced. No penman or student can afford to be without it.—*The Penman's Help*.

I cannot express my opinion. I can only say it is unique, and no progressive penman in America can afford to be without it.—Prof. L. Astre, Red Wing, Minn.

It contains an almost endless collection of designs adapted to the practical department of ornamental penmanship.—Prof. A. H. Hinman.

It is one of the finest publications of this class which has ever come under our notice.—*The Manufacturer and Builder*.

I expected to see a very valuable work. It greatly exceeds my highest expectations.—Prof. T. R. Southern, San Francisco, Cal.

I am delighted with it. It is the most complete work of the kind I have ever seen.—Prof. W. C. Sandy, Troy, N. Y.

It is one of the most elaborate and artistic works illustrative of this art ever published.—*American Bookseller*.

It is a work of great practical merit, peculiarly adapted for the use of penmen and artists. It covers the field of pen art more fully than any other work I have ever examined.—Prof. D. B. Dolbear, New York.

It is certainly the book of all books upon the art of penmanship.—Prof. G. C. Stockwell, Newark, N. J.

It is remarkable for its scope, variety and originality.—Prof. C. C. Curtis, Minneapolis, Minn.

I find it even more than I anticipated, which was something excellent.—Prof. C. C. Curtis, Boston.

The art of penmanship is triumphant in Mr. Ames's book.—*New York Evening Post*.

The *COMPENDIUM* is a beautiful thing.—Prof. D. L. Munneman, Quincy, Ill.



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